

Towards mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean



UNITED NATIONS



cooperación
española

Thank you for your interest in this ECLAC publication



UNITED NATIONS



Please register if you would like to receive information on our editorial products and activities. When you register, you may specify your particular areas of interest and you will gain access to our products in other formats.

[Register](#)

Click on the link below for our social networks and other channels for accessing our publications:

 <https://bit.ly/m/CEPAL>





Towards mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean



UNITED NATIONS



cooperación
española

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs
Executive Secretary

Javier Medina Vásquez
Deputy Executive Secretary a.i.

Ana Gúezmes García
Chief, Division for Gender Affairs

Sally Shaw
Chief, Documents and Publications Division

This document was coordinated by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), chaired by Graciela Márquez, the Division for Gender Affairs of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), headed by Ana Gúezmes García, and the Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), led by María-Noel Vaeza. Norma Navarro, Director of Conceptual Design for Traditional and Special Surveys of INEGI, Karen García Rojas, Statistician in the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, and Andrea Llerena, Statistics Specialist in the Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women, contributed to the preparation of the document.

This publication complements *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production*, and was made possible by the contributions from the members of the working group to prepare a guide for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, during the biennium 2022–2023, in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

The support provided for the preparation and printing of this document from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the sixteenth tranche of the United Nations Development Account and the Women Count programme of UN-Women, is gratefully acknowledged.

The United Nations and the countries it represents assume no responsibility for the content of links to external sites in this publication.

The views expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Organization or the countries it represents.

United Nations publication
ISBN: 978-92-1-003556-5 (print)
ISBN: 978-92-1-107379-9 (pdf)
Sales No.: E.24.II.G.16
LC/PUB.2024/13-P
Distribution: G
Copyright © United Nations, 2025
All rights reserved
Printed at United Nations, Santiago
S.2401063[E]

This publication should be cited as: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Towards mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean", *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Studies*, No. 3 (LC/PUB.2024/13-P), Santiago, 2025.

Applications for authorization to reproduce this work in whole or in part should be sent to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Documents and Publications Division, publicaciones.cepal@un.org. Member States and their governmental institutions may reproduce this work without prior authorization, but are requested to mention the source and inform ECLAC of such reproduction.

Acknowledgements

The following persons took part in discussions, research and the drafting of this document:

- Mexico (National Institute of Statistics and Geography): Norma Luz Navarro Sandoval, Cynthia Elizabeth Belmares Ortega, Laura Katyna García Torres, Alejandra Ríos Cázares, Francisco Guillén Martín, Jorge Quevedo Mendoza, Raúl Figueroa, Rosa María Licea García.
- Argentina (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses): Andrea Lorenzetti, Florencia Bathory, Leandro Olivo, Jimena Fernández Moyano, Fabiana Ibañez, Martín Chojo; (Ministry of Economy): Mercedes D'Alessandro, Celina Santellán, Ximena de la Fuente Ugrotte; (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Office of the Special Representative for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity): Rosario Recalt; (Provincial Division of Statistics of the Province of Buenos Aires): Silvia Tomás, Natalia Oliari, Mailén García.
- Brazil (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics): Maria Lucia França Pontes Vieira, Barbara Cobo, Sofia Machado Monti.
- Chile (National Institute of Statistics): Milena Vargas, Sofía Paz Valeria Montedónico, Beatriz Castillo Hewstone.
- Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics): Diana Osorio, María Alejandra Lara, Clara Gil, Camilo Méndez.
- Costa Rica (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses): Aida Chaves Villalta, Priscilla Tenorio Aguilar.
- Cuba (National Office of Statistics and Information): Anays Montequín Jiménez; (Centre for Women's Studies): Marisol Iglesias Rodríguez.
- Dominican Republic (National Statistics Office): Marcia Contreras Tejeda, Maffel Santana Guzmán, Nairobi Chalas, Yanelkis Fernández, Ana Elizabeth Rodríguez Pérez.
- Ecuador (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses): Marisol Carrasco, Cecilia Valdivia, José Pinto, Verónica Cuzco.
- El Salvador (Directorate General of Statistics and Censuses): Vilma Mejía.
- Mexico (National Women's Institute): Celia Aguilar Setién, María Eugenia Medina Domínguez, Patricia Uribe.
- Paraguay (National Institute of Statistics): Laura Reinoso, Leticia Garrido, Cristina Fernández.

- Peru (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics): Cirila Gutiérrez Espino, Moisés Elías Paredes, Guido Valenzuela.
- Plurinational State of Bolivia (National Institute of Statistics): Porfidia Ajata.
- Uruguay ((National Institute of Statistics): Nubia Pagnotta, Carolina Costa; (National Women's Institute): Florencia Semblat, Natalia Reyes, Cecilia Reynaud, Daniela Tellechea.
- UN-Women: Andrea Llerena, Rolando Crespo, Teresa Guerra.
- Statistics Division of ECLAC: Xavier Mancero, Andrea Murden.
- Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC: Ana Güzmes García, María Lucía Scuro, Karen García Rojas, Nicole Bidegain, Alejandra Valdés, Marisa Weinstein, Carmen Álvarez, Paula Aghon, Romane Wohlschies, Iliana Vaca Trigo (up to July 2022), Carolina Miranda Rodrigues (up to December 2022), Carolina Salazar, and consultants Miranda Álvarez Rauld, Catalina Áviz Donoso, Francisco Ulloa, Catalina Valencia, Mariela Miranda, Mónica Orozco and Valentina Perrotta.

Contents

Foreword.....	9
Introduction	11
I. Conceptual framework.....	15
A. Thematic structures to produce gender statistics.....	16
1. The autonomy of women and girls as a conceptual framework in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	17
B. Intersectionality in the gender approach	21
II. Policy framework.....	27
A. International standards on gender statistics	28
B. Regional Gender Agenda	31
C. National mandates.....	34
III. Institutional structure of the statistical system	37
A. Guidelines, guides, manuals and protocols for mainstreaming gender in national statistics	41
IV. Approaches for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the eight phases of the statistical process	45
A. Cross-cutting recommendations regarding the statistical business process.....	48
1. Use of inclusive language and a rights-based approach.....	48
2. Training and awareness-raising for personnel involved in eliminating stereotypes and gender bias	49
3. Advisory services of gender specialists	49
4. Inclusion of the sex variable when people are the unit of analysis, and incorporation of sex disaggregations as a basic, cross-cutting permanent classification.....	50
5. Strengthening dialogue with institutions involved in or having an influence on equality policies	50

B. Phase 1: Specify needs.....	50
C. Phase 2: Design.....	59
D. Phase 3: Build	70
E. Phase 4: Collect data.....	73
F. Phase 5: Process	76
G. Phase 6: Analyse.....	79
H. Phase 7: Disseminate.....	82
I. Phase 8: Evaluate	85
V. Regional challenges for mainstreaming the gender perspective	87
Bibliography.....	93
Annexes.....	103
Annex A1.....	105
Annex A2	107
Annex A3	118
Annex A4.....	120
Tables	
Table III.1 Latin America (5 countries): technical and methodological documents on gender mainstreaming in statistical production	42
Table IV.1 Gender-based approaches in the statistical production process.....	46
Table IV.2 Use of inclusive language.....	48
Table A2.1 Chronological list of international and regional statistical mandates on gender issues	107
Table A2.2 Chronological list of specific gender-related mandates at the national level.....	114
Boxes	
Box I.1 Differentiating sex and gender	16
Box I.2 Evolution of the conceptual frameworks that guide statistical production for gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	20
Box I.3 Measurements that afford visibility to sexual and gender diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	23
Box I.4 Experiences in producing statistics on gender identity and sexual orientation in seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	23
Box IV.1 The head of household variable as viewed from a gender perspective.....	62
Box IV.2 Equal participation of men and women in operational staff.....	66
Box V.1 Recommendations and good practices for strengthening gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems.....	89
Box V.2 Latin America and the Caribbean: gender statistics cooperation and consolidation	90
Diagrams	
Diagram 1 Towards a management model for mainstreaming the gender perspective in national statistical systems.....	13
Diagram I.1 Conceptual frameworks for the production of gender statistics	17
Diagram I.2 Themes associated with women’s autonomy.....	18

Diagram II.1	Strategic objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action relating to gender statistics.....	29
Diagram II.2	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.....	30
Diagram II.3	Timeline of Regional Gender Agenda instruments and global commitments	32
Diagram II.4	Latin America and the Caribbean: milestones for regional agreements on gender statistics.....	33
Diagram II.5	Latin America and the Caribbean: timeline of national mandates relating to gender equality.....	35
Diagram IV.1	Phases and subprocesses of the statistical business process.....	46
Diagram IV.2	Phase 1: Specify needs.....	50
Diagram IV.3	Phase 2: Design.....	60
Diagram IV.4	Phase 3: Build	70
Diagram IV.5	Phase 4: Collect data.....	74
Diagram IV.6	Phase 5: Process	76
Diagram IV.7	Phase 6: Analyse.....	79
Diagram IV.8	Phase 7: Disseminate.....	82
Diagram IV.9	Phase 8: Evaluate.....	85

Map

Map III.1	Latin America and the Caribbean: countries having a national statistical system.....	40
-----------	--	----

Infographics

Infographic I.1	Latin America and the Caribbean: selected data on the structural challenges of gender inequality	19
Infographic III.1	Links between the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: strengthening the regional architecture to promote the production and comparability of gender statistics with an intersectional approach	39

Foreword

The barriers that prevent the achievement of gender equality and the exercise of autonomy by women and girls pose a major challenge for Latin America and the Caribbean. To bring down these barriers, the governments of the region are designing and pursuing public policies in synergy with the agreements enshrined in the Regional Gender Agenda. This cumulative and comprehensive Agenda represents a road map which emerged from the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the foremost forum on women's rights and gender equality in the region, which has been in operation for nearly 50 years.

Ever since the first session of the Conference, held in 1977 in Havana, the commitment to produce better statistics to make better decisions for equality has figured among the topics that make up the Regional Gender Agenda. These agreements evolved until the generation of a pillar on information systems in the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 (2016), in which it was agreed to transform "data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions". In the Buenos Aires Commitment, adopted at the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the countries of the region committed to promote gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems, which implies allocating sufficient resources and periodically carrying out measurements that show women's status and the gaps that exist, while promoting a gender, intersectional and intercultural approach in the production and use of statistical information.

This document reflects the ongoing effort to build the gender perspective into official statistical production in the countries of the region, which have contributed their experience and lessons learned to document good practices and design the guidelines compiled here, as a crucial road map for further progress towards the generation of accurate data for understanding, identifying and addressing inequalities in our societies.

These contributions have come about as a result of a virtuous collaboration between the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which have taken a coordinated approach to mainstreaming gender in the production and use of official statistics. In this connection, the Conference established a working group to prepare the *Guidelines for mainstreaming*

the gender perspective in statistical production during the 2022–2023 biennium. The summary of this document was adopted in resolution 13(XII) of the Conference. In order to take advantage of all the information provided and documented by the countries in this context, the present document complements and expands the analysis contained in those *Guidelines*, with the intention of supporting technical staff in national statistical offices, machineries for the advancement of women and other institutions with responsibilities in the production of statistics and the analysis of information with a gender perspective.

ECLAC has insisted that the Latin American and Caribbean region needs bold, transformative policies that offer realistic and pragmatic solutions to the region's acute inequalities and economic, social, environmental and gender gaps. Only a sustained and cross-cutting commitment to women's human rights and autonomy will make it possible to achieve truly sustainable and equitable development. This cannot happen without effective and up-to-date official statistics —free of gender bias throughout their production and use— that serve to monitor progress towards equal opportunities. The existence of the *Guidelines* and the present document reflects the commitment of the States of Latin America and the Caribbean to gender equality by establishing a clear vision and methodologies to consolidate gender-mainstreamed statistical systems and to design specific public policies based on the best possible data.

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs

Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for
Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Introduction

In order to generate data that accurately capture the persistence and magnitude of societal inequalities, the gender and intersectional perspectives must be mainstreamed into statistical production. As noted in the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, adopted by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirteenth session, held in 2016, this is also crucial for “transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions”¹ (ECLAC, 2017, p. 32).

Official statistics are therefore an indispensable source of information for use in the design and implementation of policies and programmes that will help to achieve gender equality and autonomy for women.

Over the past 45 years, the region has been forging agreements within the framework of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean that have built upon preceding agreements in order to made headway towards these goals. Those agreements are reflected in the Regional Gender Agenda. At its fifteenth session, held in 2022, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Buenos Aires Commitment, in which the countries of the region pledged to “promote gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems through coordinated work between bodies that produce and use information and guaranteeing the allocation of a sufficient budget and the periodicity of measurements and the dissemination of information” and to “promote the adoption of a gender, intersectional and intercultural perspective in the production and use of statistical information, which will shed light on the multiple and interrelated forms of discrimination and violence against women, adolescent girls and girls in all their diversity and throughout their lives, as well as a territorial perspective that fosters the integration of statistical and georeferenced information to identify the demand and supply of care in the territories” (ECLAC, 2023a, p. 12). Another key part of the Regional Gender Agenda is the Montevideo Strategy, especially pillar 9 on information systems.

¹ This is the title of pillar 9 on information systems of the Montevideo Strategy, adopted at the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Montevideo Strategy is a political and technical instrument for implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and acts as a road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda in terms of gender equality and the autonomy and human rights of women.

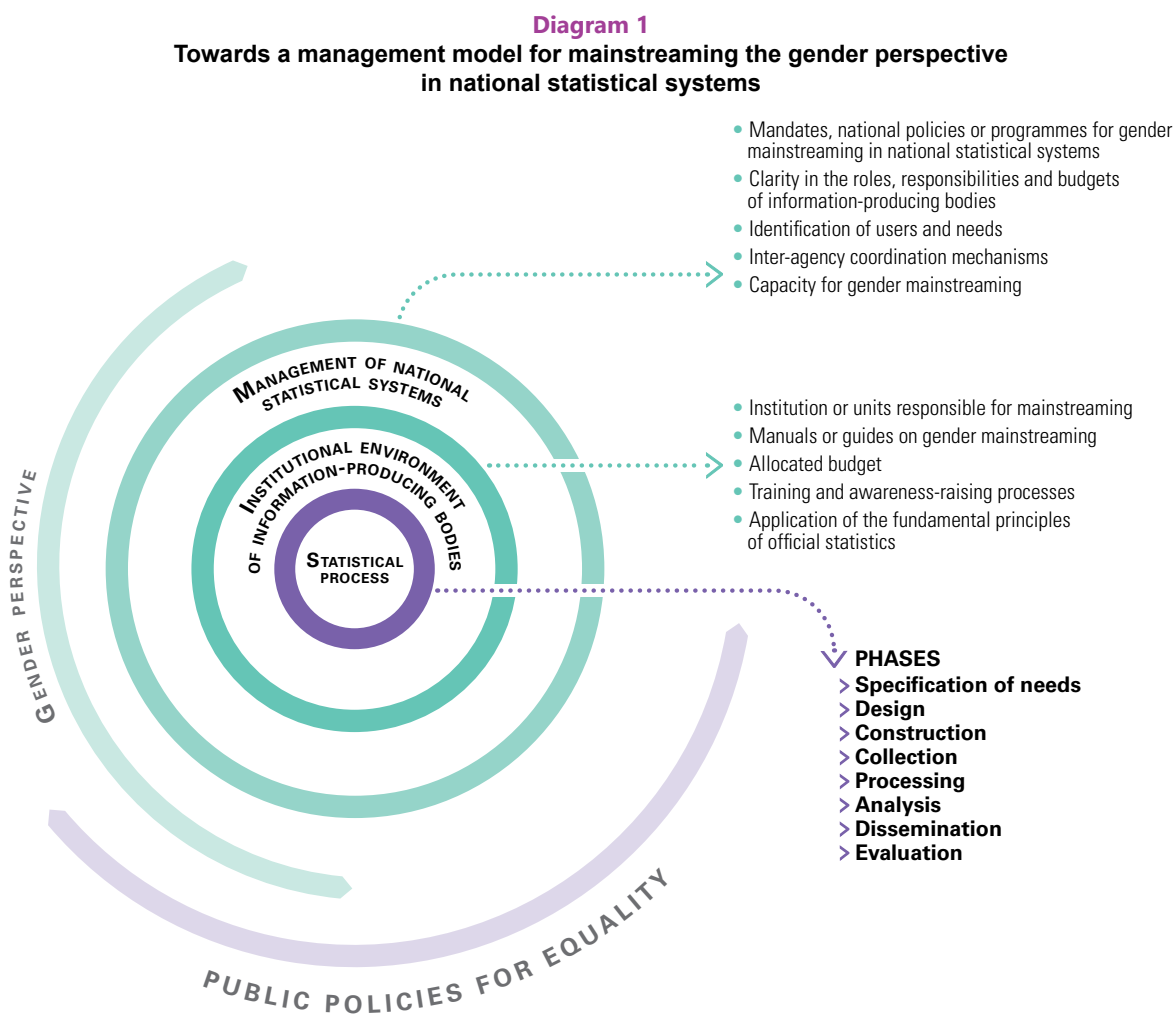
In order to provide support and direction for this effort, the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean established a Working group on the preparation of a guide for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production during the biennium 2022–2023. The summary of this guide was adopted by virtue of resolution 13(XII) of the twelfth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. That resolution called upon countries to make the necessary efforts to mainstream gender in national statistical systems, with a view to generating data that capture the persistence and magnitude of societal inequalities. Similarly, at their sixty-fifth meeting, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean took note of the *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production (Summary)*.²

The present publication, entitled *Towards mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production in Latin America and the Caribbean*, complements the *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production* and was prepared by the Working group on the preparation of a guide for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production, during the biennium 2022–2023, in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. It is intended as a conceptual and methodological tool for mainstreaming gender into official statistical production in the countries in the region (see diagram 1 on elements for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the management of national statistical systems). It is organized into five chapters: chapter I offers a general conceptual framework for the mainstreaming of gender in statistical production. Chapter II discusses the policy framework and summarizes the international, regional and national mandates that frame the production of gender statistics. Chapter III summarizes the institutional framework of statistical systems, general recommendations, institutional conditions and capacities and other mechanisms used by national statistical offices and national information systems to plan and develop gender statistics. Chapter IV offers guidelines for including the gender perspective in the eight phases of the statistical process. Lastly, chapter V sets forth the main challenges for mainstreaming gender in national statistical systems. This includes concepts, guidelines, recommendations and implications for mainstreaming gender in the management of systems, the institutional setting of statistics-producing agencies and the eight phases that make up the official statistics production process.

This publication includes the same sections of the *Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production* and develops its contents in greater depth on the basis of the broad information provided by the institutions participating in the working group. In particular, it elaborates the chapters on conceptual framework, regulatory framework and institutional framework more extensively and includes more detail on the guidelines and examples of good practices identified in the region at each of the phases of the statistical process.

It is aimed at the region's statistical community, especially the gender equality architecture that produces and uses statistics, including entities that are part of national statistical systems—headed by national statistical offices—, national machineries for the advancement of women, other institutions that produce official statistics in accordance with their mandates, the academic community, civil society organizations and other organizations involved in the generation, dissemination, interpretation and use of statistics with a gender perspective.

² Paragraph 3 of the agreements of the sixty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2023c).



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022.

I. Conceptual framework

This section presents some general notions in relation to gender mainstreaming in statistics, which are complemented by a glossary in annex A1. Next, some thematic structures for generating gender statistics are presented, along with definitions, themes and examples, and a summary of how these conceptual structures have evolved in Latin America and the Caribbean. Lastly, the principle of intersectionality is described and some caveats are mentioned regarding the scope of the document. Notwithstanding, it should be noted that conceptual frameworks for gender and for the production of gender statistics are in constant evolution.

Gender equality entails equality of rights for all women and men both in terms of policies and laws (formal equality) and in terms of opportunities and outcomes (substantive equality). The principle of equality between men and women, or gender equality, is inherent in “the concept that all human beings, regardless of sex, are free to develop their personal abilities, pursue their professional careers and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudice”¹ (CEDAW, 2010, p. 5). In relation to understanding and using the concepts of sex and gender, see box I.1.

The concept of gender mainstreaming² refers “to the need to integrate analysis of the different needs of women and men into all dimensions of State policy and activity, including statistical production. This is aimed at making gender inequalities visible” (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 31). Thus, the gender perspective is applied to evaluate the consequences for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all spheres and levels of government, so that the experiences of women and men are included in the policy process, with the ultimate aim of achieving gender equality (United Nations, 1999; ECOSOC, 1997).

¹ Moreover, supporting gender equality means not only endorsing a rights-based approach, but also maintaining conceptual consistency with practical effects with respect to public policies. At the regional level, gender equality is included in the agreements adopted by ECLAC member countries at the meetings of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which comprise the Regional Gender Agenda. At the global level, gender equality is the subject of Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015, which refers to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this commitment is an objective of all 17 Goals.

² This term was coined by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). At the United Nations World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, efforts were made to conceptualize it.

Box 1.1

Differentiating sex and gender

The differences between the concepts of sex and gender need to be understood in order to correctly define the variables and processes involved in statistical work and in order to correctly analyse the statistics that are produced. The following definitions were taken from substantive glossaries.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2024), “sex refers to the biological characteristics that define humans as female or male. While these sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive, as there are individuals who possess both, they tend to differentiate humans as males and females”.

As for the concept of gender, the United Nations (2015a, p. 191) states that it “refers to socially constructed differences in attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to the social interactions and relations between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in roles and responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken and access to and control over resources, as well as in decision-making opportunities. These differences and inequalities between the sexes are shaped by the history of social relations and change over time and across cultures”.

The concept of gender identity, for its part, is generally defined as “a deeply felt internal and experienced sense of one’s own gender. It may or may not be aligned with the sex assigned at birth. Most people have a gender identity, which is part of their overall identity. Concepts of gender identity vary across the world” (OHCHR, 2024).

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Health Organization (WHO), “Sexual health” [online] https://www.who.int/health-topics/sexual-health#tab=tab_2; United Nations, *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111), New York, 2015; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), “Definitions” [online] <https://www.unfe.org/know-the-facts/definitions>.

Gender inequalities are related to disparities in the distribution of power between men and women. These inequalities are also intertwined with other types of inequalities, thereby multiplying the disadvantages and discrimination experienced by women and girls in all their diversity. This is why an intersectional perspective is so important (ECLAC, 2017b and 2019c; Durán, 2021).

A. Thematic structures to produce gender statistics

Gender statistics should provide information on all areas of people’s lives, and there are various thematic structures for organizing their production and use for this purpose. Diagram 1.1 illustrates the complementarity of the main conceptual frameworks proposed, including the agreements of the global and regional agenda, the four structural challenges of gender inequality proposed by the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 (2016), the rights-based approach and women’s economic, physical and decision-making autonomy.³

Furthermore, statistics with a gender perspective are in line with the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights; civil and political rights; sexual and reproductive rights; the right to a life free of violence and discrimination; and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

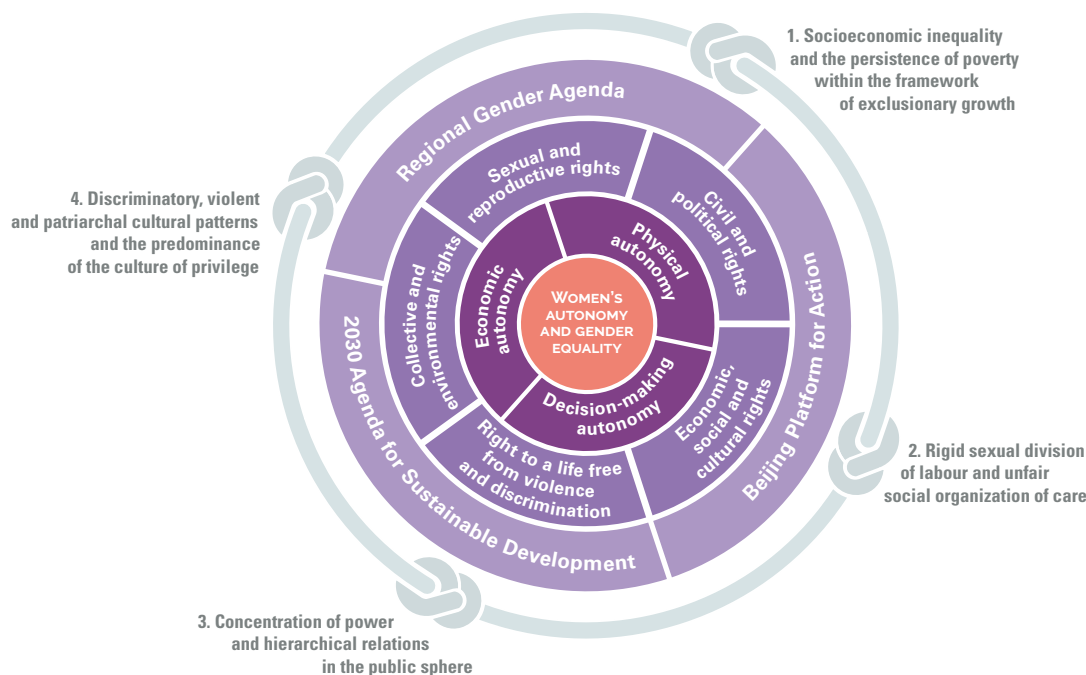
The Montevideo Strategy⁴ identifies four structural challenges that must be addressed to achieve gender equality. These four challenges are shown on the perimeter of diagram 1.1. Infographic 1.1 also shows some examples of indicators relating to these four challenges.

³ See Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en>.

⁴ The Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, adopted at the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, is a political and technical instrument for the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and constitutes a road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda from the perspective of gender equality, and women’s autonomy and human rights.

Diagram I.1

Conceptual frameworks for the production of gender statistics



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Towards a care society: The contributions of the Regional Gender Agenda to sustainable development* (LC/MDM.61/3), Santiago, 2021.

Note: Numbers 1 to 4 around the outside of the diagram represent the four structural challenges to achieving gender equality as identified in the Montevideo Strategy.

The conceptual structures mentioned enable the generation of statistics that are key for understanding and analysing gender inequalities, and for generating indicators to inform the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with regard to the SDG 5 and the disaggregation by sex of the other SDGs, the Regional Gender Agenda⁵ (of which the Montevideo Strategy is a part) and the Beijing Platform for Action (ECLAC, 2022c).

1. The autonomy of women and girls as a conceptual framework in Latin America and the Caribbean

Autonomy is understood as the ability to freely make informed decisions about one's life based on one's aspirations and wishes, in the historical context that makes these possible (ECLAC, 2011b). To make progress regarding the autonomy of women and girls, gendered statistical production should reflect the contributions made by men and women in all their diversity, across all the pillars of sustainable development, and afford visibility to the underlying causes and consequences of gender inequality (ECLAC, 2019c; United Nations, 2015a).

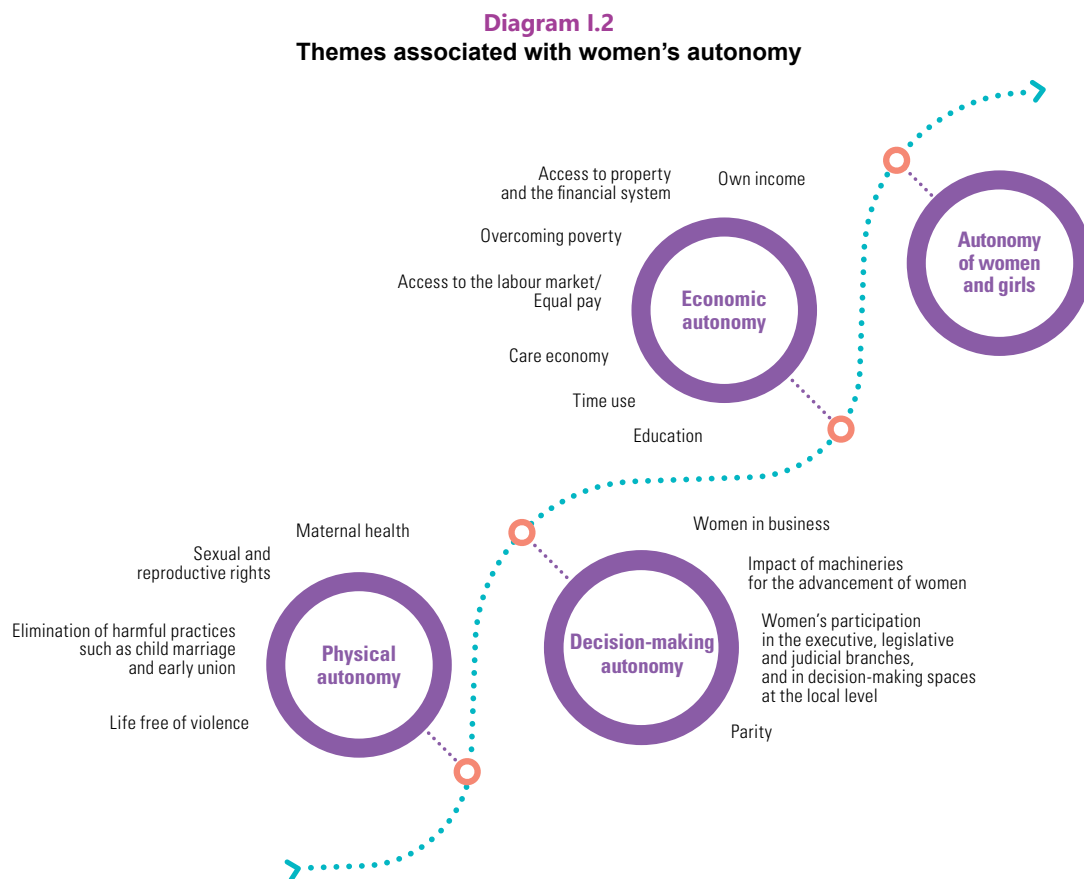
The concept of economic autonomy refers to women's ability to gain access to, generate and control an income of their own and their own productive, financial and technological assets and resources. It also refers to their ability to manage and control their time and their property. It takes into account the sexual division of labour and the unequal social organization of care.⁶

⁵ The 2030 Agenda, through its targets and indicators, and the Regional Gender Agenda, through its lines of action and agreements reached over 45 years, complement each other (ECLAC, 2022c) and enable the definition of major themes and specific indicators for monitoring gender inequalities.

⁶ See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Autonomies" [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en/autonomies-0>.

Physical autonomy is constituted by the ability of women and girls, in all their diversity, to live a life free of discrimination, harmful practices and violence and to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights under appropriate conditions.

Decision-making autonomy is realized when women are able to fully participate, on an equal footing, in the various spheres of public and private life. Diagram I.2 shows topics relating to each of these types of autonomy.



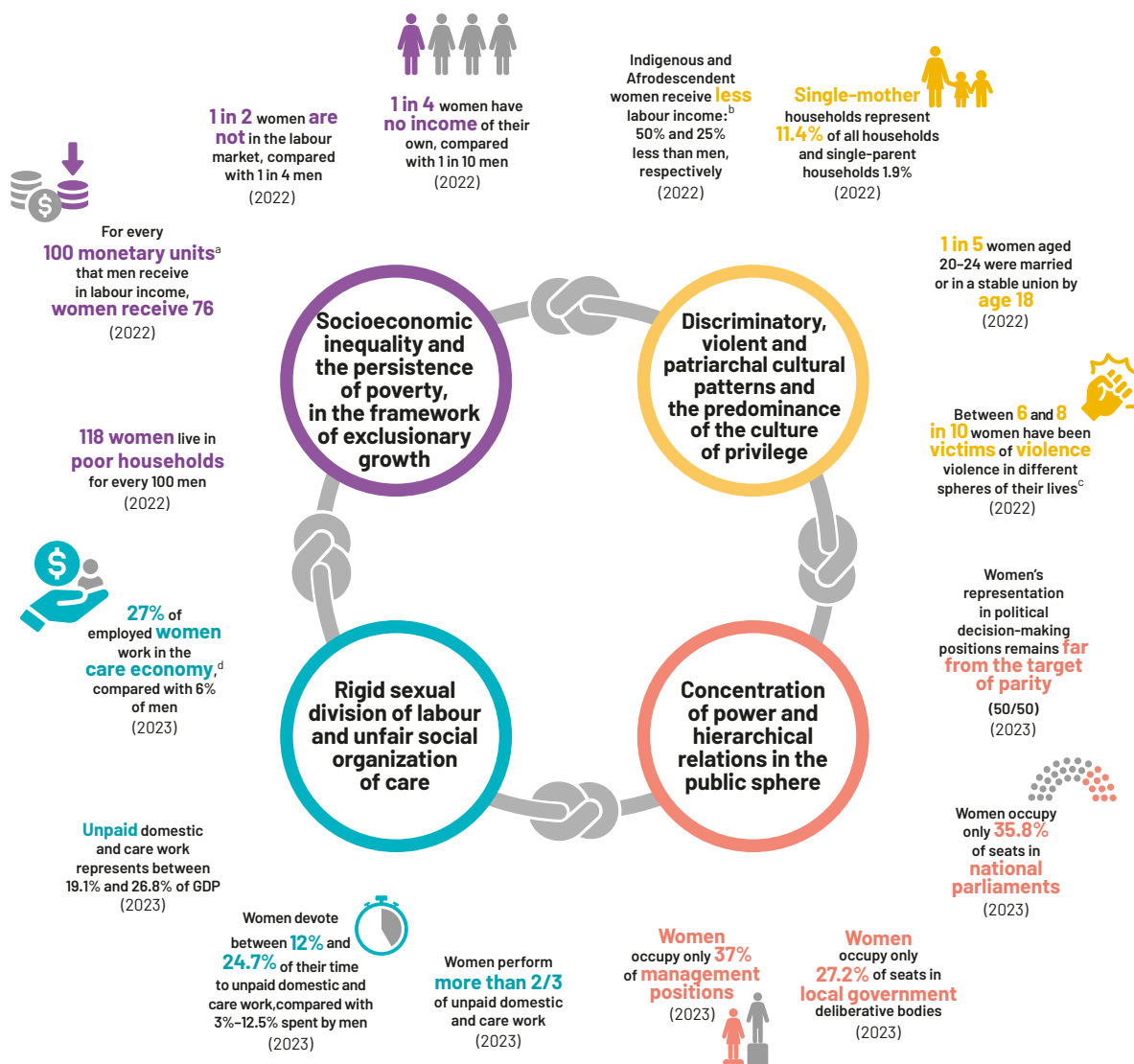
Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030: Application of the information systems pillar of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022. Note: The topics selected are intended as examples for each of the autonomies, but are not a comprehensive list.

Diagram I.2 shows some thematic areas that guide the production of knowledge regarding each of the three autonomies (economic, physical and decision-making). Intersectional disaggregation is essential because it shows how these inequalities are more profound for certain groups of women and girls.

Infographic I.1 shows a selection of statistical data from Latin America and the Caribbean, based on the thematic structure of the Montevideo Strategy's four structural challenges to achieving gender equality.

Infographic I.1

Latin America and the Caribbean: selected data on the structural challenges of gender inequality



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean; CEPALSTAT [online database] <https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/index.html?lang=en>; Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG); Repository on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (ECLAC/UN-Women), *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: gender indicators up to 2023* (LC/TS.2024/19), Santiago, 2024.

^a Dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP).

^b Hourly income in dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP).

^c According to data from countries that have studies on prevalence, namely: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

^d The care economy comprises the sectors of economic activity of health, education and households as employers (domestic service).

Information systems must shed light on the complexity of gender inequalities amid ongoing transformations: the demographic transition, the care crisis, cascading crises, and the digitalization of the economy and social relations. In this regard, it is necessary to mainstream the gender perspective into the process of producing statistical information and strengthen the production of information from both traditional sources (surveys, censuses and administrative records) and non-traditional sources. The conceptual framework described can guide this comprehensive integration. As a region,

as noted earlier, Latin America and the Caribbean has contributed substantively to the proposal of conceptual frameworks for analysis of gender inequalities through the Regional Gender Agenda. To delve deeper into the evolution of the conceptual frameworks that guide statistical production for gender equality in the region, see box I.2.

Box I.2

Evolution of the conceptual frameworks that guide statistical production for gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean has distinguished itself in putting forward conceptual frameworks to drive the production of statistics to achieve gender equality. The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean has promoted knowledge-building and helped to forge agreements on the matter between the member States of ECLAC.

The First World Conference on Women was held in the region, in Mexico in 1975, and was followed by the first session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Havana in 1977, and the adoption, in 1979, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was ratified by all countries in the region. Latin America and the Caribbean was also a pioneer in the creation of an instrument to prevent, punish and end violence against women (Convention of Belém do Pará). Over almost 50 years, the region has systematically reaffirmed that gender equality and women's full economic, physical and decision-making autonomy are indispensable conditions for sustainable development, democracy and sustainable peace. Since 1977, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has organized 15 sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which has been held since 2020 in coordination with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

In the 2000s, in the framework of the discussions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC established the concept of women's autonomy as a key analytical category for guiding public policies. In 2007, at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Quito, the governments adopted the autonomy framework and asked ECLAC to establish the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Gender inequality is thus analysed in terms of its link to women's lack of autonomy, which is in turn viewed as a consequence of the poor distribution of power, income and time between men and women.

Considering the challenges that arose in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (to which the region contributed central elements for gender equality^a), ECLAC proposed the conceptualization of the structural challenges of gender inequality. Thus, at the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (held in Montevideo in 2016) the governments of the region adopted the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030. The Strategy is a tool for overcoming the structural challenges of gender inequality and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the perspective of gender, autonomy and the rights of women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Montevideo Strategy includes 74 measures distributed across 10 pillars, which guide the implementation of public policies to transform gender relations in Latin America and the Caribbean. The 10 pillars are related to the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The deepening of gender inequalities and their impact on women's autonomy (worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic), the development crisis and the urgent need for a progressive structural change in the current development model —towards one that places equality and sustainability at its core— have led ECLAC to propose the "care society", bringing together the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. This was the theme of the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina in November 2022, at which the position document *The care society: A horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality* was presented. The document *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* (ECLAC, 2022d) provides a diagnosis of the progress made in the production and use of gender statistics in the countries of the region, and has been a key reference for the preparation of this guide. This document was presented both at the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and at the meetings held in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; "La Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Agenda Regional de Género: transversalización de género en el seguimiento estadístico de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible", Santiago, 2020 [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/transversalizacionods.pdf>.

^a See the contributions made by gender indicators in the region to the 2030 Agenda in ECLAC (2020b).

B. Intersectionality in the gender approach

Consistent with gender mainstreaming, the intersectional approach in gender statistics calls for their disaggregation by relevant variables in order to show the multifactorial, overlapping nature of gender inequalities (ECLAC, 2022d). This makes it possible to identify life situations in which gender inequalities intersect with other dimensions of discrimination (such as by age, socioeconomic status, ethnicity or race), that are experienced in different ways and to different extents by different population groups.

This means combining the conceptual framework of gender inequalities with ethnic and racial inequalities and those relating to life cycle (age), disability status, socioeconomic and income status, migratory status, sexual orientation, gender identity, place of residence, geographic origin, educational level, occupation and household characteristics, among others.

When the unit of measurement is not the population, as in the case of economic, agricultural, climate-related,⁷ geographic and various other types of units, the information relating to the main unit of measurement will need to be linked to population-related variables in order to be able to differentiate between women's and men's situations with regard to the subject of study as viewed from a gender and intersectional perspective.

According to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (IDC/GPSDD, 2021), an intersectional approach to statistical processes fulfils two concrete aims:

- (i) To identify inequalities between different population groups and within each group, and
- (ii) to reduce these inequalities by means of quality data.

Thus, "intersectionality as an analytical tool reveals the impacts of the interaction of multiple power relationships on social dynamics and on the experiences of individuals and groups in different aspects of their lives. In addition, it makes it possible to investigate the contribution of public policies to reducing or increasing the multiple forms of growing global inequality [...], in particular gender inequality" (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 71).

The term "intersectionality" first appeared in the late 1980s as the result of a long tradition of interpreting social realities driven primarily by racialized women in different contexts in Latin America and the United States. General Recommendation No. 28 under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was a turning point in the explicit adoption of the concept of intersectionality to refer to the invisibility between sex and gender discrimination and other factors, such as race, ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, health status, marital status, age, class, caste, sexual orientation and gender identity. This represents conceptual progress that strengthens the notion of multiple forms of discrimination as it is recognition of their inextricable interaction, as well as their abundance (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 71).

In summary, a gender and intersectional approach is taken in statistics to attempt to reflect the diversity of people's life situations, taking as reference some key context-based characteristics in order to perform analyses that combine two or more categories and show the effects of that combination in the framework of the topic under study (DANE, 2020). There follow some examples of phenomena that could be analysed using a gender and intersectional approach in statistics:

⁷ For a discussion on the challenges for producing statistics on gender and climate change in the region, see box V.8 in ECLAC (2022d).

- Women residing in households in poverty face disadvantages that intersect with the sexual division of labour and the unequal social organization of care, and that affect rural, indigenous and young women more (ECLAC, 2024c). For example, women living in poor households in Colombia are more likely to suffer from situations such as lack of access to menstrual hygiene items (DANE, 2022).
- The distribution of well-being and power in the social structure is closely related to life course, as women's age affects the role and responsibilities that society assigns to them in the social organization (Bielschowsky and Torres, 2018). This implies different life experiences for women, including their participation in the labour market and the way this is transferred to the pension system when they reach old age, generating an exclusion process that is woven over the course of their lives (ECLAC, 2019b). Consequently, despite having performed life-sustaining care work for years, older women, in larger proportions than older men, lack pensions and other benefits that stem from the labour market.
- School dropout and educational inequalities are associated with lack of economic resources, pregnancy (whether early or not) and childrearing. Strong educational segregation is also very prevalent and is reflected in women's limited representation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics careers and their overrepresentation in social and health areas, as well as significant lags in the school-to-work transition.
- Historically, various areas of society and government, including official statistics, have been blind to the situations of Indigenous and Afrodescendent populations, which has led to their specific needs being overlooked in policy design and development and, therefore, their rights—both individual and collective—going unprotected (ECLAC, 2017b). Consequently, Indigenous and Afrodescendent women often face greater inequalities across different dimensions, such as poverty, health, education, decision-making, sexual and reproductive rights and violence, which accentuates their vulnerability when combined with other inequalities. In the context of ethnic identity, inequalities need to be analysed through particular prisms to acknowledge and respect cultural diversity, worldviews and constitutional mandates.
- At the territorial level, the inequality faced by women in rural and marginalized urban areas, for example, is a result of "uneven settlement patterns and major disparities in the distribution of wealth and of opportunities for material well-being" (ECLAC, 2017b, p. 59). Some of the gender inequalities that affect rural women are low labour market participation, accentuated inequality in time use, lack of infrastructure and higher levels of poverty (ECLAC, 2019c). Measuring these inequalities presents specific challenges due to the low statistical representativeness of rural populations as a percentage of the total population and in statistical sampling, the difficulty of quantifying the various economic activities and production chains, and the underutilization of available data, among others (UN-Women/ INMUJERES/INEGI, 2019).
- The Buenos Aires Commitment (2022) recognizes that "the unfair distribution of time use and the current social organization of care disproportionately affect women, in particular women living in poverty, adolescents and girls and older women, Indigenous women, Afrodescendent women, rural women, women with disabilities, women deprived of liberty, women living with HIV, migrant and refugee women, as well as LGBTI+ persons". A topic on which the region has begun to generate measurements to meet data needs to design actions for equality has been precisely statistics on the LGBTI+ population. See boxes I.3. and I.4 for a more detailed exploration of the region's experience in generating measurements to afford visibility to sexual and gender diversity.

Box 1.3**Measurements that afford visibility to sexual and gender diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Gender inequalities affecting women have a differing impact on sexually and gender diverse women and on the LGBTI+ population as a whole. While a number of countries have made progress in measuring the dimensions of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (IOM, 2020), the region has yet to take up the challenge of consolidating this approach as part of national statistical systems in order to produce reliable data that accurately reflect the life situations of the LGBTI+ population.

Efforts to mainstream the gender perspective in national statistical systems should be pursued in a way that will safeguard the rights of the persons who provide information, in all their diversity. While a binary system of categorization (female and male) continues to be useful for understanding and seeking to overcome gender inequalities affecting women and girls, it is also necessary to recognize the existence and rights of persons who do not see themselves in those terms. Some countries in the region are considering introducing a third category that would give persons with non-binary gender identities another option, apart from “male” and “female”. Doing so will, among other things, require that steps be taken to sensitize and train the personnel involved in all the various phases of the statistical process.

At a statistical level, it must also be recalled that there are major methodological differences between the approach to inequalities between women and men and the characterization of inequalities associated with sexual and gender diversity. One of these differences has to do with statistical representativity: whereas any statistical operation in which people are the unit of analysis can be designed to be representative for women, since they make up over half of the population, this does not hold true for smaller sexually and gender diverse groups. Privacy in information-gathering is another important consideration, since discriminatory practices in the home and in the community could put respondents at risk.

As no agreement has yet been reached regarding the categories to be used, and given the existence of significant methodological differences across the countries’ statistical systems, this document does not propose specific approaches for national statistical systems’ measurement of gender identity or sexual orientation. However, it does underscore the importance of mainstreaming questions for identifying the LGBTI+ population into routine statistical production work and it brings up specific considerations in this regard in certain sections.

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of International Organization for Migration (OIM), “Introducing SOGIESC information into pre-departure orientation curriculums”, Geneva, 2020 [online] <https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/documents/SOGIESC-LGBTIQ-Messages-for-Pre-Departure-Orientation-Curriculums.pdf>.

Box 1.4**Experiences in producing statistics on gender identity and sexual orientation in seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean**

In Argentina, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC, 2022) included a question on gender identity in the National Population, Households and Housing Census of 2022. The need to recognize gender identity as a constitutional right was materialized in Act No. 26743, adopted in 2012. This law establishes that anyone who so requests may rectify the registry entry of their sex, first name and image. This rectification is reflected in an amended birth certificate and electoral roll and in the preparation of a new national identity document that retains its original number, without the need for the person to prove that they have undergone genital reassignment surgery, hormone treatment or any type of treatment, whether medical or psychological, and without it being recorded that they previously had a different sex. After considering the conceptual and operational challenges, the question related to “gender identity” was posed based on self-recognition, separately from the question of sex assigned at birth. To prepare this question, in addition to the definitions and guidelines provided by international organizations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Argentine regulatory framework, meetings were held with prominent representatives of the gay, lesbian, transvestite and transsexual population, their organizations and other State, national and local agencies with experience in this area. In 2012, together with the National Institute to Combat Discrimination,

Xenophobia and Racism (INADI), INDEC carried out the pilot test of the First Trans Population Survey 2012: Transvestites, Transsexuals, Transgenders and Trans Men. The staff included interviewers from trans organizations (trained in INDEC offices), so one of the survey's main strengths lay in increasing coordination between State agencies and the social organizations that made it possible. Other surveys were carried out in other provinces, together with local authorities, the LGBTI+ community and the Ombudsperson's Office, among others. All of this background was drawn into a document entitled, "Nuevas realidades, nuevas demandas: desafíos para la medición de la identidad de género en el Censo de Población." Including a question on gender identity in statistical projects requires the engagement of various parties, from both the State and civil society, to ensure respect for human rights.

In Chile, in 2022, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) published a document standardizing questions for measuring sex, gender and sexual orientation in household surveys and population censuses. The publication analyses the experiences of other national statistical offices in measuring gender identity and sexual orientation and sets forth a methodology for comparing different international experiences in this regard. It also analyses the Chilean experience in measuring the two variables and their analytical scope, and makes methodological and operational recommendations for the Institute to measure gender identity and sexual orientation (INE, 2022). This resulted in the inclusion of a question on gender identity in the questionnaire of Chile's 2024 Population and Housing Census.

In Colombia, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) published *Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, in 2020. This guide argues that a differential gender approach is needed in statistical production in order to identify and characterize the contextual particularities and situations that people experience depending on their sex and the social constructs associated with it. Accordingly, the perspective of statistics on women and men, and the perspective of statistics on sexual orientation and gender identity are considered within the framework of the gender approach. The guide thus offers guidelines for disaggregating statistics by sex and using a conceptual, normative and methodological framework to acknowledge life situations, discrimination, exclusion, marginalization, invisibility and violence against non-heterosexual persons and those with non-hegemonic gender identities. It also focuses on the importance of public policy actions for LGBTI+ persons and their families and support networks, recognizing the historical violation of their rights due to their sexual orientation and gender identity (DANE, 2020). In this connection, DANE has included questions to identify sexual orientation and gender identity in several household surveys, including the Great Integrated Household Survey. This has supported the production of a monthly bulletin on the labour market and the LGBTI+ population as a part of regular statistical work. In addition, in 2022, DANE created a Voluntary Registry for the Visibility of Sexual and Gender Diversity in Colombia and published a statistical briefing with the outcomes (DANE, 2023).

In Ecuador, the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) conducted a study in 2012 on living conditions and social inclusion with the aim of characterizing the LGBTI+ population according to their situation in terms of human rights, civic participation, education, health, working conditions, justice, discrimination and exclusion. In the 2022 census round, the Institute included optional questions on sexual orientation and gender identity (INEC, 2022).

In 2015, the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (INE), in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, conducted a study to estimate the size of the population of trans women at the national level, based on population census data in five cities.

In Mexico, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) conducted the National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG) in 2021, aiming to identify the population aged 15 years and older with a non-normative or non-conventional sexual orientation or gender identity, that is, the LGBTI+ population. This was the first experience in the region of a specialized survey to estimate the statistical prevalence or size of the LGBTI+ population and generate a representative characterization. The survey methodology guaranteed respondents' privacy (with self-completion on a digital device and disposable headphones, among other measures) and the collection instrument (questionnaire or form) introduced the topic of self-identification of sexual orientation and identity gradually. The survey enabled the Institute to estimate that around 5.1% of the population forms part of LGBTI+ sectors and to capture aspects such as sociodemographic characteristics, as well as characterizing the population by sexuality-related aspects both over people's lifetime and in the 12 months prior to the survey.

In 2016, the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) of Uruguay, together with trans organizations, carried out the National Census of the Transgender People—the first and only of its kind, in relation to the degree of coverage—on the living conditions of this population group. The census method was based on administrative records and strategy used ensured a very good level of reach and coverage across the country (MIDES, 2017).

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina (INDEC), "Censo 2022", Buenos Aires, 2022 [online] <https://www.indec.gov.ar/indec/web/Nivel4-Tema-2-41-165>; "Nuevas realidades, nuevas demandas: desafíos para la medición de la identidad de género en el Censo de Población", *Documentos de Trabajo INDEC*, No. 25, Buenos Aires, 2019; Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina, *Ley N° 26.743: Identidad de Género*, Buenos Aires, 2014; National Institute to Combat Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI) and others, *Primera Encuesta sobre Población Trans 2012: Travestis, Transexuales, Transgéneros y Hombres Trans. Informe técnico de la Prueba Piloto Municipio de La Matanza 18 al 29 de junio 2012*, Buenos Aires, 2012; National Institute of Statistics of Chile (INE), *Estandarización de preguntas para la medición de sexo, género y orientación sexual (SGOS), dirigido a encuestas de hogares y censos de población*, Santiago, 2022; "Transversalización del enfoque de género en estadísticas", Santiago, 2022, unpublished; National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), *Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, Bogotá, 2020; "GEIH 2024", Bogotá, 2024 [online] <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-y-desempleo/geih-historicos>; "El Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, DANE, le invita a hacer parte del Registro Voluntario para la Visibilidad de la Diversidad Sexual y de Género en Colombia", Bogotá, 2022 [online] https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/diversidad_sexual_y_de_genero/preguntas-frecuentes-del-registro.pdf; "Registro Voluntario para la Visibilidad de la Diversidad Sexual y de Género en Colombia", Bogotá, 2022 [online] <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/actualidad-dane/5516-registro-voluntario-para-la-visibilidad-de-la-diversidad-sexual-y-de-genero-en-colombia>; "Registro Voluntario para la Visibilidad de la Diversidad Sexual y de Género en Colombia", *Nota Estadística*, Bogotá, 2023; National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador (INEC), *Estudio de caso sobre condiciones de vida, inclusión social y cumplimiento de derechos humanos de la población LGBTI en el Ecuador*, Quito, 2013; "Censo Ecuador: cuenta conmigo. Cuestionario censal 2022", Quito, 2022 [online] https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/CPV_2022/Doc/Cuestionario%20censal%202022.pdf; M. Guardado, J. Monzón and J. Peren, "Informe final: caracterización y estimación del tamaño poblacional en mujeres trans en Guatemala, 2015", Guatemala City, Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network (TEPHINET) and others, 2015; National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), "National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG) 2021", Aguascalientes, 2021 [online] <http://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/endiseg/2021/>; Ministry of Social Development of Uruguay, *Censo Nacional de Personas Trans: Sistematización del proceso del Censo de Personas Trans en Uruguay*, Montevideo, 2017; and information provided by the respective countries.

II. Policy framework

This chapter will provide a compendium of international, regional and national mandates concerning gender statistics. It will also detail declarations, consensuses, conventions and recommendations made in the periodic monitoring and supporting documentation issued by the United Nations treaty bodies. The purpose is to examine and comprehend the existing policy framework for gender statistics and to provide a proper context for an understanding of this statistical approach.

The regulatory frameworks included in this section constitute a recognition of the need for statistical data with a gender perspective, and are important for guiding, motivating, justifying, prioritizing and promoting the aim of working towards gender mainstreaming in statistical systems.

In the period spanning the years from 1975 up to 2022, at least 61 different international, regional and national instruments have been identified that contain provisions concerning the production and use of statistics incorporating a gender perspective. These mandates originate from various United Nations bodies, meetings and conferences, including the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean organized by ECLAC, and from social movements in the various countries. Generally speaking, these instruments' main objective is to promote equal rights for all persons and to further efforts to include the disaggregation of statistics by sex in national governments' statistical agendas.

International and regional mandates are established by means of agreements between States, through their representation in commissions, working groups and meetings, both in the areas of statistics and on gender and human rights matters. Paid and unpaid work; the elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girls; empowerment and physical, economic and decision-making autonomy; sexual and reproductive health and rights; and the life course approach and intersectionality of inequalities are central and cross-cutting themes in international and regional mandates.

Between 1977 and 2022, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held 15 sessions at which the participants reached consensuses, made commitments and developed strategies and plans concerning gender statistics. This period also saw the formulation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the

Proposed indicators and metadata for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, and the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030.

In addition, between 1998 and 2022, at least 19 mandates concerning gender equality were issued at the national level in Latin American and Caribbean countries, including Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

There follows a description of some of the milestones in the creation of the policy framework on gender statistics at the international, regional and national levels.

A. International standards on gender statistics

The gender agenda is framed in various international instruments established since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly.

Advances in the recognition of equal rights inspired the launch of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year of 1975, adopted at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held in Mexico. In terms of statistical information, the Conference highlighted the inadequacy of the data collected hitherto to measure the economic contribution and the status of women and unpaid domestic or family work. In addition to quantifying their economic contribution, there was a desire to understand and study the discrimination faced by women and girls, which gave rise to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1979 (UN-Women/INMUJERES/INEGI, 2019).

In 1980, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women was held in Copenhagen, the United Nations World Conference on Women. At that Conference, it was agreed to develop and improve indicators to measure women's contribution to development (United Nations, 1980).

Although concepts were developed and statistical methods for measuring inequality between women and men were put forward after the First United Nations World Conference on Women, it was the Third United Nations World Conference on Women, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, held in Nairobi in 1985, that raised the need for governments to develop information systems for decision-making on the advancement of women (United Nations, 1986).

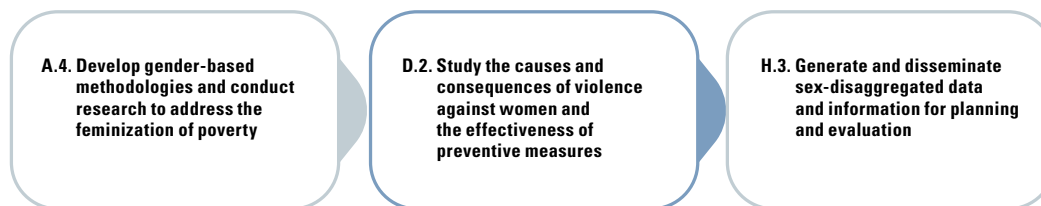
In 1989, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted general recommendations Nos. 9 and 12, in which States parties are called upon to ensure that national statistical services responsible for planning national censuses and other social and economic surveys formulate surveys to ensure that the data collected are disaggregated by sex, and to include statistical data on the incidence of violence against women and on female victims of violence in the reports they submit periodically under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

In addition, general recommendations Nos. 16, 17 and 18, adopted in 1991, recommend that States Parties:

- (i) Collect statistical data on women who work without payment, social security and social benefits in enterprises owned by a family member.
- (ii) Encourage and support research and experimental studies to measure and value the unremunerated domestic activities of women.
- (iii) Provide information on disabled women in their periodic reports, and on measures taken to deal with their particular situation.

The Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women, held in 1995, adopted the Beijing Platform for Action, which proposes a classification of time-use activities to enable the measurement of paid and unpaid work. The Beijing Platform for Action also calls for the creation of machineries for the advancement of women to motivate the planning, implementation and evaluation of public policies on gender issues, recognizes the transversality of the gender approach and encourages its application in the different statistical fields. Diagram II.1 sets forth the objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in relation to gender statistics.

Diagram II.1
Strategic objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action relating to gender statistics



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

The need to produce and disseminate statistics with a gender perspective has been reiterated in the periodic monitoring reports on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, while the Beijing+25 Review specifically recommended strengthening statistics in six thematic areas:

- (i) Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work.
- (ii) Poverty eradication, social protection and social services.
- (iii) Eradication of gender-based violence, stereotypes and stigma.
- (iv) Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions.
- (v) Peaceful and inclusive societies.
- (vi) Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action constitute pioneering mandates on matters of gender and women's rights.¹ The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is binding on countries that have ratified it, and its periodic reviews are carried out by treaty bodies that issue binding recommendations.² Although the Beijing Platform for Action is not binding, its periodic review and recommendations based on binding conventions provide a legal framework and standards of rights that the international community has agreed upon.

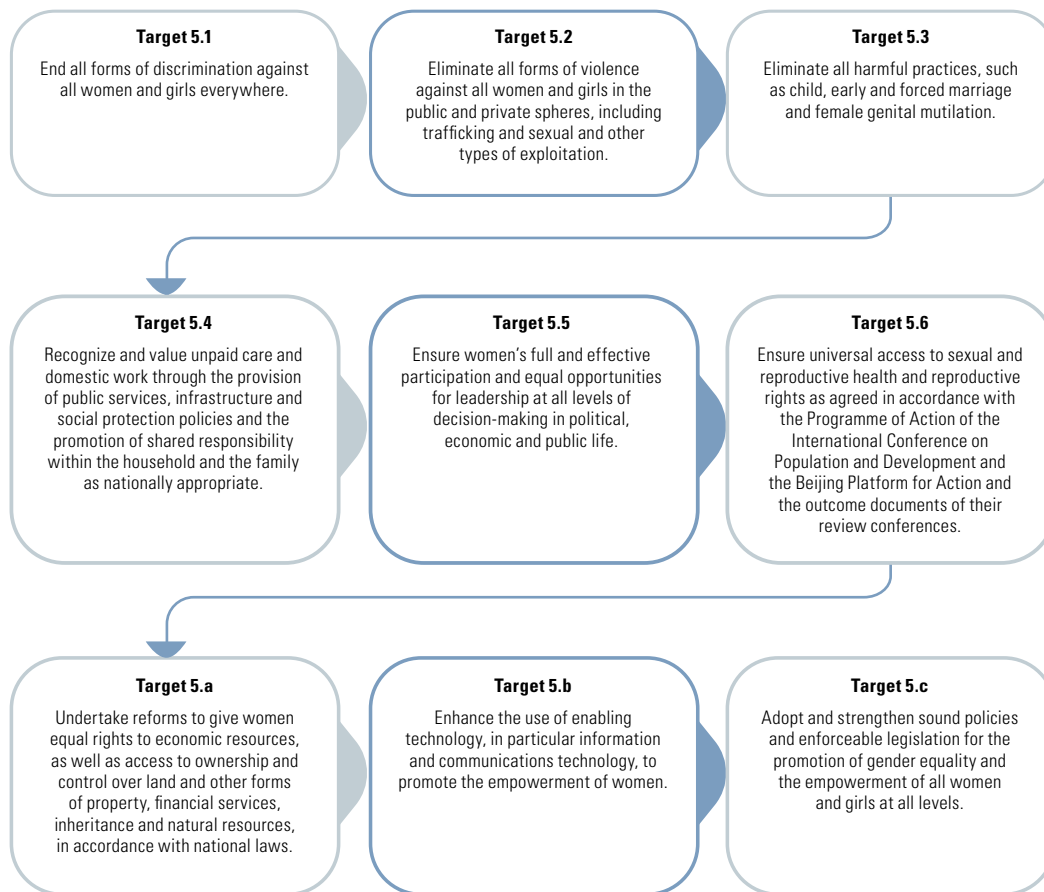
In 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which the Member States of the Organization adopted a set of global goals to improve people's lives, leaving no one behind. The Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ranging from ending poverty, efforts to combat climate change, education, gender equality, environmental protection and urban design (United Nations, 2023a). The 2030 Agenda signals the urgency of achieving gender equality across the 17 SDGs, with a transformative vision aiming towards equality and economic, social and environmental sustainability. In particular, SDG 5 calls upon countries to

¹ From these stem other mandates to produce statistics on forms of violence against women, including their causes and consequences, and women's socioeconomic status (OAS, 1994).

² This implies that States Parties are legally obliged to ensure that Convention is respected and to implement the recommendations made by the treaty bodies.

“Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”, as a goal to be achieved via nine targets (see diagram II.2), while the achievement of gender equality is viewed as cross-cutting and inseparable from the rest of the Agenda’s Goals. To monitor progress towards the SDGs, the countries agreed upon indicators for reporting by national statistical offices in coordination with other government sectors. The mainstreaming of gendered analysis throughout the 2030 Agenda is reflected in a set of gender indicators, which require disaggregation by sex or refer to gender equality as an underlying objective (UN-Women/DESA, 2023).

Diagram II.2
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, Regional Knowledge Platform on the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://agenda2030lac.org/en/home>.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is in synergy with the Regional Gender Agenda, which is the set of instruments agreed upon over the successive sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Consequently, the actions undertaken to comply with either one of these must be consistent with the commitments assumed by virtue of the other.³

Although the indicators proposed for monitoring the SDGs are limited by uneven development of this aspect within the countries’ national statistical systems, the topics addressed nevertheless set the tone for the review of statistics related to gender equality (United Nations, 2015a and 2015c).

³ See the results for a set of gender indicators in the 2030 Agenda and the Regional Gender Agenda in ECLAC/UN-Women (2024).

Some non-statistical indicators in the SDGs refer to the guarantee of de jure rights in laws, standards and rules on these matters, whose de facto implementation, in turn, requires the production of statistics for policy design, planning, monitoring and evaluation including, among other aspects, statistics to measure coverage, awareness of services and the perception of their quality, the existence of services and their use with respect to each issue.⁴ In particular, the indicator on the adoption and strengthening of policies for equality and empowerment refers to the existence of monitoring systems in countries. This means that a cross-cutting vision of the SDGs is needed at the national and subnational level, in relation both to the outcome indicators and to the process itself.

The normative framework has thus signalled the need to reflect the situation of women and girls by means of statistics disaggregated by sex and age, for public policymaking for gender equality. This has been achieved mainly through the recognition and development of comparable indicators and information at international and regional levels, which show the different realities, phenomena and dynamics that exist in relation to gender issues. The approach has evolved over time and has come to include, for example, considerations on the life cycle or the notion of intersectionality (Statistical Commission, 2020).

The provisions discussed have reminded governments of the imperative to periodically publish, evaluate and measure the progress of normative instruments for the advancement of women and girls and to achieve substantive equality between women and men (United Nations, 1995). The production of gender statistics plays a central role in this, so it is essential to strengthen the capacities of national statistical offices (NSOs) and urge governments at all levels, as well as relevant bodies of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and national human rights institutions and other stakeholders to carry this work forward (United Nations, 2021a). It is important that countries are able to access technical assistance and advice so that they can improve the gender-related statistical indicators that serve as a basis to develop gender policies and programmes (Statistical Commission, 2020), and that they actively promote joint work between individual and institutional producers and users of information.

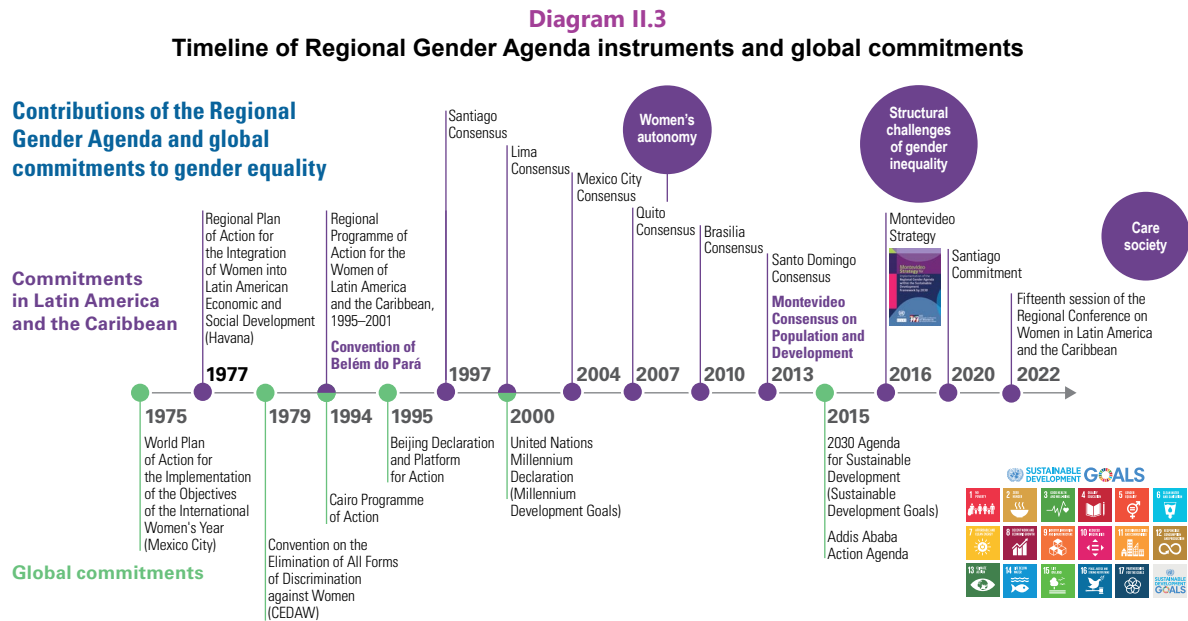
B. Regional Gender Agenda

Between 1977 and 2022, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held 15 sessions, which have generated consensuses, commitments, strategies and plans in the field of gender statistics. Latin America and the Caribbean is the only region to have a regional subsidiary body of the United Nations on gender equality. This has enabled the region to consolidate a regional agenda agreed upon by the States and to foster a regional architecture to support the production of gender statistics and comparability (ECLAC, 2022d).⁵ Diagram II.3 provides a timeline summarizing the commitments of the Regional Gender Agenda, as well as global commitments.

“For 45 years, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean has highlighted the importance of having timely statistical information that can be used to guide the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies to ensure fulfilment of the commitments under the Regional Gender Agenda” (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 23).

⁴ De jure equality implies that the State must guarantee that no rule establishes unequal treatment between men and women, while de facto equality implies that the State must take the necessary measures to ensure that women and men may enjoy their rights in equal circumstances. This in turn implies the duty to combat de facto inequalities that exist between men and women in the exercise of their rights, for example, the fact of a woman receiving a lower wage than a man for the same work (Judicial Body of Guatemala, 2021, p. 40).

⁵ For a broad overview of this topic, see chapter II of ECLAC (2022d).



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

In order to achieve the objectives of inclusion and gender mainstreaming in statistical information systems, it was agreed at the Sixth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mar del Plata (Argentina) in 1994, that statistical information from censuses, surveys and continuous statistical systems would be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará) —which explicitly establishes women's right to live a life free from violence— was also adopted in 1994. In terms of statistics, the Convention stipulates that the States Parties must ensure research and the gathering of statistics and other relevant information in order to visualize the violence suffered by women in different dimensions and to evaluate and design measures to combat it.

The Santiago Consensus of 1997 led to the establishment of a database of gender indicators. In 2000, the Lima Consensus was adopted, in which the States Parties committed to strengthening the systems for collecting and processing statistical data. The Mexico City Consensus, adopted in 2004, reaffirmed the commitment to develop an information system with a gender perspective and an intersectional approach. In 2007, at its fourth meeting, the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean established the Technical Working Group on Gender Statistics. That same year, in the Quito Consensus, it was agreed to develop instruments to measure unpaid work and recognize its economic value in national accounts. In 2010, the Brasilia Consensus recognized the need to raise the profile of gender inequality issues in the spheres of physical and economic autonomy and decision-making. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, the Montevideo Strategy was adopted in 2016, as a political and technical instrument for the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda (ECLAC, 2022d) that establishes measures to strengthen information systems with a gender perspective. In 2020, with the Santiago Commitment, ECLAC was asked, in its capacity as secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to provide cooperation, in partnership with UN-Women, for advancing in the implementation of the measures contained in the Montevideo Strategy and of the commitments undertaken at that session of the Regional Conference.

Diagram II.4 shows the milestones of the regional mandates in relation to gender statistics, established at the meetings of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Diagram II.4

Latin America and the Caribbean: milestones for regional agreements on gender statistics

Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

Subsidiary body of ECLAC that contributes to the advancement of statistical policies and activities in the countries of the region. Its objectives are to promote the development and improvement of national statistics and their international comparability, and to promote and prepare a biennial programme of activities for international, regional and bilateral cooperation between national statistical offices and international and regional bodies.

Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Subsidiary body of ECLAC and the region's foremost intergovernmental forum on women's rights and gender equality. It is convened on a regular basis, at least every three years, to analyse the status of women's autonomy and rights at the regional and subregional levels, present recommendations regarding public policies on gender equality and undertake periodic assessments of the activities carried out in fulfilment of regional and international agreements on the subject.

Milestones for regional agreements on gender statistics



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022.

C. National mandates

Diagram II.5 presents the national mandates or standards established in relation to gender statistics between 1998 and 2022 in different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.⁶

There follows a brief and non-exhaustive account of some of the milestones in the establishment of normative frameworks related to the production of gender statistics at the national level in these countries.

In Costa Rica, article 4 of the National Women’s Institute Law No. 7801, enacted in 1998, establishes that one of the powers of the Institute will be to promote and conduct research to understand the status of women, gender equality and the situation of families (Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica, 1998).

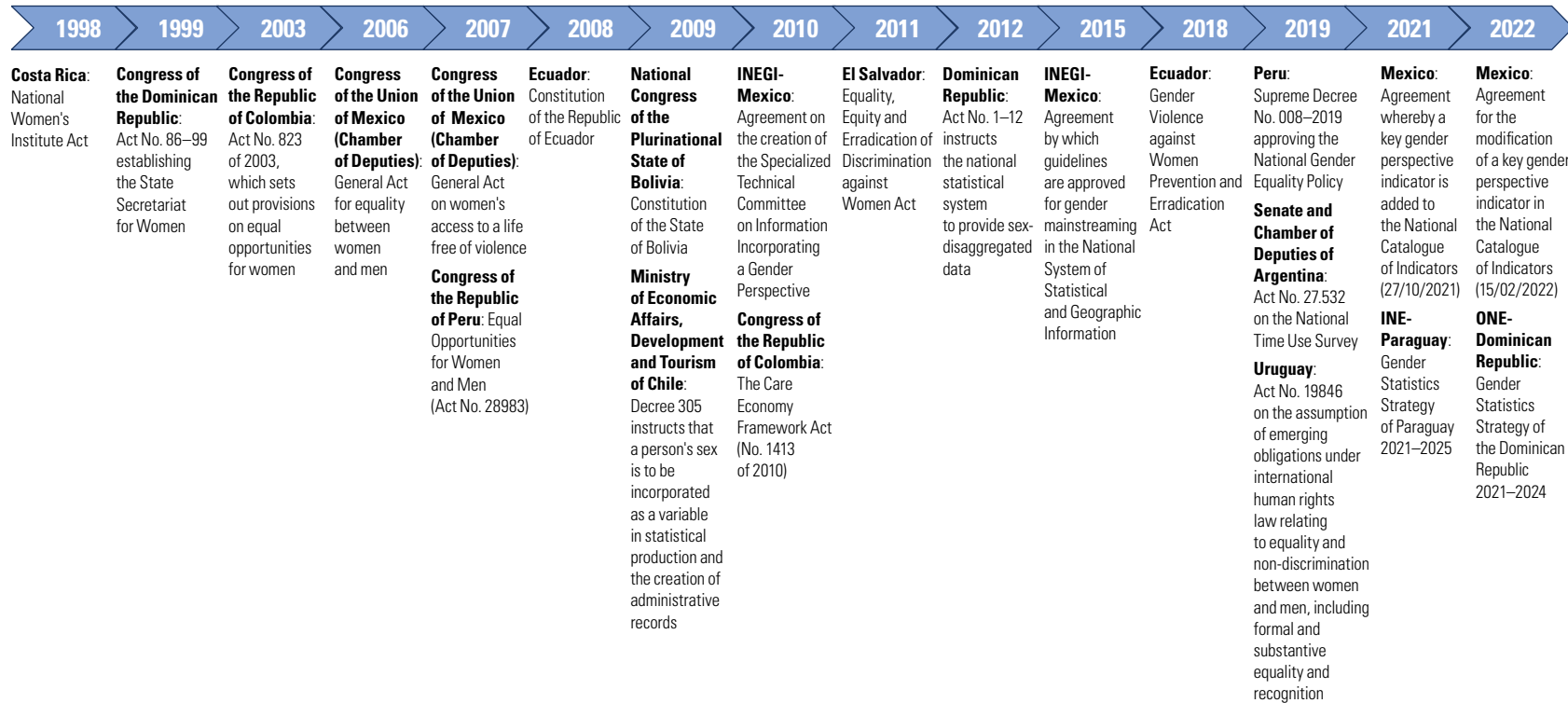
In the Dominican Republic, Law No. 86–99, enacted in 1999, established the State Secretariat for Women, which prioritized the production of updated statistical information to shed light on gender gaps and inequalities in all areas. In 2012, Law No. 1-12 of the National Development Strategy 2030 provided for the consolidation and strengthening of the national statistical system with the purpose of producing reliable, necessary, sufficient, timely and disaggregated information disaggregated—at least— by sex to enable a proper diagnosis of the national situation. In 2019, the country adopted and published a policy for mainstreaming gender in official statistics. This was followed in 2021 by the National Multiannual Plan of the Public Sector, whose policy 31 on data management for analysis and decision-making provides for the implementation of cross-cutting policies and policies on vulnerable populations identified on the basis of official statistics from the national statistical system (MEPyD, 2021, p. 145). In 2022, the Gender Statistics Strategy 2021–2024 of the Dominican Republic was published, with objectives that included expanding the supply of gender statistics, improving access to and use of these statistics, and strengthening the institutional capacities of the National Bureau of Statistics and the other institutions comprising the national statistical system.

In Mexico, the National Women’s Institute Act, passed in 2001, provided for the collection of information and statistical elements relating to the Institute’s powers. Article 17 of the General Act on Equality between Women and Men of 2006 states that the national policy on equality between women and men must provide for action leading to the achievement of substantive equality in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres. To this end, the federal executive branch must ensure that budget planning incorporates the gender perspective, supports the mainstreaming of this perspective and provides for programmes, projects and measures for equality between women and men to be effectively carried out. In 2007, article 38, section X, of the General Act on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence stipulated the establishment of the National Data and Information Bank on Cases of Violence against Women, based on the semi-annual publication of general and statistical information on such cases. Article 47, section IV, establishes that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is responsible for providing the necessary information on the number of victims assisted to the agencies responsible for preparing statistics. In 2015, guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the national statistical and geographic information system (SNIEG) were approved. Article 1 stipulates that State departments involved in the production, integration and dissemination of information of national interest are to consider the gender perspective in the design and execution of those activities, in order to provide useful information for the State and society, for research and knowledge-building, and for the planning, design and evaluation of public policies aimed at eliminating social, economic, political and cultural inequalities between women and men (INEGI, 2015a). In 2015, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relations was declared “information of national interest”, a classification that affords it the status of a regular survey under the aegis of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). In 2022, the National Time-Use Survey in 2022 was afforded the same status.

⁶ In the case of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay, data are provided not on laws but on strategies that are described in the text.

Diagram II.5

Latin America and the Caribbean: timeline of national mandates relating to gender equality



Source: Working group on the preparation of a guide for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (SCA-ECLAC), on the basis of information provided by the countries and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en>.

In Peru, the Congress of the Republic included in Law No. 29983 on Equality of Opportunities between Women and Men of 2007 a guideline to improve the official statistics system, incorporating data disaggregated by sex, geographic area, ethnicity, disability and age (Congress of the Republic of Peru, 2007).

In Ecuador, article 333 of the Constitution of the Republic of 2008 recognizes unpaid domestic and care work as productive labour. It also recognizes the right to social security protection for all persons who perform unpaid family work, and article 369 establishes that benefits for those performing unpaid domestic and care work are to be financed by contributions from the State (ECLAC, 2022d).

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Political Constitution of the State of 2009 provides for quantification of the economic value of household work in public accounts (National Congress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2009).

Also in 2009, in Chile, decree No. 305 ordered the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to include the sex variable in all statistical production and in the generation of administrative records (Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism of Chile, 2010).

In 2001, El Salvador adopted the Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women Act, whose article 14 provides that State institutions must disaggregate the collection, analysis and publication of all relevant statistical information by sex, carry out studies and create tools to develop indicators that aid understanding of situations of discrimination and the gaps that exist between women and men, in order to provide a basis for policies on equality.

In Colombia, Law No. 1413 of 2010 regulates the inclusion of the care economy in the National Accounting System with the aim of measuring women's contribution to the country's economic and social development and as a fundamental tool for the formulation and implementation of public policies (Congress of the Republic of Colombia, 2010). In 2017, Colombia adopted its National Statistical Plan 2017–2022, whose strategies included promoting the inclusion of the differential approach in the production and dissemination of statistics of the national statistical system (DANE, 2017, p. 25). In 2019, the country enacted Law No. 1955 on the National Development Plan 2018–2022 "Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity", recognizing the statistical invisibility of historically discriminated groups. A year later, in 2020, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) issued Resolution No. 1448, adopting a guide for including a differential and intersectional approach in statistical production within the national statistical system.

In Argentina, Law No. 27532 was passed in 2019, incorporating the National Time-Use Survey into the national statistical system (National Congress of Argentina, 2019).

In Uruguay, article 11 of Law No. 19846, enacted in 2019, provides that all agencies must generate qualitative and quantitative data records to support monitoring of the progress made by gender equality policies with an intersectional approach (IMPO, 2020). Further, Article 19 of Law No. 19580 on Gender-Based Violence against Women regulates the collection, processing, recording, analysis, publication and dissemination of information related to gender-based violence against women.

In Cuba, presidential decree No. 198 of 2021 adopted the National Programme for the Advancement of Women, which proposes to mainstream gender in statistical production and research. It also includes a specific section on statistics and research, whose six measures aim to strengthen the national statistical system with a view to identifying gender inequalities and gaps to serve as a basis for future implementation of public policies with a gender focus.

Lastly, the Gender Statistics Strategy, Paraguay 2021–2025, published in 2021, sets the objective of strengthening the gender approach in the production of survey and census statistics, innovating in arenas for interinstitutional coordination, training and education, improving accessibility and timeliness in the dissemination of statistics and promoting gender statistics as a priority area for public policy.

III. Institutional structure of the statistical system

This chapter summarizes the recommendations that have been made regarding institutional capacity and the mechanisms used by national statistical offices and systems for planning gender statistics, inter-agency cooperation and other governance tools.

At the international level, the United Nations Statistics Division oversees compiling and disseminating global statistics, developing standards and policies for statistical work and supporting the countries' efforts to strengthen their statistical systems (United Nations, 2020a). This Division reports to the Statistical Commission, which was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and —by virtue of resolution 8(II)— is tasked with “promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability; (...) coordination of the statistical work of the specialized agencies; (...) advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information; [and] promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally” (ECOSOC, 1946). The Division also has a Global Gender Statistics Programme, which is coordinated by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics.¹

Within the framework of this programme, the Statistics Division organizes various forums and produces specialized publications, such as *Progress of the world's women 2019–2020: Families in a changing world*, a global diagnosis that provides an overview of the gaps and biases in the statistical information that is available (UN-Women, 2019). It also produces manuals, guides and databases on statistical information with a gender perspective, including Women's Indicators and Statistics Database; *Handbook for Producing National Statistical Reports on Women and Men; Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (United Nations, 1997); *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* (United Nations, 2014); *The World's Women: Trends and Statistics* (a periodic publication).

¹ See United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), “About the Global Gender Statistics Programme” [online] <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/index.cshhtml#:~:text=The%20IAEG%2DGS%20has%20the,work%20and%20establishing%20good%20practices>.

The meetings of the Global Forum on Gender Statistics bring together producers and users of statistics to improve statistical production with a gender perspective.²

At the regional level, coordination mechanisms, strategies and commitments have been developed by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (since 1977) and by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC working groups for the design, improvement and generation of statistical information incorporating a gender perspective and the provision of access to that information.

The synchronicity between the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC led to the establishment of the Working group on the preparation of a guide for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production³ (see infographic III.1).

Other forums that have fostered the sharing of experiences and measures for strengthening gender statistics in the region include the International Meetings on Gender Statistics and the International Expert Meetings on Time Use and Unpaid Work organized by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of Mexico, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and ECLAC, sometimes also in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division. Both events bring together specialists to share experiences to support strengthening and enhancing knowledge in the production of gender statistics, in order to drive progress in the generation and analysis of those statistics to inform and monitor public policies (UN-Women/INMUJERES/INEGI, 2019).

At the country level, the gender perspective should be a cross-cutting feature of the work of national statistical systems, and national statistical offices, as the lead agencies of their respective statistical systems, play a fundamental role in bringing that about. They are supported in this endeavour by the various governmental organizations that produce official statistics, national machineries for the advancement of women, academia, civil society organizations, policymakers and specialized committees. In order for these bodies to be sustainable and to enable them to fulfil their duties, their mandate, composition and objectives should be set down in normative instruments that also ensure an adequate budget for this purpose.

The United Nations recommends that the production of gender statistics and the promotion of gender mainstreaming be specifically incorporated into the legal framework of the countries' national statistical systems (United Nations, 2015a) in order to formalize the mandatory nature of gender mainstreaming in statistical production and in national statistical systems' institutional, administrative and budgetary arrangements (PARIS21, 2020).

² These are held within the framework of the Global Gender Statistics Programme and under the guidance of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The First Global Forum on Gender Statistics was held in Rome in 2007 and addressed the measurement of violence against women. In 2023, the Forum held its ninth meeting. See United Nations Statistics Division, "9th United Nations Global Forum on Gender Statistics (9GFGS)" [online] <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/genderstat-forum-9/>.

³ This group, as well as the preceding Working Group to Prepare a Methodological Guide on Time-use Measurement in Latin America and the Caribbean, has served as a continuation of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Conference, which operated from 2007 to 2019 with the aim of developing, systematizing and disseminating indicators and statistical information with a gender perspective. At its tenth meeting, the Conference decided that all the working groups would be tasked with a clearly defined final outcome, to be produced within no more than two years, on a topic relevant to the region's statistical development. This new format became operational in the 2020–2021 biennium (ECLAC, 2021f).

Infographic III.1

Links between the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: strengthening the regional architecture to promote the production and comparability of gender statistics with an intersectional approach

Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

1977 **First Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (Havana, 1977)**
Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development

1994 **Sixth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 1994)**
Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995–2001

1997 **Seventh Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (Santiago, 1997)**
Santiago Consensus

2000 **Eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, 2000)**
Lima Consensus

2004 **Ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 2004)**
Mexico City Consensus

2007 **Tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, 2007)**
Quito Consensus

2010 **Eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 2010)**
Brasilia Consensus

2013 **Twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, 2013)**
Santo Domingo Consensus
Information systems pillar

2016 **Thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016)**
Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030

2020 **Fourteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, 2020)**
Santiago Commitment

2022 **Fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Buenos Aires, 2022)**
Buenos Aires Commitment

Establishment of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Women's autonomy

Care society

1999 **First International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 1999)**

2001 **First meeting (Santiago, 2001)**

2003 **Second meeting (Santiago, 2003)**

2005 **Third meeting (Santiago, 2005)**

2007 **Fourth meeting (Santiago, 2007)**

2009 **Fifth meeting (Bogotá, 2009)**

2011 **Sixth meeting (Bávaro, Dominican Republic, 2011)**

2013 **Seventh meeting (Santiago, 2013)**

2015 **Eighth meeting (Quito, 2015)**

2017 **Ninth meeting (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 2017)**

2019 **Tenth meeting (Santiago, 2019)**

2021 **Eleventh meeting (virtual, 2021)**

2022

2023 **Twelfth meeting (Santiago, 2023)**

Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean

Structural challenges of gender equality

Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

2001 **First meeting (Santiago, 2001)**

2003 **Second meeting (Santiago, 2003)**

2005 **Third meeting (Santiago, 2005)**

2007 **Fourth meeting (Santiago, 2007)**

2009 **Fifth meeting (Bogotá, 2009)**

2011 **Sixth meeting (Bávaro, Dominican Republic, 2011)**

2013 **Seventh meeting (Santiago, 2013)**

2015 **Eighth meeting (Quito, 2015)**

2017 **Ninth meeting (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 2017)**

2019 **Tenth meeting (Santiago, 2019)**

2021 **Eleventh meeting (virtual, 2021)**

2022

2023 **Twelfth meeting (Santiago, 2023)**

Establishment of the Working Group on Gender Statistics

Adoption of the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) as a regional standard

Mainstreaming gender in the work of all the working groups of the Conference

Dissemination of the Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean

Dissemination of Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production

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

Fourteen countries in the region have a formally constituted national statistical system, but this does not necessarily mean that they have mainstreamed the gender perspective into their policy or regulatory frameworks (see map III.1).

Map III.1
Latin America and the Caribbean: countries having a national statistical system



Source: Prepared by the authors on the basis of information from the countries of the region.

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

National statistical offices are the main producers of official statistics, while national machineries for the advancement of women govern gender equality policies. The production of gender statistics should be a joint effort between these offices and machineries, ideally, through coordination mechanisms enshrined in institutional partnerships. This coordination is essential for mainstreaming gender and for guiding the design, construction, collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and evaluation processes. Among other things, it enables the identification of new information requirements and helps improve understanding of gender-related issues, while supporting data-sharing arrangements and coordination mechanisms within the national statistical system. Several countries in the region have partnerships for promoting and generating gender statistics, comprising UN-Women, national machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices.

Partnerships such as these collaborate in setting up strategies and plans to promote the production, analysis and monitoring of gender statistics. This collaboration, enshrined in agreements, charters or other legal instruments, underpins the implementation of surveys on time use, violence and inequality, among other important topics. The results of these partnerships have been translated into guidelines, guides, specialized studies, reports and information platforms to facilitate access to the gender statistical information that has been produced.

By their nature, committees specializing in gender statistics are cross-cutting in their scope and can work in coordination with other committees based on the topics and areas of specialization that are established to advance gender statistics. In this regard, committees specializing in the gender perspective have been established within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (ECLAC, 2022d), and tasked with developing gender statistics and indicators and promoting the dissemination of this information. In some countries, such as Colombia and Peru, gender, ethnicity and disability approaches are included as well (ECLAC, 2022d). National statistical offices and other producing departments can set up internal gender units to monitor and promote compliance with specific gender standards.

By 2022, three plans on gender statistics had been implemented (Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador), 28 technical documents, guidelines, guides and manuals had been prepared (Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Chile and Mexico) and three working groups had been established (Colombia, Cuba and Costa Rica) (ECLAC, 2022d).

A. Guidelines, guides, manuals and protocols for mainstreaming gender in national statistics

National statistical offices and national statistical systems have documents and standards governing the conduct of persons involved in producing statistics and running the agencies that make up the system.

Those documents address topics such as time use, gender identity, violence against women, the evaluation of statistical quality, the adoption of inclusive language in text, graphic elements and images, the production and dissemination of statistical information without stereotypes, the construction of indicators, access to and use of microdata and the specification of minimum variables to be considered from an intersectional perspective.⁴

Some countries have developed working documents, standards, guidelines, methodological guides and specific protocols to mainstream gender perspective in statistical projects (ECLAC, 2022d) (see table III.1).

⁴ For more information, see annex A2.

Table III.1
Latin America (5 countries): technical and methodological documents
on gender mainstreaming in statistical production

Country	Year	Title
Chile	2022	Estandarización de preguntas para la medición de sexo, género y orientación sexual (SGOS), dirigido a encuestas de hogares y censos de población
	2020	Estándar para la evaluación de la calidad de las estimaciones en encuestas de hogares
	2019	Manual con enfoque de género en la producción estadística con foco en modelo genérico del proceso estadístico
	2019	Evaluación de comprensión y estimación de preguntas de sexo al nacer, identidad de género y orientación sexual
	2019	Metodología para la construcción de un sistema de indicadores de género
	2015	Estadísticas de género: introducción conceptual
	2015	Guía metodológica para incorporar el enfoque de género en las estadísticas
	2015	Orientaciones técnicas para la realización de un diagnóstico de las operaciones estadísticas, con enfoque de género
	2015	Guía general para la producción estadística basada en registros administrativos, con enfoque de género
Colombia	2020	Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional
Costa Rica	2018	Guía para incorporar la perspectiva de género en la producción y divulgación de las estadísticas del Sistema de Estadística Nacional
		Lineamiento para incorporar la perspectiva de género en la producción y divulgación de las estadísticas del Sistema de Estadística Nacional
Guatemala	2009	Manual para la transversalización de género y pueblos en el INE
Mexico	2015	Lineamientos para Incorporar la Perspectiva de Género en el Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica
	2004	El enfoque de género en la producción de estadísticas educativas en México: una guía para usuarios y una referencia para productores de información
	2004	El enfoque de género en la producción de las estadísticas sobre participación política y toma de decisiones en México: una guía para usuarios y una referencia para productores de información
	2003	El enfoque de género en la producción de las estadísticas sobre familia, hogares y Vivienda en México: una guía para el uso y una referencia para la producción de información
	2003	Manual para el desarrollo de indicadores de evaluación con perspectiva de género
	2002	El enfoque de género en la producción de las estadísticas sobre salud en México: una guía para el uso y una referencia para la producción de información
	2001	El enfoque de género en la producción de las estadísticas sobre trabajo en México: una guía para el uso y una referencia para la producción de información
	1999	El enfoque de género en la producción de las estadísticas educativas de México: una guía para usuarios y una referencia para productores de información

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of information from the respective countries.

The production of gender-mainstreamed statistical information requires the allocation of budgets that effectively support the analysis, design, implementation and evaluation of actions aimed at the production of quality data, to guide evidence-based decision-making to advance towards gender equality.

Most of the funding for institutions responsible for statistical production comes from countries' public budgets. The publication "La política fiscal con enfoque de género en países de América Latina" notes that, in order to incorporate and institutionalize gender-sensitive budget initiatives in budgetary systems, it is necessary to build in a gender-sensitive budget approach in the regulatory frameworks that govern the public budget process, and some countries have built mandates to this effect into the legal frameworks that govern statistical systems (Almeida, 2021, p. 28).⁵

⁵ In some countries, such as El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru, gender mainstreaming is based on laws related to women's rights, while in Ecuador and Guatemala it has been built into the laws governing the budgetary process (Almeida, 2021, p. 28).

Although international and regional organizations also provide financial support for projects relating to gender mainstreaming in statistical production, such funding is generally directed towards policy implementation and much less towards the statistical process.

Another factor that has strengthened synergies between national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women has been the establishment, in some countries, of instances for integration and processing of statistical information, as well as data analysis, within the institutional structure of machineries for the advancement of women. International organizations have also played a leading role through technical assistance and training, and have also financed some of these experiences. However, a notable amount of financing has come from national governments themselves, which represents stronger assurance of the continuity and institutional embedding of these measurements, with national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women as the most frequent executing agencies (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 58).

Mainstreaming gender in the statistical process requires significant innovation involving tasks and complexities beyond those inherent to the statistical discipline itself. Lack of funding due to limited resources and investment priorities in other areas can be a challenge for producers of statistics, making it difficult, for example, to ensure that survey samples have the ideal size to produce, analyse and disseminate information with a gender perspective, especially one that requires intersectional analysis. It can also be a challenge to develop the new statistics necessary for the diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation of gender equality policies.

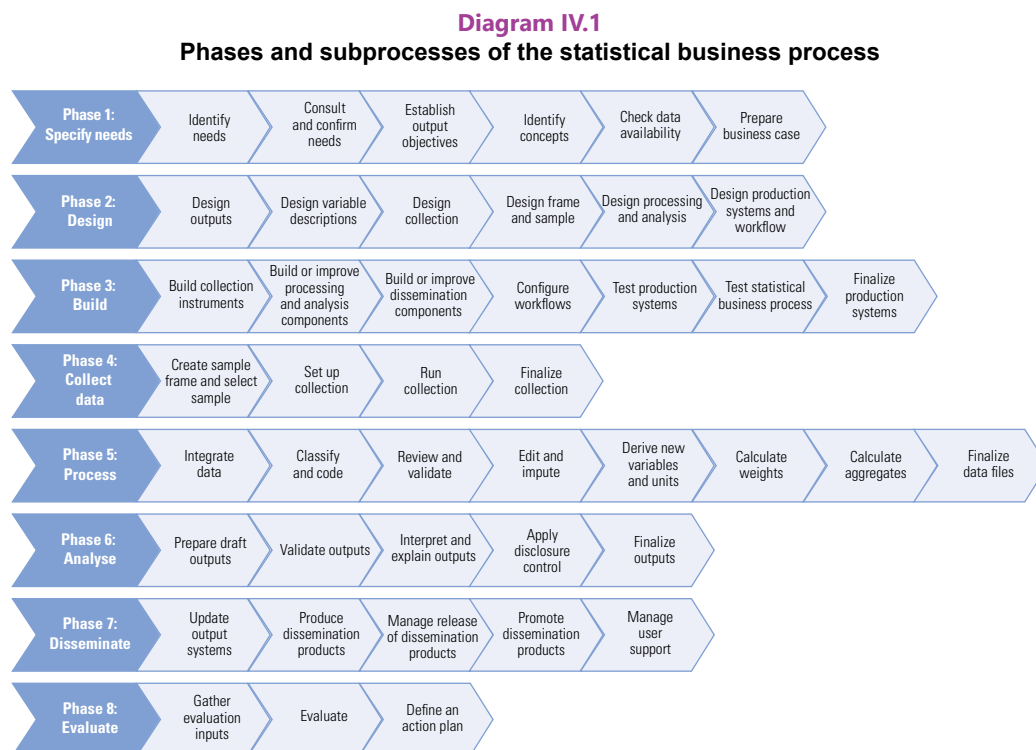
Monitoring the budget allocated to the production and use of gender statistics ideally requires a budget identification methodology to calculate the investment made in producing gender statistics. This facilitates analysis, monitoring, evaluation and subsequent accountability. One possibility is to have the departments responsible for gender mainstreaming in national statistical offices leading this identification methodology, together with the offices responsible for planning and investment, and then expanding this effort to the national statistical system. While this task may be challenging, given that the production of gender statistics is a cross-cutting process, it is possible to identify the budget allocated to specific statistical operations (such as time-use surveys) and the staff hired in connection with this task, and to estimate percentages of the budget of large statistical projects that include this approach. Good practices identified in this regard include the Budget Tracer for Women's Equity implemented in Colombia between 2018 and 2022 (Government of Colombia, 2019).

IV. Approaches for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the eight phases of the statistical process

This chapter will describe several approaches for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the eight phases involved in carrying out a statistical operation or project (see diagram IV.1) in line with the statistical process proposed in the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) of the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (UNECE/WBI, 2010; UNECE, 2016 and 2019). These approaches are based on the inputs and good practices shared among the countries forming part of the Working Group, on guidelines or manuals prepared by the national statistical offices of the region and on documentation produced by the United Nations, including UN-Women and ECLAC, and academic institutions.

UNECE (2016) has defined the phases and sets of subprocesses involved in producing official statistics. This model, which can also be used for integrating data and metadata standards, serves as a template for process documentation and for the harmonization of statistical computing infrastructures and as a framework for process quality assessment and improvement. The subprocesses in each phase do not necessarily follow a given sequence; they can also be conducted in parallel with one another or in the form of iterative loops, depending on the particular procedures used by national statistical offices or other institutions that produce, integrate or disseminate statistical information.¹

¹ Subprocesses 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 5.5, 5.7 and 5.8 will not be covered here, as they have not been found to include specific approaches for gendering mainstreaming.



Source: Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), "Modelo genérico del proceso estadístico GSBPM", Geneva, 2016 [online] https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.58/2016/mtg4/Paper_8_GSBPM_5.0_v1.1.pdf; "Generic Statistical Business Process Model", Geneva, 2019 [online] <https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/GSBPM+v5.1>; Statistical Commission, *Report on the fifty-first session (3-6 March 2020) (E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37)*, New York, 2020.

The approaches detailed in this chapter are outlined in table IV.1.

Table IV.1
Gender-based approaches in the statistical production process

Phases of the statistical production process	
Cross-cutting approaches Applicable to all phases of the process.	Using inclusive language (in writing and graphics). – Gender training and sensitization for participants throughout the process. – Advisory services of gender specialists. – Disaggregating data by the variable of sex at all times (basic and cross-cutting). – Disaggregating data by other demographic variables to achieve an intersectional focus. – An intensified dialogue with decision-making institutions with a view to achieving gender equality at the level of the national statistical system: creation of official channels for the exchange of views and establishment of agreements.
Phase 1 Specify needs New specific needs, gaps to be filled or a need to improve and update processes.	Consulting national machineries for the advancement of women and women's organizations. – Reviewing – National, regional and international mandates. – Substantive conceptual frameworks. – Academic research and specialized literature. – Inventory of missing data or data that need to be upgraded in order to develop gender indicators for tracking progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (international, regional and national agendas), minimum set of gender and other indicators. – Including specific objectives entailing a gender perspective in the statistics project. – Identifying a range of potentially useful data sources for gender mainstreaming.

Phases of the statistical production process	
<p>Phase 2 Design</p> <p>Planning out the execution of each of the subsequent phases of the statistical business process and building or strengthening the necessary instruments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design of a suitable sample for capturing diversity. - Designing batteries of questions from a gender perspective for inclusion in surveys to be used for other purposes. - Determining the specific profiles required for personnel in charge of collecting sensitive information. - Preparation of data collection manuals based on a gender perspective. - Developing protocols for averting and responding to violent situations in the field triggered by gender considerations that could pose a threat to survey interviewers, respondents or other work teams. - Planning disaggregated outputs by sex and intersectionality for the main outputs of the statistics projects. - Planning the creation or improvement of dedicated websites for the dissemination of gender statistics.
<p>Phase 3 Build</p> <p>Building and updating of data collection tools and process components, configuration of workflows, testing and finalization of the collection system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating instruments with the participation of the target population in all its diversity. - Testing information-gathering instruments, with emphasis on identifying and eliminating gender biases. - Reviewing variables, wording, questions and the sequence of response options with a view to avoiding bias. - Privacy safeguards and self-completion arrangements for the collection of sensitive information. - Preparing manuals and provision of training to provide guidance for data collection with a gender perspective.
<p>Phase 4 Collect data</p> <p>Use in the field of the data-collection instruments planned, designed and built during the preceding phases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using protocols for follow-up and adjustments to eliminate gender bias. - Prioritizing direct informants. - Using protocols with a gender perspective in situations involving women survey-takers. - Training personnel to avoid bias in the use of data collection techniques in the field. - Recruiting field staff based on the type of information to be gathered. - Special preparations for conducting interviews that may involve collecting sensitive information.
<p>Phase 5 Process</p> <p>Reviewing, validating and screening data for subsequent analysis and dissemination as statistical outputs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of up-to-date, non-sexist criteria regarding gender relations in validation rules. - Integrating data sources and generating algorithms for deriving the sex variable, with advisory support from subject experts. - Considering differences between women and men in imputing data values. - Identifying and documenting cases concerning variables in which sex plays an important part in the definition of classifications.
<p>Phase 6 Analyse</p> <p>Producing and evaluating statistical outputs, preparing dissemination outputs and verifying objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing gender indicators embodying an intersectional perspective: distribution or concentration by sex, gender gaps, ratios and feminization or masculinization indices. - Producing strategic indicators for gender issues and public policy agendas. - Checking statistics against other comparable data. - Investigating inconsistencies attributable to gender relations or bias. - Checking technical notes on the sex variable and other variables involved in an intersectional analysis. - Applying peer review strategies.
<p>Phase 7 Disseminate</p> <p>Publishing or posting statistical outputs in order to make them available to individual and organizational users. This includes all the activities involved in putting together and disseminating all the different outputs through a number of different channels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrating the extent of the inequalities existing between different groups. - Contextualizing the information in terms of intersectionality, a historical perspective and a rights-based approach. - Using directories for dissemination and devising events or other opportunities for dissemination of the outputs from a gender perspective in conjunction with strategic stakeholders, policymakers, women's organizations and other groups. - Awareness-raising and training for personnel responsible for disseminating the outputs and for members of the media. - Creating accessible outputs for non-specialist users using easily understood formats and flexible communications mechanisms.
<p>Phase 8 Evaluate</p> <p>Evaluating the statistical business process using quantitative and qualitative outputs compiled in the course of the different phases. Identifying and prioritizing possible improvements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying stumbling blocks encountered in the course of incorporating a gender perspective into the process and suggesting improvements. - Documenting lessons learned and analysing gender inequalities. - Looking for possible gender biases present in the different phases of the process.

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of information from the countries of the region.

A. Cross-cutting recommendations regarding the statistical business process

1. Use of inclusive language² and a rights-based approach³

This approach is marked by the absence of exclusion, stereotypes, discrimination and other biases that conceal or underestimate the participation and presence of women. It applies to all documents used in the statistical process.

The use of inclusive language is key to communication in connection with gender statistics and extends not only to written language but also includes images and infographics, which should be examined to ensure that they are not reproducing gender, racist or classist stereotypes. Table IV.2 lists a series of useful strategies. Care must be taken in choosing a strategy that is suited to the situation in question, however.

Table IV.2
Use of inclusive language

Specify gender when the situation calls for it		
Actions	Examples	
Using both female and male pronouns (“pronoun pairing”) when it is important to make it clear that both women and men are being included, bearing in mind the various techniques for avoiding excessive pronoun pairing.	When a staff member accepts an offer of employment, he or she must be able to assume that the offer is duly authorized.	
Using two different words.	Boys and girls should attend the first cooking class with their parents.	
Using “men and women” or “male and female” when the context is such that it should be made explicit that persons of both sexes are involved.	Both the male and female respondents gave a negative answer to question No. 5.	
Not specifying gender when the situation does not call for it or using gender-neutral language		
Actions	Less inclusive	More inclusive
Use gender-neutral words.	Mankind.	Humankind; humanity; human race.
Using plural pronouns/adjectives.	Before submitting your document, send it to the focal point for him to review; he will return it to you with comments.	Before submitting your document, send it to the focal point for their review; they will return it to you with comments.
Use the pronoun one.	A staff member in Antarctica earns less than he would in New York.	A staff member in Antarctica earns less than one in New York.
Use a plural antecedent.	A substitute judge must certify that he has familiarized himself with the record of the proceedings.	Substitute judges must certify that they have familiarized themselves with the record of the proceedings.

² The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia, for example, has an annex on inclusive language that provides practical examples of ways of reflecting a perspective based on gender and other forms of diversity in a manual on the inclusion of a differential, intersectional approach in the production of statistics by the national statistical system (Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional) (DANE, 2020). The National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic has published a manual on inclusive, non-sexist communication that provides guidance on the use of respectful, gender-sensitive language in the Office’s statistical work (ONE, 2023).

³ The human-rights-based approach is a conceptual framework for the human development process that is founded, from a normative standpoint, on international human rights standards. In operational terms, this approach is focused on promoting and protecting those rights. The objective is to analyse the inequalities existing at the core of development issues and to rectify discriminatory practices and the unjust distribution of power that curtail the development process and that often cause certain groups of persons to be left behind (United Nations, 2023a). For further information, see United Nations (2023b).

Specify gender when the situation calls for it		
Actions	Examples	
Not specifying gender when the situation does not call for it or using gender-neutral language		
Omit the gendered word.	Requests the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his/her efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance.	Requests the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance.
Use the passive voice.	The author of a communication must have direct and reliable evidence of the situation he is describing.	The author of a communication must have direct and reliable evidence of the situation being described.

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of United Nations, "Guidelines for gender-inclusive language in English" [online] <https://www.un.org/en/gender-inclusive-language/guidelines.shtml>.

2. Training and awareness-raising for personnel involved in eliminating stereotypes and gender bias

A shared, overarching gender perspective should be the starting point for the training and awareness-raising process, which should also include guidance in the use of language, practical pointers for avoiding the perpetuation of stereotypes, and theoretical and practical instruction in the avoidance of unconscious gender bias.⁴ It should also include special, targeted segments for staff who deal with specific subjects in the statistical business process (for example, staff involved in the design and preparation of bias-free data collection, analysis and processing or in the design of strategies and material for disseminating results), with a view to incorporating gender-sensitive guidelines in their specific technical work, including methodological recommendations and caveats. The collection of certain types of information will call for additional awareness-raising and training components that deal specifically with sensitive issues, such as, for example, gender violence aimed at women and girls or the identification of the LGBTI+ population. In this effort, support may be sought from institutions such as machineries for the advancement of women, the academic sector and multilateral organizations, in addition to independent experts on the subject, as well as the literature and materials they have produced. A final step is to devise mechanisms for evaluating skills acquisition and determining how fully learnings have been taken on board in order to ensure that the necessary knowledge has been successfully transmitted.

3. Advisory services of gender specialists

It is suggested that the advisory services of gender specialists be used throughout the statistical process and that these services be tailored to the technical specificities involved in each of the various phases. Specific advice may also be requested for specific stages of the process that require technical knowledge for gender mainstreaming, for example, in ensuring that specific subprocesses at the analysis and processing stages are free of gender bias. It may be that the best approach under some circumstances would be to use the services of a number of different experts with differing profiles during certain phases. Gender specialists can provide insights into specific issues that may have a greater impact on one sex than the other and into gender relations between women and men. They may thus furnish useful support when the time comes to delve into gender-related issues that need to be captured in the statistics being compiled. It is also advisable to seek specialized advice whenever possible, in order to have staff trained in gender issues across different teams, to ensure that each phase of the statistical programme takes gender into account. This is why training in the gender perspective is so important for national statistical systems.

⁴ Mental associations made automatically on the basis of gender that people learn from traditions, norms, values, cultural factors and experiences without being aware that they are doing so (UNTAD, 2021).

4. Inclusion of the sex variable when people are the unit of analysis, and incorporation of sex disaggregations as a basic, cross-cutting permanent classification

This is a necessary condition for the production of gender statistics, but it is not sufficient in and of itself.⁵

Intersectionality also has to be taken into consideration when including and defining variables and subpopulations in order to address the various realities experienced by women and girls in all their diversity and those experienced by other population groups affected by gender inequalities.

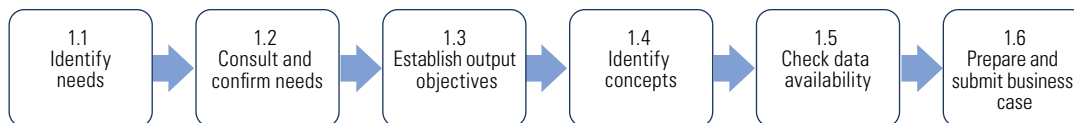
5. Strengthening dialogue with institutions involved in or having an influence on equality policies

Gender statistics are a means of informing and furthering action aimed at fostering gender equality. The statistical process and the specialized gender units of national statistical offices and information-producing bodies therefore need to afford priority to producing and disseminating gender statistics. It is also important to strengthen channels for the presentation of these statistics, dialogue and exchange with institutions that use statistics (including decision makers, national machineries for the advancement of women, and other sectors of government) in order to create robust statistical environments and foster informed action based on high-quality data.

B. Phase 1: Specify needs

During this phase, the requirements in terms of what statistical information is needed are determined on the basis of specific demands or needs to improve or update existing processes. A new need may arise from an explicit demand or from changes in the management and prioritization of statistical production decisions made in response to previously unmet demands or to efforts to increase efficiency in particular processes (UNECE, 2019). In order to include the gender perspective in this phase, the first step is to determine what statistical requirements are stipulated in national and international regulations, standards and agendas. In addition, gender equality policies will need to be formulated in the course of the following six subprocesses (UNECE/WBI, 2010; UNECE, 2019) (see diagram IV.2). Throughout this effort, the point is that gender statistics must reflect the inequalities and life situations of women and men in all aspects of life from a perspective of intersectionality.

Diagram IV.2
Phase 1: Specify needs



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

1.1 Identify needs

This subprocess consists of the identification and systematization of the information needed to determine which data requirements have been met and which have not. In terms of the gender perspective, it involves looking at policies, conceptual frameworks and substantive regulations and standards,⁶ batteries of gender-sensitive indicators and academic papers concerning gender analysis in the relevant subject area.

⁵ It is necessary but not sufficient because the incorporation of the sex variable does not in itself ensure, among other things, that gender aspects will be included in all the various phases of statistical production or that information collection has been free of bias.

⁶ See the chapters on conceptual, policy and institutional frameworks.

Approaches:

- (i) Origin of the need: fulfilling mandates and commitments or meeting the requirements of plans formulated in line with public gender equality policies.
 - Identifying and gaining an understanding, in terms of the needs identified, of policy and regulatory frameworks relating to the furtherance of gender equality and autonomy for women and the demands of statistical production operations with that objective. This will make it possible to identify needs within the national frameworks and consider how they link up with international commitments and their batteries of indicators for diagnosis and monitoring. Reviewing international commitments also serves to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement in the statistical information or to generate new information that will support comparability between countries.

Example

In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the 2009 biministerial mandate, which is framed within article 338 of the Political Constitution of the State, provides that the State shall recognize the economic value of household work as a source of wealth and instructs that it must be quantified in public accounts. The National Institute of Statistics accordingly includes the measurement of unpaid work in its mandates, in order to give this work visibility and demonstrate its contribution to the economy (National Institute of Statistics of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2010).

Example

In Mexico, the Specialized Technical Committee on Gender-Based Information developed and obtained approval for a set of guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the National System of Statistical and Geographical Information (SNIEG). These guidelines represent the first substantive provision that has been made for mainstreaming gender in the production, dissemination and use of statistical and geographic information, and the State departments responsible for producing, integrating and disseminating official statistics within the framework of the SNIEG are obliged to comply with them.

Example

Following the adoption of the Montevideo Strategy, the Directorate of Gender Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda refined and improved data collection methods by creating a national database on gender-based violence, which records comprehensive and sex-disaggregated information. Now, key actors, such as the police and civil society organizations that offer support and advisory services on gender-based violence, can enter information on their cases into the database (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 47).

- Reviewing substantive conceptual frameworks⁷ relating to gender and women's human rights with a view to conducting research focusing specifically on the relevant areas. The aim of this research will be to gain an in-depth understanding of the gender inequalities and interactions with the various factors that influence differences between women and men. Statistical standards will also need to be reviewed in order to define the relevant concepts, determine how information will be gathered (for example, the standardization of questions and response options), how the data will be compiled and how the statistics will be published and disseminated.

⁷ See the chapter on the conceptual framework.

- At the national level, the technical background documents for policies and programmes will need to be consulted to identify the issues, objectives, strategies and lines of action that are a priority for each country.
- An inventory of any missing data or data that need to be improved to serve as inputs for the report on the agreed indicators, especially the SDG indicators, other strategic indicators⁸ and indicators for use in policy follow-up.
- Methodological frameworks and guidelines relating to the relevant subject matter (these may be statistical manuals or operational handbooks) will need to be examined in order to determine how they tie in with the gender perspective.
- Research papers by key actors dealing with the relevant statistical subject matter should be checked to ensure that useful information is retained and to improve and expand upon existing data sources for overcoming the limitations documented in those works. It is also important to review special analysis projects or inventories of data sources prepared by national statistical offices, national machineries for the advancement of women and specialized human rights and international organizations that work on issues related to girls and women.
- Existing information sources will need to be assessed to determine if they are sufficient to provide the required information.⁹
- It will also be necessary to make sure that the planned post-census studies on various subjects and in various areas will include sex-disaggregated data and analyses with a gender perspective.
- Steps must be taken to ensure that the sex variable is included in administrative records.

Example

Chile was a pioneer in the region as regards the analysis of gender gaps in access to financial services, based on data from administrative records of financial system regulators. In 1998, the Management Improvement Programme (PMG) was adopted to make the public administration more effective.

The Programme establishes performance indicators for all public entities and links related achievements to cash incentives for staff. These bonuses are awarded or withheld based on each department's achievement of objectives across six categories: human resources, customer service, integrated territorial management, financial administration, planning and management oversight, and gender equity. Gender equity was defined as a priority with the overarching objective of mainstreaming gender equality indicators at all levels and in all sectors. It was as a result of this process that the regulatory body for the Chilean financial sector, the then Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF) of Chile, not only began collecting sex-disaggregated data on financial systems in 2001, but ultimately decided to require banks to report sex-disaggregated data on their savings accounts. Accordingly, the former SBIF and now the Financial Market Commission (CMF) have produced 18 editions of a gender-responsive financial inclusion report. These reports track gender gaps in access to credit and savings, trends in cash management, and financial integrity (GBA and others, 2016; ECLAC, 2022d).

(ii) Type of information needed

- Issues, problems and concerns related to all aspects of women's and men's lives, including their specific needs, opportunities and contributions to society, should be included so that the data that are compiled will shed light on existing differences and inequalities (United Nations, 2015a).

⁸ See the minimum set of gender indicators developed by the United Nations Statistics Division pursuant to the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission. See Statistical Commission, "Minimum set of gender indicators" [online] <https://gender-data-hub-2-undesa.hub.arcgis.com/>.

⁹ This subject will be dealt with in greater depth in section 1.5 (checking data availability).

- While indicators will be refined in subsequent subprocesses, it is useful to take previously defined sets of strategic indicators into consideration so that the analysis of those indicators can be incorporated into the baseline assessment of the data requirements that have been covered and those that have not, regardless of whether or not they are stipulated in the relevant regulations and policies. Regulations and policy documents sometimes specifically establish indicators to inform the design, monitoring and evaluation of the gender agenda, which outlines their statistical information needs. In other cases, the design of these indicators is not defined by law or policy. In this case, by the statistical authority, national machineries for the advancement of women and the relevant government sectors will have to work together to formulate them.
- In order to fully inform the gender agenda, it may be necessary to introduce gender indicator systems.

Example

The System of Indicators with a Gender Focus of Panama (SIEGPA)¹⁰ is a database that provides information about the situation of women and men in Panama in different aspects of the social reality. It offers data and statistical series across different thematic areas reflecting various dimensions of that reality.

The Gender Indicators System¹¹ of the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of Mexico aims to provide updated and timely information, with a gender perspective, for individual and institutional users of statistics (for example, people tasked with designing government measures, the academic sector, civil society organizations and the general public). The information provided comes from official data sources and is presented in the form of tables, graphs, publications and other relevant documents.

Gender indicator systems can also be set up for specific themes, locations or geographic areas. For example, Argentina's BA Gender Indicator System¹² presents a set of statistical and management data with a gender perspective to shed light on differences in the situation of women and men in the city of Buenos Aires.

Costa Rica has a system of gender indicators based on the Beijing Platform for Action, which includes a data series from 1990 and comprises some 101 indicators divided by topic.

In the Dominican Republic, the National Statistics Office has made available to the public two indicator systems designed specifically to disseminate indicators that are relevant from a gender perspective: the Gender-Sensitive Indicator System (SISGE)¹³ and the National Information System on Gender-based Violence (SINAVIG).¹⁴

- The potential usefulness of a statistical project concerning gender issues should not be discounted without first having conducted research and engaged in consultations concerning the needs in a given subject area as viewed from a gender perspective. For example, historically speaking, it has always been easier to adopt a gender perspective in statistical projects on social issues than in projects on economic or environmental issues, so it is important not to miss opportunities to generate relevant information in these latter categories.
- The measurement of some aspects of gender inequalities is hampered by the use of the household as the main unit of analysis in some types of statistical operations and official measurements. It is possible to generate measurements that provide gendered analysis using concepts such as head of household, but the development of more detailed indicators for shedding light on gender inequalities will require specialized projects for gathering information and designing reliable indicators based on information provided by individual respondents.

¹⁰ See [online] <https://www.inec.gob.pa/siegpa/main.asp>.

¹¹ See [online] <http://estadistica-sig.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/index.php>.

¹² See [online] https://www.estadisticaciudad.gob.ar/eyc/?page_id=74588#:~:text=El%20sistema%20de%20Indicadores%20de,y%20mujeres%20en%20la%20Ciudad.

¹³ See [online] <https://sisge.one.gob.do/>.

¹⁴ See [online] <https://sinavig.one.gob.do/>.

1.2 Consult and confirm needs

Relevant agencies, individuals and other stakeholders should be consulted in order to confirm the validity of the needs that have been identified and to detect any that have not been addressed. From a gender perspective, this includes the government sectors most closely related to the subject covered by the statistical project, expert individuals and institutions, the academic sector, civil society organizations and international organizations.

Key bodies, groups or persons to be consulted about the gender perspective in statistical projects

- National machineries for the advancement of women in each country, since they lead the way for their government in the development of public policies to foster gender equality and women's autonomy.
- Government institutions in policymaking sectors involved in statistical production, including multi-agency initiatives and bodies or committees.

Example

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) reports that, following requests from the Secretariat of Policies for Women and Human Rights, the Survey of Basic Municipal Information began to collect information on local structures for the management and formulation of public policies for women.

- Regional and international specialized agencies working in the relevant field.
- Individual experts or groups with expertise in the field belonging to civil society organizations and academia, as users and, in some cases, as producers of statistical information, that are often able to supply information that States are not able to provide (ECLAC, 2022d). Civil society organizations have close contact with the populations covered by the particular statistical operation and can offer expertise in identifying information needs. This could be particularly important for consultations on improving information and determining whether the needs of information users have changed (UNECE, 2019).
- Depending on the field concerned, it may be useful to consult the ethics committees of national statistical offices, either in the course of this subprocess or when reviewing the overall plan.

Approaches:

- Preparing and using directories of key bodies in terms of the gender perspective (including institutions, academic communities, government agencies, civil society organizations and international organizations that use data and deal with issues of interest from a gender perspective) and developing up-to-date inventories of publications and research papers.
- Developing suitable methodologies for consultations with different types of stakeholders (roundtables, public consultation systems, webinars or in-person seminars and workshop methodologies, among others). While roundtables can be effective for certain specialized discussions or for government or academic sectors with a limited number of participants, workshop methodologies may be more suitable when the gathering involves stakeholders of different types.

Example

Information from the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) of Costa Rica indicated that thematic workshops that included a gender approach were held for the 2022 National Population and Housing Census. Experts and user institutions were convened to establish the variables that would enable gender-based analyses, as well as the preparation of policies and action plans.

Example

The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina reported that a workshop discussion was held on the topic “Towards the national survey on time use and unpaid work”, prior to the time-use survey of 2021. The workshop convened representatives from the academic sphere, national and international organizations, provincial statistical directorates and experts. The National Survey on Time Use and Unpaid Work was presented within the framework of the Integrated Social Statistics System (SIES) and aspects concerning the practical application of its design were set forth in four thematic panel discussions. The conceptual and methodological frameworks of earlier time-use surveys conducted in the country were discussed, specifically the Rosario Time-use and Voluntary Work Survey (2010) and the Time-Use Survey in the City of Buenos Aires (2005 and 2016). Finally, the main uses of information from time-use surveys and their importance were discussed, drawing on the experience of data use by public agencies and user entities and individuals.

- Specifying the scope and limits of the consultation, designing proactive communications and subsequently informing the entities consulted about the progress of the statistical process. This helps to build trust in national statistical systems.

Example

In 2003, the National Women’s Institute (INMUJERES) of Mexico requested the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) to jointly carry out the first National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH), in order to generate statistics on violence against women in Mexico.

Since the first edition of the survey in 2003, preparations have included discussions to improve the conceptual framework and question design. These have involved specialized bodies such as a special commission within the Chamber of Deputies to follow up on investigations relating to femicides in Mexico, the Special Prosecutor’s Office for Crimes Related to Acts of Violence against Women in Mexico (FEVIM), INMUJERES, other federal public administration agencies, academic staff and universities, and international organizations such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), now the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

- Identifying institutions and persons with appropriate expertise that could provide advisory assistance in other phases of the process or participate in associated bodies or advisory committees to support decision-making, especially if a strategic operation (such as a census) or a new type of specialized survey concerning gender issues is to be undertaken.

1.3 Establish output objectives

This subprocess involves the delimitation of the overall and specific objectives of the statistical operation in terms of supplying needed information. It is important for the gender perspective to be explicitly incorporated into these objectives so that they will have the requisite orientation and technical foundation throughout the process (DANE, 2020). Objectives should be defined in terms of responses provided to specific questions, and the project categories and variables will help to identify the diversity of the groups of women and men concerned. It may also be necessary to ascertain the causes and effects associated with the object of study and, in some projects, the correlation or causal relationships between variables.

Approaches:

- Establishing objectives that are as specific as possible and that bear a direct relationship to statistical information incorporating a gender and intersectional perspective, including, for example, identifying inequalities existing in the subject area in question, in order to ensure that the necessary actions will be provided for in all the subsequent phases of the process.

- Responding to specific research questions as a way of ensuring that the project categories and variables will be useful in identifying diversity in the relevant groups of women and men from an intersectional perspective and will supply the needed information on specific, predefined subjects.
- Ensuring that the defined objectives are in keeping with the resources available for statistical production and meet national and international quality standards (UNECE, 2019). Quality assurance measures include consultation with users and ensuring that project objectives reflect users' information needs (UNECE, 2016; DANE, 2019).

1.4 Identify concepts

During this subprocess, the concepts needed to demarcate both the scope of the statistical project and the statistics to be produced are selected. At this stage, the concepts that are identified may not align with existing statistical standards.¹⁵ This subprocess entails selecting, building and agreeing upon key definitions for carrying out the statistical

process. From a gender perspective, concepts need to be included that will frame the phenomena to be measured in terms of the established objectives and official conceptual frameworks.¹⁶

Approaches:

- Consulting substantive conceptual frameworks¹⁷ and official documents (laws, protocols, guidelines) that set out basic gender perspective concepts¹⁸ applicable to the statistics project in question.
- Drawing up gender glossaries as part of the project documentation based on inter-agency agreements (including those reached by the national machinery for the advancement of women) and official documentary references.¹⁹
- Sharing ideas about the conceptual scope of the project with the national machinery for the advancement of women and other government bodies concerned with statistics. Decisions regarding such concepts should be documented, backed up with evidence and communicated in a transparent manner in order to underpin a shared understanding of the project scope and the lessons to be learned.
- Considering the need to adapt concepts to the locational context.
- Checking that the concepts are understandable for statistics-producing and statistics-user bodies, as well as for decision makers and, as part of a rights-based approach, for interested members of the public.
- Ensuring that, if variables are defined after the fact, the concepts used in the project are aligned with its purpose in terms of its statistical outputs and allow for comparability between those outputs and those of other assessments of the social phenomenon being analysed.

¹⁵ This alignment and the choice or definition of the statistical concepts and variables to be used takes place during subprocess 2.2 (design of variable descriptions) (UNECE, 2019). Indicator banks, databanks and projects on the standardization of gender concepts and ideas include the ECLAC Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations database and the World Bank data portal, along with various other initiatives for using and upgrading statistical models and data for research purposes (CEGS, 2022; DANE, 2021; IMF, 2022).

¹⁶ Not all projects may have official conceptual frameworks to draw upon, as they may relate to new or emerging topics for which these have yet to be developed. In this case, it is advisable to make use of conceptual frameworks with solid national or international references. The gender perspective must always be taken into account in relation to new constructs.

¹⁷ It is recommended to review the conceptual framework.

¹⁸ For example, sex, gender, gender identity, intersectionality, disability, gender violence against women and girls, gender inequalities and economic empowerment.

¹⁹ Such as that proposed by the United Nations (2020b).

1.5 Check data availability

This subprocess entails identifying all the available data sources,²⁰ determining whether the existing sources could meet user information requirements and evaluating the conditions under which they could do so (UNECE, 2019).

Approaches:

- Reviewing existing statistics (INE, 2019d) within the framework of each country's gender agenda. While checking data availability at various levels includes the detection of flaws or weaknesses in questionnaires, this should also be done throughout all the phases of the statistical business process. For example, the available sources of information, specifically economic statistics, should be checked to ascertain whether they will support disaggregation by sex as well as the frequency with which they will be updated.
- Evaluating the quality of existing data to determine whether they meet the gender statistics requirements that have been identified. This entails reviewing the applicable methodological protocols in order to determine whether they are sufficient to ensure the quality of the data, including their representativity, level of disaggregation from the standpoint of an intersectional and geographic perspective, frequency of updating, and so forth.

Example

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico offers the Administrative Records Quality Assessment Tool (HECRA),²¹ which uses self-assessment functions to identify areas for improvement in the quality of the records that can be used to generate statistical and geographic information. INEGI does not guarantee the quality of administrative records, however, and stipulates that HECRA is to be used for self-assessment purposes.

- Reviewing administrative records, especially those that have previously been used very little, or not at all, for statistical purposes. In order to make progress in this area, it is essential to modernize legislation on statistics, establish strategic partnerships, set criteria for the use of new data sources and introduce new processes in general (ECLAC, 2022d).

Example

The Buenos Aires City Care Indicator System (SICCABA) of the General Directorate of Statistics and Census aims to provide reliable and up-to-date information on the organization of care in the city. It contains a selection of statistical data and administrative records on the configuration (and how it changes over time) resulting from the interplay between institutional providers of care services and the ways that households and people needing care (particularly children and adolescents, older persons and persons with disabilities) make use of them. The system has a website showing the indicators with the latest available data for each one, as well as a set of charts showing trends or the structure of the main indicators in different periods and areas. The indicators are grouped according to the different care providers: the State, households, civil society organizations and the private sector. Its information comes principally from household surveys, population projections, administrative records from other agencies of the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, such as the Ministry of Education (annual study, teacher census), the Ministry of Health (National Survey of Risk Factors) and the Ministry of Human Development and Habitat (records of specific programmes or studies), as well as the time-use survey in the City of Buenos Aires (2016) and the disability module of the Annual Household Survey (2018) (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 93).

²⁰ Checking data availability may also involve research into possible administrative data sources or other non-statistical data sources with potential for statistical use (UNECE, 2019).

²¹ See [online] <https://www.inegi.org.mx/infraestructura/hecra/#:~:text=La%20HECRA%20es%20un%20instrumento.>

- Reviewing non-traditional data sources, such as the information that can be obtained from mobile telephones, satellites and social media, and identifying other producers of data, such as academia, research centres or civil society, and making use of those data to generate gender statistics.²²

Example

In the case of big data, some projects have mainstreamed or could mainstream gender in the production of indicators on topics such as the labour market and digital skills, access to broadband connectivity and the use of social networks, demographic topics and other matters of interest for monitoring the SDGs. The project “Big data for the measurement of the digital economy”, implemented by ECLAC, consists of a measurement exercise to generate more information on the business composition of the Internet economy in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, based on the use of web data obtained with big data techniques combined with administrative records from official sources. The project aims to deepen knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of e-businesses and quantify their value within the economy, in order to generate useful information for policymaking. The use of non-traditional information sources, such as big data, poses various methodological, technical and resource-related challenges. Organic data come from different sources and occur in various formats: social networks, website content, electronic transactions, mobile phone record data and geolocation (Global Positioning System (GPS)), among others. This entails using different methods for collecting, processing, analysing and visualizing information. Using data available on the web, sex-disaggregated indicators were obtained for the labour market and digital skills, access to broadband connectivity and social network use, which, together with demographic aspects, are of interest for monitoring the SDGs. ECLAC has also implemented a project to monitor online job vacancies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Gontero and Menéndez, 2021), which enables analysis of the supply and demand of employment from a gender perspective, considering the opportunities that are open—or not—for women (ECLAC, 2022d).

- Determining if there are any phases of the statistical process that have not been addressed (for example, if the absence of statistics is due to the fact that some data sources have not been analysed or, if they have, that the corresponding statistics have not been published or are otherwise inaccessible).
- Reviewing the tools and methodologies used to collect and process data with a view to identifying which phases need to be reinforced. If there is a discrepancy between the data required and the data in existence, finding better ways of making use of the data, tabulating and disaggregating information, gathering new data or developing new gender-sensitive concepts and methods (Chen, 2014).
- Improving data already being produced, the inequalities and issues being documented with those statistics should be contextualized by information on the historical structure of inequality, grounded in agreed conceptual frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda. Even if they have sex-disaggregated information, data sources reflect structural gender inequalities as they relate to all dimensions of life.
- Assessing the need for inter-agency agreements to permit the use of administrative records for statistical purposes, including agreements between national statistical offices, national machineries for the advancement of women and other government sectors; consideration may also be given to partnering with other relevant data holders.
- Documenting the existence of information gaps or the strategy for upgrading data drawn from documents related to the business case for the statistical project in question. That strategy may include improvements in the associated policy and conceptual frameworks and aspects of the institutional structure or statistical process (UNECE, 2019).

²² National statistical offices and other statistics-producing agencies are beginning to employ non-traditional sources of statistics on an experimental basis as a means of incorporating the gender perspective.

1.6 Prepare the general plan and documentation

In this subprocess, the type of statistical project to be pursued needs to be specified, in other words, whether its objective is to update an existing project or to launch an entirely new one. It also entails documenting the findings of all the other subprocesses comprising phase 1. At this stage it is important to prioritize the planning and sequencing of the project actions to be taken while including the gender perspective.

Approaches:

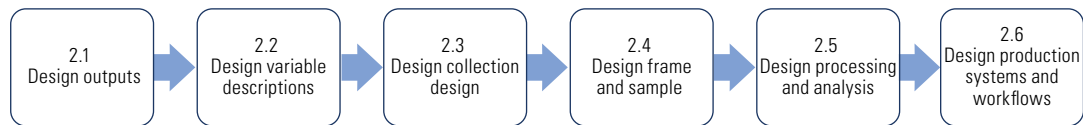
- Establishing the project orientation in terms of its objectives relating to the gender and intersectional perspectives.
- Describing how the statistics are currently being produced while underscoring the inefficiencies involved (gender bias, weaknesses in the application of certain concepts or other elements or a failure to include them) and the issues to be tackled within the context of the policy or regulatory framework, gender agenda and gender policies.
- Reviewing, updating and devising suitable indicators for information analysis based on standardized conceptual frameworks and the monitoring of public policies for gender equality (ECLAC, 2022d).
- Including the necessary training components in each phase of the statistical process; obtaining the assistance of key actors in addressing certain concepts, making the necessary technical preparations or providing training support. For example, training and sensitizing staff on gender matters relating to hiring and forming teams and training field staff to apply gender-sensitive criteria in their interaction with specific population groups. Detailing the mechanisms to be used to assess the acquisition of the relevant skills or competencies.
- Drawing on the support of gender experts and national machineries for the advancement of women to put together an overarching picture of the project planning process (that is, how the statistical process will be carried out in order to produce the new types of information to be generated or to update existing arrangements and procedures), evaluating the costs and benefits, and analysing any external constraints that could threaten the sustainability of the project (UNECE, 2019).
- Giving consideration to the possibility of preparing technical guidelines and manuals for gender mainstreaming in statistical projects, producing recurrent series of national interest on gender mainstreaming and entering into agreements for the distribution of such information.
- Distributing information on the business case and presenting it to decision makers in national statistical offices, agencies forming part of the national statistical system, national machineries for the advancement of women, relevant government sectors and ethics committees and then obtaining their feedback.

C. Phase 2: Design

During the design phase, the implementation of each of the following phases of the statistics project is planned out in detail and the tools needed to carry them out are built or refined.²³ The steps involved in this phase include: research focusing on the definition of concepts, the specification of projected results, relevant metadata and compilation tools, and the definition of operational and quality assurance procedures (see diagram IV.3).

²³ In the case of new statistical operations, this entire phase generally takes place during the first iteration, whereas, with periodic statistical operations, the identification and prioritization of possible improvements in phase 8 can be undertaken during an earlier iteration (UNECE, 2019).

Diagram IV.3
Phase 2: Design



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

Note: Subprocess 2.4 applies to sampling-based statistical outputs (surveys).

2.1 Design outputs

This subprocess designs the statistical outputs and dissemination services of the project and its outcomes: infographics, images, graphics, among others. Print or digital publications, access to databases, geoviewers, methodologies, metadata, tables and data cubes, as well as programming work, systems availability and the creation of tools necessary for the dissemination of data are also planned out at this stage. All of this will be subject to existing standards and confidentiality and dissemination policies, as well as any additional standards required. Statistical dissemination oversight methods must also be designed (UNECE, 2019) ensuring effective and inclusive communication with information users (INE, 2019d). With respect to the gender perspective, it is important to identify outputs that meet the objectives and the needs identified and provide continuity to fulfil certain information production policies. Provision should be made for the active engagement of national machineries for the advancement of women as users of the information.

Approaches:

- Including disaggregation by sex for the project's main outcomes in the main outcome documents,²⁴ as a minimum and necessary, but not sufficient, component for mainstreaming gender. When the unit of analysis is not individuals, the project should include other related variables for which gender disaggregation may be performed.
- Including criteria for intersectional analysis by age, ethnicity, race, social class or socioeconomic level, disability status, area of residence and educational level, among other variables that help to understand the complexity of gender inequalities (INE, 2019d).
- Designing the statistical outputs to take into account metadata from similar or previous collections, including extractions from statistical, administrative, geospatial and other non-statistical registers and databases (UNECE, 2019, p. 13), international standards and the experiences of other information producers and organizations or those carried out in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. It is important to include the recommendations and requirements of the periodic reviews carried out by treaty bodies, such as the committees of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention of Belém do Pará.
- As well as including gender disaggregation in a cross-cutting manner, specific outputs should be designed for intersectional gender analysis. These outputs usually benefit from partnerships with different institutions through the pooling of efforts and expertise, as well as reaching a broader audience.

²⁴ Especially when individuals are the unit of analysis of the project.

Example

In order to provide statistics and indicators with a gender perspective, each year the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru prepares and disseminates the document *Perú: Brechas de Género. Avances hacia la igualdad de mujeres y hombres*, which contains historical series of indicators on nine topics disaggregated at the departmental level. These are prepared from the main surveys —such as the National Household Survey, the Demographic and Family Health Survey, the National Time Use Survey and the National Budget Programme Survey, among others— and administrative records.²⁵

- Strengthening the participation of national machineries for the advancement of women in the different stages of the dissemination process and ensuring their involvement in the routing of information for different uses.
- Planning and updating web platforms or websites specifically devoted to disseminating gender statistics, as a good practice. Accordingly, both national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women and other government entities should allocate a specific section of their web portals to gender data or statistics.²⁶
- Making use of formats for dissemination that allow various types of audiences to access information, taking into account, among other things, linguistic and cultural diversity, low penetration of digital formats in certain population segments and persons with disabilities who may need specialized formats.
- Planning the proper release of metadata and methodological material related to the process, including, for example, conceptual definitions, formulas used and units of measurement, reference universe, or period and source of data. This gives users better contextualization regarding the origin and processing of the information provided, reduces ambiguities and allows for additional analysis of potential gender biases. As part of this planning, minimum privacy standards for informants must be guaranteed.
- Avoid reproducing gender stereotypes in the graphic design of dissemination products, for example, by avoiding the use of certain images or colours to represent the sexes.
- Classifying gender data by thematic areas, where appropriate, for example, categorizations based on the four structural challenges of inequality or on the concept of autonomies.²⁷

Example

Some countries in the region have used the autonomies concept²⁸ to categorize different information dissemination initiatives. For example, the BA Gender Indicator System, of the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires in Argentina presents information following the classification of women's three autonomies: economic, physical and decision-making. Similarly, the Gender Atlas²⁹ of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile offers thematic maps by different indicators, categorized under one of the three autonomies.

Specific categorizations can also be defined to shed light on relevant areas in relation to gender and allow users to find different types of information more quickly. For example, the Gender Atlas of Paraguay uses the following categories: population, education, information and communications technologies (ICT), paid work, income, unpaid work, health, social security, violence against women, Indigenous Peoples, decision-making and, exceptionally, COVID-19 (ECLAC, 2022d).

²⁵ See [online] <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/informes-publicaciones?filter%5Bterms%5D=brechas+de+g%C3%A9nero&filter%5Btype%5D=60&sheet=>

²⁶ See an overview of specialized portals in the countries of the region in table IV in ECLAC (2022d).

²⁷ See more information in chapter I on the conceptual framework.

²⁸ See a more detailed explanation in the section on thematic structures in the chapter on the conceptual framework.

²⁹ See more information and examples of gender atlases in annex A4.

- Announcing the release schedule of the different information collections in advance, especially through dissemination channels established to convene institutions and users of statistics with a gender perspective.

2.2 Design variable descriptions

This subprocess defines the variables to be collected, as well as any other variables that will be derived from them in subprocess 5.5, and any statistical or geospatial classifications that will be used. In general, existing standards should be followed wherever possible. This subprocess may need to run in parallel with subprocess 2.3, as the definition of the variables and the preparation of collection instruments can be interdependent. It also includes the preparation of metadata descriptions of collected and derived variables, as well as statistical and geospatial classification (UNECE, 2019). From the gender perspective, all the necessary variables must be included to meet the specific objectives needed to support the relevant disaggregation and analyses, in order to shed light on women’s and men’s situations from an intersectional perspective.

Approaches:

- Ensuring that the variables contribute to analyses that will reflect gender inequalities and the associated issues in the subjects of statistical operations.
- Ensuring that the variables reflecting the project’s gender perspective aims are formulated in a way that is coherent with the concepts determined previously.
- Ensuring that the language used in the description of variables, collection instruments and metadata documents is non-sexist and bias-free.
- Making sure that the population variables included enable analysis from a gender and intersectional perspective, including simple age, disability status, ethnicity, migration status, location, main occupation, relationship, number of children, gender identity, sexual orientation, education, income quintile and poverty status, so that these variables can be intersected with sex and with each other, taking due account of statistical representativeness considerations.
- Drawing a conceptual distinction between the variables of sex, gender and gender identity.³⁰
- Considering the gender implications of some key variables, for example, head of household (see box IV.1), as well as the gender implications of taking the household as the unit of analysis.

Box IV.1

The head of household variable as viewed from a gender perspective

The figure “head of household” is widely used in household surveys and population censuses in the countries of the region, which has enabled analysis based on the sex of the person reported as head of household. This is particularly useful for analysis that involves measurements whose unit of analysis is the household. However, criticisms have been made regarding gender bias in the conceptualization of household headship and how the related data are collected. Owing to certain gender stereotypes and sexist social or economic conventions, a woman may not be described as head of the household when an adult male is present in the same household, even if she performs the role traditionally understood as “head of household” (INE, 2015). As an alternative, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) recommends using a more inclusive term, such as “reference person” (used, for example, by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Uruguay in the 2011 census) or “person responsible for the dwelling” (used by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in the 2000 and 2010 censuses). Another proposal is to enquire about “joint headship” (which the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) of Costa Rica did in the 2011 and

³⁰ See chapter I.

2022 censuses), to avoid gender biases and collect indicators relating to the notion of sharing responsibilities (ECLAC, 2022).^a If it is decided to maintain the concept of head of household, it is recommended to explicitly leave it linguistically open to either sex and ensure that the question is formulated to make it clear to the interviewee what is being asked (DANE, 2020). Finally, these changes need to be made throughout the official statistical system, not only in the census.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of National Institute of Statistics of Chile (INE), *Guía metodológica para incorporar el enfoque de género en las estadísticas*, Santiago, 2015; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), *Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, Bogotá, 2020.

^a Another case is the Household Budget Survey (EPF) conducted by the National Statistical Institute of Chile. Following a discussion about the question regarding the head of the household, in 2021 the categorization was changed to refer to the "main breadwinner". Historically, this question has served to establish kinship relationships within households, but has tended to treat them as homogeneous units, generally led by a male head of household, and has thereby attributed hierarchy over the other members. For this reason, the Institute considers that the breadwinner concept more accurately reflects the information being collected.

2.3 Design collection

This subprocess designs and determines the most appropriate data collection instruments and methods, which may include questionnaires, administrative records, data transfer methods, or technology for geospatial information (UNECE, 2019). The design of the instrument may utilize inputs from international or regional bodies (such as statistical standards) in the interests of comparability between countries. This subprocess also includes the design of questions and response templates in conjunction with the variables and statistical classifications designed in subprocess 2.2.³¹

This subprocess also includes the confirmation of any formal agreements or other type of arrangements with suppliers and recipients of information. This is enabled by tools such as question libraries to facilitate the reuse of questions and related attributes, questionnaire tools to enable the quick and easy compilation of questions into formats suitable for cognitive testing³² and agreement templates to help standardize terms and conditions. It also includes the design of provider management systems that are specific to this statistical business process (UNECE, 2019). Where organizations outside national statistical offices collect data, this subprocess may include the design of mechanisms to monitor the data and the metadata to assess impacts of any change made by the third party (UNECE, 2019).

In general, to include the gender perspective, these instruments must use non-sexist language, avoid introducing gender biases,³³ include explanatory notes where relevant, be accompanied by support material for staff training and be tested by diverse individuals.

Approaches:

- Reviewing the formulation of questions and options to eliminate possible biases due to gender stereotypes or roles. The gender perspective must cover every question (INE, 2019d).

³¹ In 2015, the United Nations published the document *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics*, which refers to a series of recommendations for designing questionnaires for statistical projects.

³² A testing method to obtain qualitative information on how respondents interpret and answer questions in order to review and eliminate possible failings in their construction (Brancato and others, 2006).

³³ Such as the underreporting of women's economic activity, gender violence against women and girls, and births and deaths of girls (United Nations, 2015a). These data may be altered depending on the type of data collection, the type of collection unit, and the resources available (UNECE, 2019).

Example

Questions that allow for a better understanding of gender inequalities in the labour market can be built into instruments used to measure people's employment status. For example, including family or caregiving reasons as a possible response to the question of why someone is not in the labour market or seeking work³⁴ can highlight the limitations imposed by unpaid domestic and care work on women's labour participation.

For example, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Guatemala included various options associated with caregiving work in the National Employment and Income Survey of 2021. The response options to the question: "What was the main reason why you did not work last week?" included "Personal and/or family reasons", "Child-care responsibilities", "Care of the elderly" and "Care of someone unwell".³⁵

This may also be applied, for example, to questions relating to education, as in Chile's 2022 National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (CASEN). The response options to the question "What is the main reason why [...] is not currently attending special, basic, secondary, higher or remedial education?" included the option "Helps at home or with household chores" and "Helps or takes care of someone"³⁶ (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 60).

Example

The United Nations has recommended adding the categories of consensual and civil unions to that of marital status, and has proposed differentiating between same-sex and opposite-sex unions. This would account for people's relationships with each other and not only their relationship to the reference person in the household. In turn, this makes it possible to bring secondary family units and different types of families into the visible data. In this regard, some countries, such as Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay, began to include questions about the presence of mothers or fathers in the household with the 2010 census round; Costa Rica adopted this measure in the 2022 census and Mexico and Brazil repeated in their 2020 and 2022 censuses, respectively (ECLAC, 2022d).

In Mexico, the 2010 census enquired whether the partner or husband or wife of each household member there and who this was. In the case of Uruguay, the number of kinship categories with the household reference person was expanded for the 2011 census, and a set of questions was added to enquire whether the mother and father of grandchildren, as well as other identified relatives and non-relatives under 18 years of age, were present in the household (ECLAC, 2022d).

- Ensuring that question and response design uses concepts and denominations³⁷ that avoid reproducing gender biases and concealing women's realities, seeking to make the terminology readily understandable.
- Identifying gender-sensitive questions for follow up within instrument testing design (such as cognitive interviews and pilot tests), in order to identify and eliminate biases. It may be useful for tests to use gender-sensitive questions with open response options, which would serve to identify new options that are important from a gender perspective.
- Using pilot tests to identify terms that are confusing or ambiguous to interpret, and which will have to be adjusted or clarified when the question is asked.

³⁴ It is advisable to avoid using "work" as a synonym for participation in the labour market, to avoid stripping care work and other unpaid work of visibility.

³⁵ See [online] <https://www.ine.gob.gt/sistema/uploads/2022/02/18/20220218220928xOByTYH2jynYNQxyzSLcDspydEB4NIbU.pdf>.

³⁶ See [online] <https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/storage/docs/casen/2022/Cuestionario%20Casen%202022.pdf>.

³⁷ For example, treating unpaid work as work means avoiding the use of terms such as "does not work" to refer to those who are devoted full-time to unpaid care activities.

Example

In Mexico, the field test for the 2019 National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG) included a question to capture gender diversity. It enquired how the respondent self-identified, offering the option “male,” “female,” “male and female,” “neither male nor female,” or “other.” Some cases were identified in which the word “identify” could have had different social connotations, related to “getting along,” “understanding,” or “identifying with the way of acting or thinking” of a certain sex. Given the wide variety of interpretations it could have, it was considered that the term “identify” was not the most suitable and it was decided to replace it with a more colloquial term, such as “feeling” or “considering” oneself male, female, or other.

- Designing pilot tests to include the full diversity of the population, especially when adding new questions and instruments. The methodologies to be used to convene persons to participate in these tests must also be considered and adjusted.

Example

In Mexico, the field test for the 2014 National Time Use Survey included the indigenous-language-speaking population. INMUJERES spearheaded the inclusion of this population as a subsample of the survey and also added activities relating to this population’s particular practices.

- Taking measures to put respondents at ease and safeguard their privacy, especially in the case of questionnaires that touch on sensitive information, for example, by giving people the option to choose the sex of the interviewer, or by completing the survey outside the home. It is recommended to register cases for which it was not possible to ensure a minimum standard of privacy.

Example

In Cuba, the interviewer’s manual for the 2016 National Survey on Gender Equality indicated that interviewers should explain that the survey asks very personal questions, so individual interviews should be conducted in a location with adequate privacy and even, if the respondent so wishes, outside the household. This is essential to ensure the quality of the information obtained.

In the modules on sexual activity of the Brazilian National Health Survey—which includes a question on sexual orientation and violence—interviewers were instructed to record on the questionnaire whether privacy was guaranteed during responses and to offer the option for the interviewee to answer the questions using an electronic device.

- Incorporating practices and innovations in instrument design to facilitate the collection of sensitive information and ensure the rights of respondents, for example, by using headphones to ask questions. This can reduce omitted responses or avoid possible reactions of other household members upon hearing the response. Alternatively, electronic devices (such as tablets) can be used to allow the respondent to read and select their responses directly.
- Considering whether to collect people’s official identifying information to enable the integration of data sources to generate analysis with a gender perspective.³⁸ This could enable the design of shorter collection instruments with which different records or surveys can be cross-referenced, avoiding duplication in the collection of variables.

³⁸ For example, sometimes, an administrative record containing information that is relevant to gender issues does not include the sex variable, but crossing it with another record using the identification variable will fill this gap without the need for additional statistical projects.

- Designing the specifications for the field staff or profile of data collection staff based on the particular information to be collected, given that these could generate distortions in responses or gender biases. Examples of relevant characteristics include gender, academic training, experience working with vulnerable groups and knowledge of indigenous languages. For example, female profiles are recommended for conducting specialized surveys on violence against women (United Nations, 2013; MIMP, 2014; Ellsberg and Lori, 2007), ideally with experience in violence issues. For matters regarding equal participation of men and women on the operational staff, see box IV.2.

Example

In the Dominican Republic, the operational staff (both interview and supervision staff) of the Experimental Survey on the Situation of Women (2018), which addressed issues of gender-based violence against women and girls, was entirely female. This measure was also adopted for the National Multipurpose Household Survey of 2019.

Mexico took a similar approach in the case of the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships, which addresses issues that are confidential and sensitive for women (especially those living with violence). In order to generate trust in the interviewees, the exercise used only female staff as head interviewers, and over 80% of female staff in the remainder of operational positions. In addition, priority was given to women with professional studies (undergraduate degrees) in social work, nursing, psychology, sociology or related fields (graduates or interns) or technical degrees in social work, nursing, psychology or related fields. Meanwhile, the National Time Use Survey sought to ensure that those conducting interviews in indigenous areas had completed at least secondary education. Staff recruitment procedures left open the option to waive the educational requirement for candidates with experience in previous special survey projects, and in states with a sample of indigenous populations, language proficiency was prioritized over educational level.

In the case of Uruguay, the National Surveys on Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence and Generations uses only female staff, and value is afforded to any training candidates have in gender issues or gender-based violence. In addition to specific training on data collection tools, field staff undergo specific training on gender-based violence against women.

Box IV.2

Equal participation of men and women in operational staff

If it is decided to have both male and female operational staff, it is recommended to ensure gender parity in hiring, both for survey-takers and for supervisory positions. Applicants' criminal and judicial records should be reviewed, taking into consideration, for example, histories of gender-based violence against women and girls. Pedagogical training and awareness strategies should also be designed, including methodological recommendations and alerts for field staff, to prevent gender bias during data collection. Strategies should also be considered for assessing the acquisition of these skills. This subprocess can also be supported by the design of a gender awareness strategy for information users (led by machineries for the advancement of women).

Example

In Cuba, the training sessions on national probabilistic surveys on HIV infection prevention indicators provide information on the epidemiological situation with regard to HIV and address the gender implications of the goal of eliminating AIDS by 2030.

Also in Cuba, the gender perspective was taken into account in the selection and preparation of staff for the 2016 National Survey on Gender Equality, which included questions about gender identity. To prepare

field staff, initially three regional seminars were held by the national methodological team, with at least two representatives from each province trained on each occasion (including the head of each Department of Demography, Census and Surveys of the National Office of Statistics and Information at that level, as well as one or more of the technical staff who would act as supervisor in the provincial offices). An audiovisual presentation was also prepared to ensure that the three seminars would cover the same topics in a standard manner. This same material was used later by the provincial teams in the seminars held to prepare the enumerators and supervisors who were to be involved in the survey in each municipality. The survey began only once the training seminars for the enumerators and supervisors in each municipality, including the survey awareness topics, had been completed.

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; and information provided by the National Office of Statistics and Information of Cuba (ONEI).

- Where appropriate, designing support material (such as leaflets or online platforms) to give respondents context on the topic being researched, affording special consideration to terms that have to do with gender. This may include relevant definitions to avoid ambiguity, or basic notions of topics that may be complex to understand (for example, explaining what is meant by unpaid work).
- Designing protocols and mechanisms to prevent, respond to and activate alerts in cases of gender violence against women and girls, both for surveyors and respondents and for others participating in the collection process.
- Formulating sets of questions that can be inserted into surveys designed for other purposes (for example, time-use modules in employment and occupation surveys).

Example

Some Caribbean countries have included specific questions on time use in different statistical projects. For example, Dominica incorporated a specific time-use question in the 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses, and Grenada included a set of questions on this topic in the 2021 labour force survey. There are also cases where specific modules have been designed and included in surveys or censuses on different topics. For example, Trinidad and Tobago included a specific module in the 2000 population and housing census, and Jamaica did so for its 2018 living conditions survey (ECLAC, 2022d).

There are also cases of inclusion of modules on gender-based violence against women and girls. For example, Honduras included a module on violence against women in the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) in 2013, and again in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2021 (ECLAC, 2022d).

- Preparing ethical and safety protocols, especially for surveys on sensitive topics such as gender violence against women and girls. It may also be necessary to design specific protocols for interviews with certain population groups (such as children).
- Preparing interview techniques for collecting sensitive information. For example, in the case of gender violence against women and girls, sexual orientation and gender identity or other topics that may be difficult for the informant to answer.

Example

In Mexico, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships provides information on different experiences of violence faced by 15-year-old women in different areas of their lives. The interviewer manual contains special sections on gender, violence against women, and the importance of statistical information on these topics. The section containing interview instructions includes a section called “Additional considerations for conducting interviews with women,” which offers guidelines that have to do with the interviewer’s attitude (tone of voice, posture, respect for silences), language used, and the importance of guaranteeing the interviewee’s privacy (INEGI, 2016b).

- Including recommendations and warnings for collectors on the prevention of violence or harassment in collection training manuals. This applies both to relations between the interviewer and the respondent, and to relations among the field staff.

2.4 Design frame and sample

This subprocess only applies to processes which involve data collection based on sampling, such as through surveys. It identifies and specifies the population of interest, defines a sampling frame and the register from which it is derived, and determines the most appropriate sampling criteria and methodology. Common sources for a sample frame are administrative and statistical registers, censuses and information from other sample surveys. It may include geospatial data and classifications. This subprocess describes how these sources can be combined if needed. Analysis should be performed of whether the frame covers the target population and the sampling plan. From a gender perspective, all surveys taking individuals as the unit of analysis must include the sex variable and ensure that the sample frame poses no difficulties for the disaggregation of indicators by sex.³⁹

Approaches:

- Ensuring that each population group to be included in the analysis is properly represented in the sample design, both individually and in cross-references and interactions. This means both the representativeness at the level of the sex variable, as well as of other population groups among women and girls: for example, characteristics such as rurality, ethnicity, non-hegemonic categories within sexual orientation and gender identity, disability status and severity of, or participation in economic activities.
- Conducting surveys focused on specific population groups, such as speakers of indigenous languages or migrant populations. In particular, there are specific cases in which the target population of the statistical operation may pose challenges for gendered statistical analyses. For example, surveys of the population deprived of liberty encounter difficulties in securing representativeness for women. A specific design may be needed for this, consisting of the collection of a regular statistical sample for men and a census for women.⁴⁰

2.5 Design processing and analysis

This subprocess designs the methodology for statistical processing of the data collected and analysis of the results, including the specification of routines and rules for validating, coding, editing and imputation, specifications for data integration from multiple data sources, data validation and estimation, which may be recorded in an analysis plan to be taken up in subprocess 3.2. This subprocess should include the evaluation and elimination of gender biases in database preparation routines and ensure that sex disaggregation is provided for key indicators and specific indicators with a gender perspective within the analysis plan.

³⁹ Surveys do not usually present major challenges as regards statistical representativeness of women and men, as each group comes close to representing half of the total population.

⁴⁰ Because a census includes information on the entire target population, it generally poses no difficulties in terms of representativeness.

Approaches:

- Including disaggregation by sex in the core indicators resulting from the operation (provided that the unit of analysis is the individual).
- Projecting indicators that clearly show the magnitude of different forms of gender inequality within the analysis plan.
- Including routines and indicators that support intersectional analysis, where the sex variable is associated with other relevant variables (such as age, disability status, gender identity, immigration status and ethnicity) in a multiple and overlapping manner.
- Taking into consideration the definition of concepts and methods used previously in similar or comparable statistical projects conducted in the country or internationally. As context, the analysis plan may include background information that will be useful for comparison with other situations or moments in time, with the necessary caveats in relation to comparability.
- Seeking and eliminating possible gender biases in the specification of routines and rules for coding, validation, editing and imputation. These routines may vary depending on the data collection mode and source. It is useful to identify previous variables or routines that may be gender-sensitive and consult internally and externally to evaluate and improve them.
- Reviewing the residual variable “other” or “please specify” within collection instruments, as this may yield relevant information for analysis from the standpoint of gender.
- Designing strategies to ensure that staff carrying out processing and analysis have the necessary conceptual and methodological knowledge to address the respective topic from a gender perspective, in order to reduce possible gender biases in data use and interpretations. For example, this may be built into the planning of literature reviews, specialized manuals, or periodic training.

2.6 Design production systems and workflows

This subprocess determines the workflow from data collection to dissemination, ensuring that all the processes required fit together efficiently. It also considers how staff will interact with systems and who will be responsible for what and when. It requires reviewing the technological tools available (services and systems), identifying barriers and risks, and generating solutions for where flows are not clear or effective (UNECE, 2019).

Approaches:

- Ensuring that advice is sought from gender specialists at all stages of the workflow.
- Creating strategies for documenting the process and the lessons arising from the inclusion of the gender perspective, to prevent knowledge loss when staff move from being a challenge for national statistical offices and their gender specialists.

Example

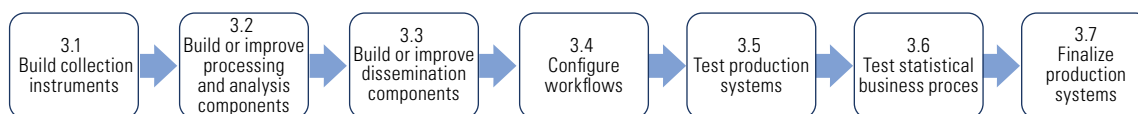
- The Microenterprise Survey (EME) conducted by the National Statistical Institute of Chile aims, as its main objective, to conduct an in-depth characterization of the microenterprises emerging nationwide, to ascertain the limitations and the enabling factors that these smaller economic units encounter in their activities. The 2019 edition included a module on care and domestic work, which supported extraction of an analysis of the differences and gaps in the types of enterprise that women and men engage in, their reasons for working independently (flexibility for caregiving and domestic work is a key factor), the sectors where they operate (men show greater diversification in this, while women tend to be concentrated in commerce and services, generally less profitable sectors with lower profitability, among other things).

- In the labour market survey conducted by INEGI of Mexico, field tests found that a question designed to identify the economically active population generated discomfort in some women. The question was: “Tell me, to earn money or help with household expenses, last week did you...?” The final option of a list of different activities was “You did not work?” After field tests, INEGI identified two problems with this: it was worded negatively and did not adequately capture women’s contributions in the household because it did not treat unpaid domestic and care work as work. To improve data inclusivity and accuracy, this option was eliminated and the wording was changed to: “The person does not perform activity for income,” to be selected only by the interviewers in the absence of an affirmative response to the other options. This change afforded better recognition to unpaid activities.

D. Phase 3: Build

This phase builds, resumes or updates data collection instruments and tools and the components of the process, while configuring workflows. Subsequently, the production system and the statistical business process are tested. Lastly, the production system is finalized (UNECE/WBI, 2010). This phase and the following ones require that the conceptual framework and concepts identified in phase 1, “Specific needs”, and defined or redefined in phase 2, “Design”, are applied and fully integrated and understood, which requires careful monitoring of the gender-related specificities included.⁴¹

Diagram IV.4
Phase 3: Build



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

3.1 Build collection instruments

This subprocess consists of the activities that will be carried out to develop, reuse or update the collection instruments, including the response categories. It is accompanied by the development of tools and other materials, such as manuals or workshops to train the staff responsible for collection, processing, analysis and dissemination, as well as in the operation of components, applications and software services and their functionality (INEGI, 2018).

Approaches:

- Using non-sexist and inclusive language in collection instruments to give visibility to specific groups and avoid reproducing gender biases. For example, avoiding words that apply exclusively to one of the two sexes, such as “housewives” or “businessman,” or making sure to refer to “head of household” in a gender-neutral manner (INE, 2020).
- Assigning the same level of hierarchy to common responses by both women and men, for example, regarding feminized or masculinized tasks (INE, 2019d).
- Preventing biases among respondents and interviewers (for example, underreporting of women’s economic and labour activities) by means of information collection strategies (ILO, 2022).

⁴¹ Some of the subprocesses in this phase do not involve orientations beyond those included when they were designed in phase 2, so they are omitted from this section.

- Examining practical strategies of collection staff to identify and eliminate possible gender biases during testing of instrument performance. Biases may be induced from the way questions are asked to make oneself understood, the answer options that are read out first or selectively, and the order of the response options.
- Testing the use of label titles or markers, flows and questionnaire instructions provided in the design phase to avoid gender bias.
- Configuring design phase specifications to ensure that the collection instrument captures information for diverse groups of women.
- Asking entities or individuals who are experts in gender affairs, such as machineries for the advancement of women or specialized consultants, to review the instrument, and making use of manuals and pedagogical materials developed in the region or recommended by international organizations, prepared by the national statistical offices or other institutions in the national statistical system.

Example

In Uruguay, INMUJERES participated in the design and implementation of thematic surveys (the Time Use Survey and the National Survey on Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence and Generations). In these surveys, INMUJERES served as an advisory and expert institution for mainstreaming gender in the construction of the different tools.

- Modernizing information technologies for data collection, as well as the different ways in which a questionnaire can be applied and those most appropriate for the type of data being collected. For example, face-to-face interviews, private interviews, telephone interviews, online and self-completed interviews, among others. Conversational surveys can reduce biases arising from respondents' misunderstanding of questions (ILO, 2022), but they may be unsuitable for capturing sensitive information. Private interviews and the completion of self-service forms using headphones, for example, are more suitable to protect the rights of respondents and generate higher quality estimates in the case of sensitive information.
- Testing and ensuring that gender bias is not introduced in the analysis of instrument evaluation results, when field observations are used to provide feedback and adapt instruments. Qualitative techniques and cognitive interviews may be used to evaluate questions from a gender standpoint (INE, 2019d). Attention should be paid to whether gender biases may arise from measurement errors owing to the wording or sequence of questions and response codes (ILO, 2022).
- Applying intersectional criteria (different ages, ethnicity, educational levels, geographical origins, among others) to include women and men in the cognitive and pilot tests used to test the instruments.
- Documenting the findings and decisions arising from instrument testing in order to preserve the lessons learned regarding elimination of gender bias and understanding of questions.

3.2 Build or improve processing and analysis components

This subprocess describes the activities to build new components or improve existing ones for the process and analysis phases, as designed in the design phase. Services may include dashboard functions and features, information services, transformation functions, geospatial data services, workflow frameworks, and provider and metadata management services (UNECE, 2019).

Approaches:

- Including dashboard functions and features, information services, transformation functions (DANE/UN-Women, 2020b), workflow frameworks, geospatial data services (CEGS, 2022), provider and metadata management services (UNECE, 2016) and software that enables disaggregation by sex and by intersectional categories.
- In building and improving the computer infrastructure that will support the collection instruments (INEGI, 2018), every effort must be made to ensure that instruments originally in paper format are seamlessly transferred to electronic devices, taking precautions to avoid gender bias.

3.3 Build or improve dissemination components

This subprocess describes the activities to build new components or reuse existing components needed for the dissemination of statistical products as designed in subprocess 2.1 (design outputs), such as producing print or digital publications, providing web services for downloading or online processing, technical assistance or data laboratories, open data outputs or access to microdata, geoviewers or geospatial statistics (UNECE, 2016, p. 19). It also implies developing the necessary mechanisms to disseminate the products or results to be used by data-users (DANE, 2019).

Approaches:⁴²

- Establishing a workflow between the communications team and gender experts (from national statistical offices or national machineries for the advancement of women) for the production and validation of dissemination components.
- Promoting and updating gender atlases and gender observatories.

Example

Gender atlases are tools that use map navigation to show the gaps between men and women through social, economic and demographic indicators. Their greatest strength is the graphic representation of inequalities on the ground, which allows decision-making to be tailored to local realities. They can be presented on a website where the user can select and view indicators of interest layered on the map, and they can also be downloaded or obtained in e-book format.

Several countries in the region have developed gender atlases, in the form of both interactive online platforms and e-books that use thematic maps with relevant indicators as a main tool.

Examples include the Gender Atlas of the National Statistical Institute of Chile,⁴³ the Gender Atlas of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador (2018), the Gender Atlas of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (2017),⁴⁴ the Gender Atlas of the National Statistics Office of the Dominican Republic and the Gender Atlas of Paraguay (ECLAC, 2022d).

For phases 3.4, 3.5 and 3.7,⁴⁵ from a gender perspective, it is recommended to project the management and tools necessary for the working mechanisms and consultations (roundtables, forms, specific consultations, webinars) to ensure that gender specialists are consulted at different stages of the workflow when required.

⁴² Includes the design guidelines in phase 2.1.

⁴³ For more information, see annex A4.

⁴⁴ The information included in the INEGI Gender Atlas was published in 2017 and the data have not been updated.

⁴⁵ Phase 3.4: "Configure workflows"; phase 3.5: "Test production systems", and phase 3.7: "Finalize production systems".

3.6 Test production systems

This subprocess describes the activities involved in managing and carrying out a field or pilot test for the statistical process. The idea is to test different components or activities of the process (for example, associated with training and sensitization or data collection) to ensure that they work properly. This may enable identification of adjustments needed to collection instruments, manuals or operating procedures, and, if necessary, adjustments to instruments, systems or components in prior subprocesses. This may involve several iterations, depending on the importance, magnitude or complexity of the statistical process. This subprocess may help to identify gender biases (or stereotypes based on other relevant characteristics, such as ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, or disability status, among others) in the different stages of production, so it is an important tool in mainstreaming the gender perspective in the process ahead.

Approaches:

- Including the detection of gender biases and how they can be corrected in pilots and field tests, i.e. these should identify whether the questions are understandable for everyone to be interviewed, regardless of sex, age, educational level or other characteristics. The questions are evaluated to ensure that they are understandable for women and men, taking into consideration intersectional variables, as well as reactions that they could produce on the part of the informant.
- Collecting, processing and analysing data on a small scale, in order to identify any gender biases that have not been addressed in the design phase, such as possible lacks of gender perspective and flaws in the design of the variables, the questionnaire, the manual or the training, as well as to ensure that the tool is well understood by both interviewees and interviewers.
- Including national machineries for the advancement of women as observers in this subprocess.
- Thinking about the times of day when data will be collected and how this may influence the representation in the data collected from women and men, as well as other population groups, especially given that gender roles can influence of informants' schedules, and the spaces where data are collected (the home, businesses, public or private services, among others).
- Checking that the gender perspective implemented in the previous phases is not altered by the electronic instruments tested as part of this subprocess, since they will be used later in the data collection, processing and analysis.

Example

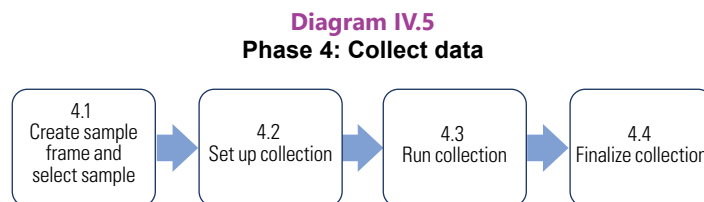
In the National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG) run by Mexico in 2021, a form was prepared that ensured total privacy for the population interviewed, including self-completion on a digital device using disposable headphones.

E. Phase 4: Collect data

In this phase, actions planned, designed and built during the previous phases are carried out to obtain data in the field and to generate statistical information that meets the needs identified (DANE, 2019). This phase is carried out to collect data from traditional sources, such as surveys, censuses and administrative records through home visits, visits to establishments or at established locations; the latter particularly in the case of administrative records. This phase is important from a gender perspective, as collection activities must avoid reproducing gender biases. This could generate underreporting by providing incomplete information or making the data blind to certain activities and realities that are important to ensure that women, girls and other groups are properly represented, thereby affecting the quality and representativeness of the information produced.

Civil society organizations, the academic sector, institutions and citizens in general can contribute at this phase. For example, in various countries the collection of data on gender violence against women and girls requires special support, awareness-raising or containment protocols; national machineries for the advancement of women, institutions from the health sector and civil society organizations can be involved in producing these or as observers. The academic sector and specialized institutions can participate in collection processes when they involve special activities, such as taking blood samples or measuring weight-height or hypertension in health and nutrition surveys.

This phase comprises four subprocesses:



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

4.1 Create sample frame and select sample

This subprocess establishes the frame and selects the sample for the data collection following a process of iteration, as specified in subprocess 2.4, “Design frame and sample”, verifying that the frame and sample selection cover the target population. It also includes the coordination of samples between instances of the same Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and between different processes using a common frame or register, to manage overlap, rotation or data saturation or to spread response burden, or other important considerations to ensure statistical quality. Quality assurance and approval of the frame and the selected sample are also undertaken in this subprocess. Maintenance of underlying registers, from which frames for several statistical processes are drawn, is treated as a separate business process. From a gender perspective, the sample should be set up to ensure that women and girls in all their diversity are represented.

Approaches:

- Including all population groups, households, agricultural concerns or economic units which are known to have different gender patterns in the sampling, according to the objectives of the respective programme (United Nations, 2015a).
- Ensuring that the sample is large enough to offer proper estimates, considering representativeness by sex, intersected with characteristics needed for disaggregations.

4.2 Set up collection

This subprocess ensures that the people, processes, resources and technology are ready to collect data and metadata, in all modes as designed. It includes activities relating to strategy, configuration of collection systems to request and receive data, preparation of collection instruments, training, hiring and logistics. It uses inputs such as manuals or guides for supervisors and interviewers, as well as field protocols to ensure the quality of collection. It also configures software for data capture in the field, using print questionnaires or mobile electronic devices, and the measures designed to ensure gender-sensitive collection are put into practice.

Approaches:

- Making use of international recommendations on the choice of suitable people or specific profiles to capture data on each topic (for example, for time use surveys, the *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work* (United Nations, 2006),

which offers advice for national statistical offices on the different phases of the statistical business process and the processes for the survey or the inclusion of a module), depending on the objective of the statistical programmes (sex, experience, schooling, among others).⁴⁶

- Taking into account the importance of having women in decision-making positions to build on the gender considerations developed in the previous phases.
- Training on the use of inclusive language in field work is particularly important in sensitive topics, such as collections that include data on sexuality or violence, in which it may even be necessary to provide containment strategies or to refer interviewees for psychological care, legal advice or other services, under the legal principles that govern privacy and statistical confidentiality.

4.3 Run collection

This subprocess is where data are collected, using the different instruments designed for collection or compilation. In the case of surveys and censuses, it requires visiting the addresses planned during the sample design. In the case of administrative and non-statistical sources, it includes contact with providers to request them to send the information required within the agreed time.

For administrative records, proper recording of individual identifiers must be ensured, as well as strategies to avoid gaps and data loss. Data integration is important for this source of information and may be carried out through an inventory of different administrative sources. The variables of interest are imported from the various administrative sources being used, to limit the derived variables to the stated objectives (INE, 2015b). Preliminary checks of the structure and integrity of the information received may take place within this subprocess. For example, checking that files are in the correct format and contain the expected fields. Full content validation occurs in the “Processing” phase.

It must be ensured during this phase that the measures designed to mainstream the gender perspective in data collection are being properly applied, which requires supervision and observation of field work and a record of contingencies relating to gender biases.

Approaches:

- Ensuring that supervision, oversight, field work review and protocols are in place for observing gender biases. Supervisors with gender training from the previous subprocess may need to adjust aspects that can affect data collection, respondent availability (differences between women and men) and checking on interviewers to avoid collection biases during the interview.
- Using feedback from interviewers to identify the challenges that arise in the field work and to make improvements in the iterations of this subprocess. Likewise, the identification of biases by field personnel is important for generating data for subsequent phases (such as evaluation).
- Ensuring that men and women are distributed equally in the field, if both are on the staff. For example, if different survey teams are sent to different geographic areas for a face-to-face survey, women should not be underrepresented in any group.
- Thinking about the times of day when collection is carried out and how this influences the representation of both sexes according to the results of the field tests, taking into account the details identified in the collection design.
- When possible, interviewing all household members without any priority or hierarchy (regardless of gender, age or other characteristics) and allowing each person to respond individually, especially questions related to self-perception and topics considered sensitive, such as violence or variables intended to show sexual and gender diversity.

⁴⁶ See examples in the analysis of subprocess 2.3. “Design collection”.

4.4 Finalize collection

When the collection meets its targets, it is closed and a report on the collection is produced. Depending on the capture method, it may include loading the collected data (and metadata) into a suitable electronic environment for further processing. It may also include manual or automatic data validation or analysis of the paradata associated with collection to ensure the collection activities have met the established requirements. In cases where there is a physical collection instrument such as a paper questionnaire that requires no further processing, storage of the material is managed at this stage.

Approaches:

- Preparing an operational report and verifying that the data collected are complete, paying special attention to indicators with a gender perspective and to general and specific operational recommendations that are based on lessons learned and are applicable to future statistical projects in relation to gender-related indicators.
- Reviewing the information following the sex-disaggregation criteria.
- Including logs and background on issues identified in the field, including non-response, non-availability of respondents, lack of privacy for the person surveyed or annoyance or discomfort with responses concerning sensitive gender aspects. This report is essential to provide feedback on considerations regarding the information collected and the adoption of improvements in later phases. Feedback on field work from interviewers is useful for future iterations (INE, 2022).

Example

In Mexico's National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships of 2016 and 2021, a field role of "observer" was included in the survey process. This person provided support to monitor the extent to which the interviewers applied the ethical, safety, and methodological recommendations of the survey during the conduct of the interview and the functioning of the questionnaires, as well as to identify problems that could jeopardize proper data collection.

F. Phase 5: Process

This phase consists of the review, validation and purging of data for subsequent analysis and diffusion as statistical outputs (ECLAC, 2022b). It integrates data, classifies and codes, reviews, validates and edits, imputes, derives new variables and statistical units, calculates weights and aggregates and finalizes data files (UNECE/WBI, 2010). In general, this phase involves data processing (INE, 2015b). It is important to explicitly consider the gender perspective in this phase, since manipulating data without taking into account the different realities of women, girls and other population groups can lead to significant gender biases in the final data and in the information to be produced.

This phase has eight subprocesses:

Diagram IV.6
Phase 5: Process



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

5.1 Integrate data

This subprocess integrates data from one or more sources, combining the results of subprocesses in the collection phase. Data integration may include combining data from multiple sources, as part of the creation of integrated statistics such as national accounts; matching or record linkage routines, with the aim of linking micro or macro data from different sources; and prioritizing, when two or more sources contain data for the same variable, with potentially different values.

Data integration may take place at any point in this phase, before or after any of the other subprocesses. Following integration (depending on data protection requirements), data may be de-identified, by stripping them of identifiers such as name, address and geographical unit, to help to protect confidentiality (UNECE, 2016).

Approaches:

- Administrative records on relevant topics that do not contain related population variables, especially the sex variable, should be integrated with sources that do include sex. This can be done by using the identification variable as a key for integration. This requires an enabling environment for information-sharing between the national statistical office and record-producing entities, with clear data transmission and protection protocols. The results of exercises of this type can provide useful information for the diagnosis of relevant gender issues and can be published as experimental statistics.

Example

The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), integrated data from the property register information, which originally did not contain the sex variable, with census and civil registry information in order to produce this and other population variables disaggregated by sex, and to perform an analysis of land ownership from a gender perspective.⁴⁷

DANE also integrated the Major Integrated Household Survey with the Statistical Register of Labour Relations (RELAB), which is based on the administrative records of payments to the social security system. This exercise enabled the derivation of labour income variables from the contributions made to the Comprehensive Social Security System. This register makes it possible to derive the labour income variable from the contributions made to the Comprehensive Social Security System, and, owing to its coverage, facilitates highly detailed disaggregation with a longitudinal perspective, which is a great benefit in terms of intersectionality. As a result, DANE was able to analyse the gender pay gap in Colombia, in line with target 8.5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (ECLAC, 2022d).

In 2018, INEC in Ecuador published the fourth edition of the *Panorama Laboral y Empresarial del Ecuador*, a report aimed primarily at examining the economic and employment situation in the country using an information system that combines administrative records from various sources with traditional surveys. The report tracks the development of the labour market in Ecuador by using the Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Survey and social security records. In both cases, the possibility is explored of establishing panels with the aim of improving understanding of the transitions between different states of employment (or affiliation) (ECLAC, 2022d).

- Retaining ongoing advisory services from gender specialists for making methodological decisions in accordance with the knowledge accumulated regarding the sources to be integrated and the precision of prediction algorithms or variable imputation.

⁴⁷ The results of this exercise can be found in *Nota Estadística "Propiedad rural en Colombia: un análisis con perspectiva de género e integración de fuentes de datos"* (DANE/UN-Women, 2022).

5.2 Classify and code

This subprocess involves translating the data into standardized codes that facilitate computerized data processing. This subprocess classifies and codes the data and enables integration.

Approaches:

- Using international, regional or national classifications, such as time-use classifications, for gender-relevant topics.⁴⁸ Some questions from the questionnaires or administrative records may be coded at the collection phase, while others are coded later, within this subprocess (DANE, 2019).
- Identifying and documenting cases of variables where sex plays an important role in the classification dynamics.
- In the case of administrative records, if there is basic information on how the data source has been created, mechanisms can be created with gender specialists to validate, purge and recode variables.

5.3 Review and validate

This subprocess examines data to identify potential problems, errors and discrepancies such as outliers, non-response and miscoding (UNECE, 2016).

Approaches:

- Applying non-sexist and updated criteria regarding gender relations (for example, all same-sex couples used to be returned as inconsistencies because it was assumed that there were coding errors in a variable). To correct this criterion in a manner that is respectful of human rights and diversity, validations concerning the sex variable must be verified, and checks must be performed using names and, when possible, the sexual orientation variable.
- Verifying the geographical coverage and geocoding and calculating the non-response obtained for each of the variables, in order to ensure that the gender perspective is supported. This may be performed iteratively. Verification should be guided by the principles agreed upon in previous phases.

5.4 Edit and impute

This subprocess involves the correction of incorrect, missing or unreliable data. The terms editing and imputation cover a variety of methods, often using a rule-based approach. To ensure proper monitoring, it is important to mark any data changed and produce metadata specific to the editing and imputation process (UNECE, 2019). Gender mainstreaming implies specific oversight of imputation procedures in order to avoid biases and stereotypes.

Approaches:

- Imputing missing values using a robust, pre-established methodology rather than based on assumptions or stereotypes (ECLAC, 2022d).
- Ensuring that imputations reflect gender gaps (UNECE/WBI, 2010), for example in income, and selection biases in data on labour income. For example, gender bias may occur if missing values for women's wages are replaced by the general average wage instead of, more correctly, the average for women's wages (INE, 2015b).
- Reviewing the capture of variables and especially those that capture sex and gender in order to determine if any those that are missing follow a specific pattern or are random. For example, in relation to income, missing values may be due to mistrust on the part of interviewees, or may reflect the customs of a specific area, where women—who are usually the main informants in household surveys—lack access to certain information.

⁴⁸ Such as the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) and the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS).

- Applying sex prediction algorithms to carry out analyses with a gender perspective for records that do not originally contain the sex variable, if institutional or technological arrangements do not support source integration or if the key variable is unavailable. Although variable prediction algorithms are not perfect, they may serve to address important statistical gaps. All this must be done in consultation with the gender units of national statistical offices or other data-producing organizations and with gender specialists for methodological decision-making in accordance with the knowledge built up on the subject, in order to refine prediction algorithms or variable imputation.
- If it is concluded that data are biased, missing or not representative of the groups of interest, or lack sex disaggregation, a methodology should be identified to make changes to aggregate or adjust the data.

5.6 Calculate weights

This subprocess creates weights for unit data records according to the methodology developed in subprocess 2.5, “Design processing and analysis”. For sample surveys, weights are used to make data representative of the target population or to adjust for non-response in total enumerations. In other situations, variables may need weighting for normalization purposes (UNECE, 2016).

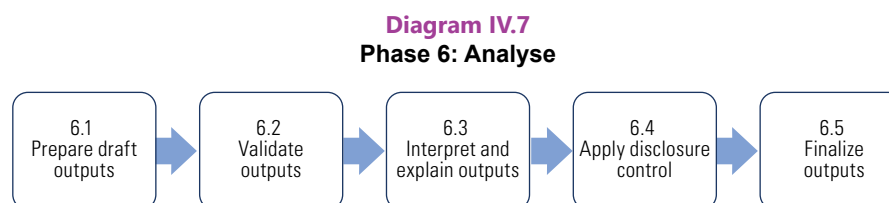
Approaches:

- From a gender perspective, the weighting procedure is useful to explore populations that represent small percentages of the total population. Weights may also have to be adjusted to address data collection biases, subject to the relevant analyses and methodologies. Furthermore, weighting at the individual level reveals inequalities that are not always visible at the household level, such as in poverty estimates, where women may show higher levels of poverty depending on how the calculations are done (UN-Women/INMUJERES, 2016).

G. Phase 6: Analyse

In this phase, statistical outputs are produced and examined in detail, statistical content is prepared, and outputs are checked to ensure that they are fit for purpose and meet data needs. Broadly, this phase involves working with the results of the process phase.

It has five subprocesses:



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

6.1 Prepare draft outputs

This subprocess is where the data are transformed into statistical outputs, as designed in subprocess 2.1, “Design outputs”. It may also include the production of additional measures such as indexes, trend or seasonally adjusted series, as well as the recording of quality characteristics (UNECE, 2016). Maps, GIS outputs and geostatistical services may be prepared to maximize the value and analysis capacity of the statistical information.

Approaches:

- Including a range of relevant gender indicators that can be constructed from the available information (distribution or concentration by sex, gender gaps, ratios, feminization or masculinization indices, among others). The choice of the type of indicator must be aligned with the objective established in the previous phases and to the nature of the data.
- Selecting strategic indicators for gender that are related to substantive themes (see the conceptual framework) and public policy agendas.
- Following quality criteria for generating outputs, including responses that are relevant to users. Outputs should be disaggregated by sex whenever possible to highlight gender gaps.
- Documenting the process and the decision made, in the event any gender indicators calculated are not subsequently included in publications.

6.2 Validate outputs

Here, the quality of statistical outputs is validated in accordance with international, regional and national quality frameworks and with expectations. The reference frameworks include standards for evaluating the quality of estimates. Evaluation of estimate quality can initially assess whether tabulated estimates meet the quality criteria that allow them to be categorized in the corresponding table, and to assess whether the table has a minimum number of estimates that meet the quality criteria for publication (INE, 2020).

Approaches:

- Checking that the population coverage and response rates are as required, considering subpopulations of women and men. It may also be worth ascertaining the calculation of the response rate by sex of the interviewer.
- Comparing the statistics with previous cycles (if applicable), for example, existing series of surveys on time use, violence against women or sexual and reproductive health.
- Checking that the metadata and paradata (process metadata or extended metadata, for example: execution start time, process duration, executor, number and types of errors (UNECE, 2017)) are included and in line with expectations and precautions from a gender perspective.
- Confronting the statistics against other relevant data, taking into account similar projects in the region.
- Investigating inconsistencies in the statistics, examining whether there may be explanations deriving from gender relations.
- Validating the statistics against expectations and domain intelligence (UNECE, 2016, p. 25) in consultation with gender experts.

6.3 Interpret and explain outputs

In this subprocess, statisticians gain an in-depth understanding of the outputs, so that they can interpret and explain the statistics produced. Gender-sensitive analysis must be relational, hierarchical, timely and context-specific (INE, 2019a).

Approaches:

- Reviewing information from a gender and rights perspective that contextualizes the outputs obtained and using this alongside data in presentations, reports or footnotes in statistical annexes. This will help to avoid reinforcing stereotypes and inform the reading of the data. With this in mind, it is advisable to cite official information from documents published by governments, the United Nations or organizations recognized for their work on the subject.

- Analysing official statistics from a gender and intersectional perspective in order to identify inequalities, differences and gender gaps, and support the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies aimed at equality between women and men.
- Performing separate analyses for each sex (INE, 2019d), in case the results clarify and improve understanding of gender differences or reveal additional information.
- Where data permit, fostering differential and intersectional analyses by including disaggregation by sex, age groups, geographic location, ethnicity and income quintiles, among others (ECLAC, 2022b).

6.4 Apply disclosure control (data protection)

This subprocess ensures that the data to be disseminated do not breach the confidentiality standards of official mandates. This may include checks for primary and secondary disclosure, as well as the application of data suppression or perturbation techniques to eliminate random oscillations. The degree of disclosure control and the method used may vary between different types of outputs. For example, the approach used with microdata sets for research purposes will be different from those published in maps or tables (UNECE, 2016, p. 26). This subprocess is particularly sensitive in surveys or studies on violence against women.

Approaches:

- Carefully reviewing the specifics of the confidentiality necessary in situations involving gender violence against women and girls or the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights.

6.5 Finalize outputs

This consists of activities that ensure that statistical outputs are ready to use. Statistical precision measures may be used to verify quality and determine the release of indicators. These include classifications by quality degree: for example, unreliable estimator, descriptive use and reliable estimator (INE, 2019d).

This subprocess includes: (1) completing consistency checks; (2) determining the release level and applying caveats; (3) collating supporting information including interpretation, comments, technical notes, reports, uncertainty measures, and any other necessary metadata; (4) producing internal supporting documentation; (5) discussing a draft version with internal subject matter experts; (6) approving the statistical content for publication (UNECE, 2016, p. 26).

Approaches:

- Running consistency checks of the outputs in relation to gender, contrasting them with other sources of information and literature on the particular topic.
- Documenting and explaining the caveats regarding the analysis carried out in relation to gender, taking into account the characteristics of the process followed. For example, consider how different elements (sample composition in practice, response rates of different subpopulations) affect the representativeness and significance of the results.
- Checking that the technical notes on population variables (such as sex) and the other variables required for intersectional analyses are properly collated.
- Carrying out the internal reviews required by the specialized gender unit and implementing peer review strategies.
- Including disaggregation by sex in final products, subject to statistical possibilities, to ensure that the statistics contained in the various outputs (newsletters, reports, presentations of findings, among others) meet a minimum gender criterion.

Example

In 2020, the National Statistical Institute of Chile published a document on standards for assessing the quality of estimates in household surveys, indicating the requirements that an estimate must meet in order to be reliable. One of these requirements is to have 60 or more cases for each crossed variable. This is positive because it offers a clear guideline for ensuring statistical representativeness in the indicators; it also represents a challenge for intersectional analysis using statistically small populations taken from household survey data (see INE, 2020).

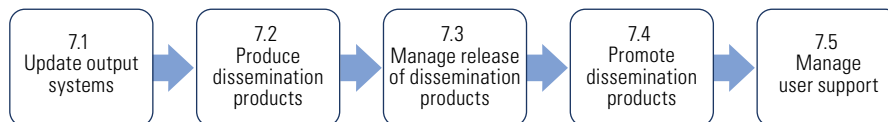
H. Phase 7: Disseminate

This phase manages the release of the statistical products to users, individuals and entities, through a range of channels. It includes all activities associated with assembling and releasing products to facilitate access to and use of statistics. These activities enable users and entities to access and use the outputs of statistical operations.

Outputs may be disseminated through various channels: digital means, seminars, roundtables, consultation/tabulation/publication systems to produce, analyse and disseminate gender statistics, from gender observatories to specific reports published on the websites of national statistical offices or of national machineries for the advancement of women (ECLAC, 2022d).

This phase has five subprocesses:

Diagram IV.8
Phase 7: Disseminate



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

Dissemination involves turning data into statistics and statistics into information. Information should be disseminated in accessible formats, given that individual or organizational users may not know how to use the available databases or analyses. This means going beyond releasing survey reports or databases and reaching out to different types of expert and non-expert audiences.

It is also advisable to adopt strategies to enable individual or organizational users to find information, seeking to reach people who are not exposed to conventional statistical formats, via communication strategies⁴⁹ with a long-term dissemination plan that will serve to expand knowledge and feedback on data sources at the evaluation phase. It is essential to indicate data scope and limitations as part of dissemination.

7.1 Update output systems

This subprocess manages the update of systems where data and metadata are stored ready for dissemination purposes (UNECE, 2016) and sets forth the technical criteria for communication, release and dissemination of the different statistical outputs for individual and organizational users and other stakeholders, by means of dissemination strategies (DANE, 2020).

⁴⁹ Communication strategies aimed at non-experts should include the development of specific educational or training material.

Approaches:

- Ensuring that essential variables for mainstreaming the gender perspective, such as sex, gender identity or variables on unpaid domestic and care work are included in the output databases, as well as the main variables and basic tabulations, in order to support disaggregation of the rest of the information or link these with other data.
- Providing the respective caveats upon releasing the information in instances where a large percentage of values are missing for any variable. Special care must be taken in relation to low-incidence variables, which could jeopardize personal data privacy if released disaggregated by category with a gender and intersectional perspective. In this case, national statistical offices should consider whether analyses should be run internally to use the data while preserving confidentiality.
- Checking that the weighting performed in subprocess 5.6, “Calculate weights”, satisfies the representation of interest groups.

7.2 Produce dissemination products

This subprocess requires aligning the generation of products with existing regulations regarding the dissemination of information with a gender perspective and with legislation on the production and availability of statistical information and microdata. Dissemination products may draw upon International, regional and national guidelines and they should recognize the different types of users —such as policymakers, academics and civil society organizations— when developing different short- and medium-term communication documents and plans in order to ensure that their needs are met.

Recommendations for mainstreaming gender in the generation of dissemination products:

- For observatories and web pages, consulting gender experts for guidance on the conceptual frameworks and adjusting dissemination accordingly. This way, the channels used will include the most conceptually relevant subtopics and indicators, and gaps can be identified to provide feedback at the evaluation phase.
- Using non-sexist language, both in writing documents and in the use of images and graphics, and avoiding
- gender, racist or class stereotypes in dissemination products (ECLAC, 2022d) (see table IV.2).
- Making updated, quality information available to users through web pages⁵⁰ that include metadata and, where doubt exists, following advice from project experts.
- Facilitating the interpretation of statistical publications relating to gender by using understandable language, graphics, tables and maps.
- Where the formats for dissemination allow, statistical data showing intersectional gender gaps should be contextualized and supported by short historical texts and citations from official sources that place inequalities in context using respectful, affirmative and rights-based language (DANE, 2020).

7.3 Manage release of dissemination products

This subprocess ensures that all elements for the release are in place, including managing the timing of the release and specific mechanisms for informing relevant groups (such as institutions, civil society organizations, data users and the press). It also includes managing access to confidential data by groups of authorized users. Further, it implies providing for continuous review and feedback on information released, allowing for correction of any errors in the information or updates to population projections, and not ruling out the substitution or withdrawal of information (UNECE, 2016).

⁵⁰ See annex A4.

Approaches:

- Consulting with gender representatives or specialists and users, through directories and lists of public and private organizations, civil society organizations, and individual users, to gain insights from their methodological perspectives for the dissemination and improvement of the information being presented. This subprocess should include the actors consulted in the needs identification phase.
- Using tables and graphics to summarize and visualize the indicators. Tables should present the data for women and men next to each other and show gaps alongside statistics by sex in two columns (INE, 2019b).
- Designing materials to prioritize disaggregation by sex and those gender variables available in the data source that can be displayed intersectionally. This includes providing products and arranging access to sensitive data for authorized user groups.

7.4 Promote dissemination products

This subprocess concerns active promotion of statistical products to help them reach the widest possible audience. It includes the use of customer relationship management tools, to better target potential individual and organizational users of the products, as well as use of websites to facilitate the process of communicating statistical information to users.

Approaches:

- Including sensitization activities for personnel responsible for product dissemination and for the media, to ensure effective communication of gender and intersectional statistics and the correct interpretation and explanation of the information being disseminated.
- Ensuring maximum accessibility to information about and for persons with disabilities.
- Encouraging regular releases that include key gender agenda topics, making the sex variable prevalent in all the intersections that arise and, if possible, including information to support historical comparison.
- Disseminating products among decision makers and institutions involved in developing data sources and policy programmes and measures, in order to contribute to the design and monitoring of evidence-based policies.

7.5 Manage user support

This subprocess establishes a consultation procedure for users, in order to provide advice and resolve doubts within an established period. It is important here to consider the profiles of individual and institutional users, in order to provide appropriate tools for experts and non-experts alike.

A record must be kept of queries and requests, in order to ensure systematic response and feedback within the dissemination process, and to provide input for the evaluation phase in due course.

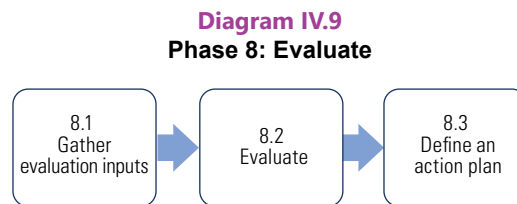
Approaches:

- Responding to queries from civil society groups and organizations without statistical knowledge using comprehensible formats and flexible communication mechanisms.
- Consulting with civil society organizations to gauge understanding of dissemination products and plan possible improvements to them.

I. Phase 8: Evaluate

This phase manages the evaluation of the statistical process. It is based on the quantitative and qualitative inputs gathered during the various phases and identifies and prioritizes possible improvements. It includes compiling evaluation inputs, conducting the evaluation and agreeing on an action plan (UNECE/WBI, 2010).

It has three subprocesses:



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

8.1 Gather evaluation inputs

This subprocess gathers all the evaluation inputs that may have been produced at any other phase or subprocess. Inputs may take many forms, including comments from users, process metadata, system metrics and staff suggestions. All of these inputs are gathered to produce quality indicators, which are then made available for whoever is carrying out the evaluation. The collection of some of these materials can be automated and take place continuously throughout the whole process. The evaluation of certain processes may require specific activities such as small surveys. A team other than the one that produced the statistical outputs may perform the evaluation subprocess, and will need to receive all the inputs necessary for the evaluation.

Approaches:

- Using international gender statistical standards, frameworks and implementation guides for the evaluation of data and statistical capacities in order to obtain better gender statistics (PARIS21, 2020; INE, 2021), as well as academic research specialized in gender.
- Based on the inputs collected, generating a simple evaluation matrix or guide that explicitly establishes which dimensions are to be evaluated from the gender perspective, subject to updates and additions in the event of contingencies identified during the process.⁵¹

8.2 Evaluate

This subprocess analyses the evaluation inputs and synthesizes them into an evaluation report that indicates any quality issues and makes recommendations for changes to any phase or subprocess for future iterations (UNECE, 2016).

Approaches:

- Identifying the difficulties encountered in including the gender perspective and making suggestions for improvement, taking into account the gender mainstreaming objectives proposed at the outset, documenting contingencies during the process that may have affected their achievement, and including lessons learned during the process.

⁵¹ It is also important to establish which individuals and departments will receive this guide, depending on the respective institutional characteristics, and the aim of the evaluation for each statistical process. For example, an assessment for accountability purposes is different in nature from one aimed at generating lessons learned.

Example

In Mexico, with respect to the National Survey of Adolescents in the Criminal Justice System (ENASJUP) of 2022, it was recommended to evaluate whether the sex and age of the interviewer had any bearing on the percentage of negative responses obtained in ENASJUP 2017, as well as in the quality of the data collected. This analysis could also be applied in other statistical programmes such as the National Survey of Imprisoned Population (ENPOL), the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE) and the National Survey of Governmental Quality and Impact (ENCIG).

In the case of Chile, the Gender Statistics Office of the National Statistical Institution is developing a document relating to gender-sensitive review of infographics. This consists of a checklist to verify the inclusion of the gender perspective and other basic definitions in each infographic. The review covers visual, content and formatting aspects and aims to ensure effective resolution of any issues that may arise in infographics before they are published.

- Documenting lessons learned, including an analysis of gender inequalities.
- Reviewing possible gender biases in different phases of the process.

Example

El Salvador has cited the following points to bear in mind when evaluating gender mainstreaming in survey-based information:

- Whether inclusive language is used in the collection instrument, in the supervisor and interviewer manuals, in field action protocols and in the outcomes document.
- Whether gender awareness training was provided to technical and survey staff.
- Whether established international gender statistical standards have been met.
- Whether staff performing analysis work have undergone gender training and awareness raising.

For information based on administrative records, it is recommended to consider:

- Whether the information is disaggregated (by sex, gender identity or sexual orientation).
- Whether the statistical analysis supports differentiation between male and female situations of vulnerability.
- Whether staff performing analysis work have undergone gender training and awareness raising.

- Identifying improvements in workflows.

8.3 Define an action plan

In this subprocess, an action plan is formed and agreed upon based on the evaluation report, drawing on input from stakeholders responsible for policy design and implementation. In addition to adjustments to instruments, updates or sample designs, or survey periodicity or regularity, plans should also consider mechanisms for monitoring the impact of those actions, for example, on the construction of indicators or measurements based on the respective data source. These, in turn, may provide an input for evaluations of future iterations of the statistical business process (UNECE, 2016, p. 30).

Approaches:

- Maintaining regular contact with machineries for the advancement of women, specialists from the academic sector and civil society, and updating the knowledge and consensus achieved within regional and international gender bodies.

V. Regional challenges for mainstreaming the gender perspective

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in the management of national statistical systems and in statistical production is a mandatory obligation for States, which may be facilitated by certain conditions.

The first is the specification of this obligation within the legal framework of the national statistical system, given that mainstreaming is a tool for understanding the structural causes of gender inequality and, on this basis, for promoting and monitoring public policies aimed at dismantling the structural challenges of inequality (ECLAC, 2022d).

In this regard, it is an important challenge to explicitly include the gender mainstreaming requirement (both in statistical production and in institutional, administrative and budgetary arrangements) in the legal framework of the national statistical system (PARIS21, 2020). The legal framework should lay the foundations for the sustainable collection and dissemination of all relevant information, clearly establish the roles and responsibilities of all parties (producing entities, providers, informants and users) to facilitate cooperation and coordination between different public institutions, and ensure the allocation of a budget and resources for gender statistics (UNECE, 2016).

A second challenge is to draw upon gender expertise and strengthen the stewardship and leadership of national machineries for the advancement of women as well as regional women's machineries (for example, the Council of Ministers of Women of Central America and the Dominican Republic, and the Central American Statistical Commission-CENTROESTAD) in the production of information, and statistical capacities within national machineries for the advancement of women (ECLAC, 2017a).

Governments should also tap into the expertise of civil society and women's and feminist movements, as well as specialized academia. Regulations should be set up to ensure that national machineries for the advancement of women are involved in the entire statistical process, and that participatory processes are made part of the institutional structure.

Normative frameworks should:

- Underline the importance of statistical data consistent with the provisions of regulations and policies to ensure women's rights and gender equality and establish the responsibility of the national statistical system to provide those data for policy design, monitoring and evaluation, considering women in their broadest diversity.
- Include the mandate to mainstream gender throughout the statistical process in the standards that govern the national statistical system, based on ongoing consultation with the governing bodies of gender policies and work to strengthen their capacities in gender issues.

At the national level, it is still rare for general strategies and legislation governing statistical development to specifically mention the importance of the gender perspective. Some statistical bodies in the countries make reference to laws and standards on gender equality that include recommendations or mandates for the production of statistics and indicators, or to gender equality plans that call for the production of statistics with a gender perspective.

Another challenge refers to strengthening gender institutions within national statistical systems by setting up an interinstitutional gender coordination machinery. This requires having trained gender experts in each agency and area of the system, to lead mainstreaming in their institutions and together make up the interinstitutional machinery within the national statistical system. The aim of this is to conduct active surveillance and provide documented advice for building in the gender and intersectional perspective. This machinery could also be tasked with developing tools and undertaking activities to facilitate gender mainstreaming, such as general guidelines, standard operating procedures and meetings on the subject.

The institutional hierarchy and the existence of clear mandates and an assigned budget is key for these machineries to carry out their work. Among the challenges signalled by the countries, financing is one of the main difficulties. Although advancing with the inclusion of gender issues in statistical processes does not always require substantial resources, it is also true that little progress can be made without financing and the allocation of sufficient and sustainable resources (ECLAC, 2022d). Funding has stagnated in recent years and much of the financing to strengthen gender information systems has come from international cooperation. Funding is thus volatile, with substantial changes from one year to the next. This highlights the need to strengthen financing and promotion initiatives at the regional, national and local levels for building robust and sustainable gender information systems over time.

In this regard, the political-institutional difficulties associated with adopting a joined-up approach between different data-producing sectors of the State is also a challenge, and all the more so in federal countries, where consensuses, agreements and institutional frameworks must be built to enable the integration of data from the country's various jurisdictions. Political will is therefore required to finance gender mainstreaming and make it a reality in national statistical systems, with objectives such as strengthening interoperability capabilities in information systems, enabling the integration of different databases and expanding the knowledge frontier and quality of the information being produced (ECLAC, 2022d).

Box V.1

Recommendations and good practices for strengthening gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems

By virtue of the Buenos Aires Commitment, the countries of the region agreed to gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems through coordinated work between bodies that produce and use information and by guaranteeing the allocation of a sufficient budget, the periodicity of measurements and the dissemination of information. The good practices identified in the effort to mainstream gender in national statistical systems give rise to some recommendations, which are listed below:^a

- Establish gender units within statistics-producing entities, preferably at the highest level of the organizational structure; as well as gender focal points within the institutions that form part of the national statistical system; ensuring that resources are sustainable and that the teams working on these issues^b are independent. Interinstitutional working groups on gender statistics are also common good practices.^c
- Strengthen collaboration between entities that produce and use statistics (ECLAC, 2017; United Nations, 2020). As part of this, foster cooperation agreements between national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women, including other relevant government and academic institutions.^d
- Foster legal frameworks to support the production of statistics with a gender perspective.^e This includes explicitly considering the gender perspective in national statistical plans and making reference to the production and monitoring of official statistics in gender equality plans.^f
- Generate enabling environments for the use of various data sources. Within agreements established, generate consensus and operational routes to enable the use of administrative records to produce gender statistics. As a minimum, the sex variable should be included in administrative records, which can fill information gaps and have low collection costs.
- Generate processes to institutionalize the practice of specialized surveys based on the conceptual frameworks described in chapter I (for example, surveys aimed at measuring time use and gender-based violence against women and girls, among others).^g
- Foster the creation of arenas for discussion of the importance of gender mainstreaming in statistical information with public and private entities and users in general, to foster the process within national statistical systems.
- Ensure that the production of gender statistics is sustainable over time, to support monitoring of indicators and facilitate the evaluation of policies and action plans.
- Advance strategies for gender parity within the institutions that make up the national statistical system.
- Generate consensus to support the localization, frequency and regional comparability of indicators with a gender perspective. To this end, departments of national statistical offices working on the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for example, are key actors.

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030* (LC/CRM.13/5), Santiago, 2017; *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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; United Nations, "Glossary of terms", *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111), New York, 2020 [online] [https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/genderstatmanual/Glossary+of++terms;+Integrating+a+Gender+Perspective+into+Statistics+\(ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111\)](https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/genderstatmanual/Glossary+of++terms;+Integrating+a+Gender+Perspective+into+Statistics+(ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111)), New York, 2015; National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica/National Women's Institute, "Convenio Marco de cooperación interinstitucional entre el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos y el Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres", San José, 2016.

^a The United Nations Statistics Division identifies a set of implications for gender mainstreaming at the organizational level: leadership, legal framework, cooperation between users and producers of statistics, collaboration in developing and improving concepts and methods, training, and refocusing of the activities and position of gender units and gender focal points within national statistical systems. See more information in United Nations (2015a).

^b For example, Chile created the Subcommittee on Gender Statistics in 2014. See [online] <https://www.estadisticasdegenero.cl/>.

^c For example, El Salvador set up a technical group to create a module of gender and foreign trade indicators, involving the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU), the Directorate General of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC), the Ministry of Economy and the Central Reserve Bank.

^d In the case of Costa Rica, for example, in 2016 the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) and the National Women's Institute (INAMU) signed an interinstitutional cooperation agreement to assume tasks, projects and activities aimed at mainstreaming gender in the production and dissemination of statistics by the national statistical system (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica/National Women's Institute, 2016, p. 2). This agreement established the creation of an inter-institutional technical committee to carry out the preparation and updating of statistics to monitor various national policies and programs.

^e See some examples in the chapter on the policy framework.

^f As stated in ECLAC (2022d, p. 36), "The strategies arising from the plans also play a fundamental role in including the gender perspective in national statistical systems and statistical production. In Paraguay, for example, the Gender Statistics Strategy, Paraguay 2021–2025 is outlined in the National Statistical Development Strategy 2020–2030; this has been designed under the leadership of the National Statistical Institute (INE) as the country's leading statistical institution, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women as the leading regulatory and public policymaking institution, to achieve substantive equality between women and men, and with the active participation of other bodies in the national statistical system recognized in the National Statistical Development Strategy. Similarly, the structure of the strategy is based on a follow-up and monitoring framework that will make it possible to periodically evaluate the results achieved".

^g In Mexico, for example, it was determined in 2015 that the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships (ENDIREH) (which reports on the situation regarding violence against women in the country) constitutes information of national interest. This category affords it official status and makes its use mandatory at the federal level, in federative entities, in municipalities and in the territorial demarcations of Mexico City.

Finally, it is important to recognize the prevalence of challenges related to conceptual and methodological standardization, especially in areas such as the measurement and regular reporting of indicators on gender violence against women and girls, gender and sexual diversity, and environmental statistics with a gender perspective, among others. Standardization requires joint efforts by national statistical offices, national machineries for the advancement of women, international and regional organizations, and other relevant institutions to mainstream gender in the development and review of concepts, and in definitions and data collection methods on various topics. This collaboration extends to various methodological issues, including the design of questionnaires or related modules, the review of international classifications and standards, and the development of appropriate analytical methods and indicators (United Nations, 2015a). The establishment and activities of the gender working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC has produced great progress in this direction and has led, among other things, to the production of this document. States can also benefit from cooperation between countries in regional bodies that adopt conceptual frameworks and common terminology and generate harmonization tools.

Box V.2

Latin America and the Caribbean: gender statistics cooperation and consolidation

The region has made steady progress in improving gender statistics, building solid consensus and tools to measure the main phenomena that structure inequalities. It is important to avoid setbacks in these achievements, and to advance at all levels on the principle of progressivity.

A first degree of progress is represented by work-related statistics (paid and unpaid work) and statistics on participation in decision-making.

In the case of unpaid work, the region has a *Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean* (ECLAC, 2022b), the outcome of a commitment assumed at the tenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC in 2019, spearheaded by the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Conference. The guide has a minimum list of activities to be surveyed in time-use surveys in order for the main indicators to be comparable. It also includes a standard questionnaire that countries can adapt and use for their measurements. Another tool is the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), adopted at the seventh meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (Quito, 2015). Thus far, at least 23 countries have carried out an official measurement of time use, 18 have done measurements for SDG indicator 5.4.1 on the “proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location”, 10 have conducted exercises to value unpaid domestic and care work, and 5 countries have created a care economy satellite account using official statistics.

In the case of paid work, labour market indicators are usually disaggregated by sex in the countries of the region. However, statistical production in this area needs to be further strengthened, incorporating new indicators to better capture the labour market situation of women in all their diversity. In addition, most countries in the region have records disaggregated by sex for indicators of participation in public decision-making bodies, including seats elected by popular vote and, in some cases, those in the public administration and judicial branch.

A second level of progress concerns statistics on gender violence against women and girls. At least 14 countries^a have recognized the need for statistics on this subject in their legislation, with obligations in relation to administrative records. Likewise, since 2010, 24 countries have adopted surveys that provide information on the prevalence of gender violence against women and girls (ECLAC, 2023a).

At this second level there are also statistics linked to land ownership, financial inclusion and topics such as women’s representation on company boards and in international trade. In the case of economic statistics, the individual as a unit of analysis has to be adopted before analyses with a gender perspective can be carried out.

What sets this second level apart is that, although the countries of the region generate relevant information, it is still necessary to agree on regional standards and establish a frequency for publishing the data.

Lastly, at a third level, involving more innovation or experimentation, there are environmental statistics^b and climate change indicators with a gender focus. Here, the region has begun methodological discussions on producing this information on a regular basis and analysing existing information disaggregated by sex. In this area, efforts should follow routes that have worked well for other topics.

The statistical silence has to be broken, existing achievements consolidated and the remaining information gaps filled in order to reverse structural inequality in the region. The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean is a key tool in this area: it coordinates the efforts of the United Nations and cooperation agencies involved, as well as national machineries for the advancement of women and the national statistical offices of the countries of the region. The Observatory carries regional level data on economic, physical and decision-making autonomy and thus provides updated figures and information on various topics relevant to policymaking.^c

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Buenos Aires Commitment* (LC/CRM.15/6/Rev.1), Santiago, 2023; *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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; *Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/CEA.11/17), Santiago, 2022.

^a For more information on the challenges involved in producing statistics on gender and climate change in the region, see ECLAC (2022d).

^b Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

^c See Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en>.

Gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems is not an end in itself, but rather responds to specific needs to understand the structural causes of gender inequality and, accordingly, to foster and monitor public policies and measures aimed at dismantling the structural causes of inequality. The countries of the region have built up varying degrees of institutional capacities, but “it can be concluded that they are all capable of making progress, at their own pace, in strengthening these systems and that all regional learning and a willingness to cooperate can be of great use in all contexts. Progress may be in stages or gradual, in accordance with the capacities of each country, but it must always take place on the basis of the principle of progress and non-regression in institutionalizing the gender perspective in the national statistical system. To that end, it is crucial that this progress is sustainable over time by virtue of being based on capacities established in stable teams and on inter-institutional, regulatory and budgetary trust” (ECLAC, 2022d, p. 107).

The Regional Gender Agenda, and within this framework, coordination between the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, have underpinned the work of the Group which produced this document as a shared tool to promote more robust gender mainstreaming in national statistical systems, in line with pillar 9 on information systems of the Montevideo Strategy. It is hoped that wide use of the document will inspire and guide the production of quality statistics, framing progress towards gender equality, fostering the autonomy of women and girls, and channelling the transition towards a care society.

Bibliography

- Addati, L. and others (2018), *Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work*, Geneva, International Labour Organization (ILO).
- Almeida, M. (2021), "La política fiscal con enfoque de género en países de América Latina", *Macroeconomics of Development series*, No. 217 (LC/TS.2021/105), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Batthyány, K. (2021), *Políticas del cuidado*, Mexico City, Latin American Council of Social Sciences/Metropolitan Autonomous University (CLACSO/UAM).
- _____(coord.) (2020), *Miradas latinoamericanas a los cuidados*, Mexico City, Siglo XXI/Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO).
- Benavente, M. and A. Valdés (2014), *Políticas públicas para la igualdad de género: un aporte a la autonomía de las mujeres*, ECLAC Books, No. 130 (LC/G.2620-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Bidegain, N. (2017), "The 2030 Agenda and the Regional Gender Agenda: Synergies for equality in Latin America and the Caribbean", *Gender Affairs series*, No. 143 (LC/TS.2017/7/Rev.1), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Bielschowsky, R. and M. Torres (comps.) (2018), *Desarrollo e igualdad: el pensamiento de la CEPAL en su séptimo decenio. Textos seleccionados del período 2008-2018* (LC/PUB.2018/7-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Bottini, A. and others (comps.) (2021), "Economía popular, social, solidaria y feminista: aportes para el debate y la transformación", *Análisis*, Buenos Aires, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- Brancato, G. and others (2006), *Handbook of Recommended Practices for Questionnaire Development and Testing in the European Statistical System*, Brussels, European Commission.
- Cecchini, S., R. Holz and H. Soto de la Rosa (coords.) (2021), *Toolkit. Institutional frameworks for social policies for equality in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/TS.2021/157), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) (2024), "General Recommendations adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women", Geneva [online] <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/recommendations/index.html>.
- _____(2010), *General recommendation No. 28 on the core obligations of States parties under article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW/C/GC/28), Geneva.
- CEEY (Espinosa Yglesias Research Center) (2022a), "Sistema Nacional de Cuidados: una vía para la igualdad de oportunidades y la movilidad social", *Nota de Política Pública*, No. 01-2022, Mexico City.

- _____ (2022b), "Marco conceptual: Encuesta Nacional para el Sistema de Cuidados", Mexico City, unpublished.
- CEGS (Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics) (2022), *Women's Economic Empowerment and Care Systems: A Geospatial Knowledge Framework*, Mexico City.
- _____ (2021a), *Theoretical-Methodological Framework for Geospatial Analysis and Gender Statistics: Towards the Design of Policies and Programmes on Gender Issues*, Mexico City.
- _____ (2021b), *Measuring Time Use: An Assessment of Issues and Challenges in Conducting Time-Use Surveys with Special Emphasis on Developing Countries. Methodological Inconsistencies, Harmonization Strategies, and Revised Designs*, Mexico City.
- _____ (2021c), *Femicide/Feminicide Violence: A Geospatial Knowledge Framework*, Mexico City.
- _____ (2021d), *Quantifying Care: Design and Harmonization Issues in Time-Use Surveys*, Mexico City.
- _____ (2018), "Centro Global de Excelencia en Estadísticas de Género", Mexico City [online] https://mexico.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Field%20Office%20Mexico/Documentos/Noticias/CEEG/FolletoCEEG_esp_versin%20electronica.pdf.
- Chant, S. (2003), "New contributions to analysis of poverty: methodological and conceptual challenges to understanding poverty from a gender perspective", *Women and Development series*, No. 47 (LC/L.1955-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Chapa, J. and E. Ayala (coords.) (2018), *Valoración del trabajo y equidad de género en México*, Mexico City, Pearson.
- Chapa, J. and N. Ramírez (2018), "Construcción de matrices de contabilidad social nacional y por regiones de México con enfoque de género", *Valoración del trabajo y equidad de género en México*, J. Chapa and E. Ayala (coords.), Mexico City, Pearson.
- Chen, H. (2014), "Integrating a gender perspective into statistics", paper presented at the Regional Workshop on Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Production of Statistics, Amman, United Nations, 1-4 December. CLACSO (Latin American Council of Social Sciences) (2020), "Género y (des)igualdades: tensiones en debate. Desigualdades de género en tiempos de COVID 19 en la región", *Boletín del Grupo de Trabajo: Género, (des)igualdades y derechos en tensión*, No. 1, Mexico City.
- Colombia, Government of (2019), *Trazador Presupuestal para la Equidad de la Mujer: guía para la inclusión del enfoque de género para las mujeres en el ciclo de planeación de las políticas públicas*, Bogotá.
- Congress of the Republic of Colombia (2010), "Ley 1413 de 2010", *Diario Oficial*, No. 47890, Bogotá, 11 November.
- Congress of the Republic of Peru (2007), "Ley de Igualdad de Oportunidades entre Mujeres y Hombres", *El Peruano*, Lima, 12 March.
- Crenshaw, K. (1991), "Mapping the margins: intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color", *Stanford Law Review*, vol. 43, No. 6, Stanford, Stanford University.
- _____ (1989), "Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: a black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics", *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, vol. 1989, No. 1, Chicago, University of Chicago.
- DANE (National Administrative Department of Statistics) (2022), "Encuesta Pulso Social – Históricos. Año 2022", Bogotá [online] <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/encuesta-pulso-social/encuesta-pulso-social-historicos#2022>.
- _____ (2021), *Censo Económico de Colombia: documento temático transversal de enfoque de género*, Bogotá.
- _____ (2020), *Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, Bogotá.
- _____ (2019), *Lineamientos para el proceso estadístico en el Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, Bogotá.
- _____ (2017), *Plan Estadístico Nacional 2017-2022*, Bogotá.
- DANE/UN-Women (National Administrative Department of Statistics/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) (2022), "Propiedad rural en Colombia: un análisis con perspectiva de género e integración de fuentes de datos", *Nota Estadística*, Bogotá.
- _____ (2020a), *Mujeres y hombres: brechas de género en Colombia*, Bogotá.
- _____ (2020b), *Tiempo de cuidados: las cifras de la desigualdad*, Bogotá.
- Díaz, M. and B. Elizalde-San Miguel (2021), "La inevitabilidad de los empleos de cuidado: la crisis de la COVID como reflejo de las limitaciones sociales y jurídicas en el sector del empleo del hogar", *Migraciones*, No. 53, Madrid, University Institute of Studies on Migration (IUEM).
- Durán, M. (2021), "El cuidado y sus políticas", *¿Quién cuida? Aportaciones en torno a la organización social de los cuidados*, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Emakumearen Euskal Institutua (Emakunde).

- _____ (2018a), "Las cuentas del cuidado", *Revista Española de Control Externo*, vol. 20, No. 58, Madrid, Spanish Court of Auditors.
- _____ (2018b), *La riqueza invisible del cuidado*, Valencia, University of Valencia.
- _____ (2012), *El trabajo no remunerado en la economía global*, Bilbao, BBVA Foundation.
- Echarri, C. (2020), *Interseccionalidad de las desigualdades de género en México: un análisis para el seguimiento de los ODS*, Mexico City, National Population Council/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (CONAPO/UN-Women).
- ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) (2024a), "Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean", Santiago [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/subsidiary-bodies/regional-conference-women-latin-america-and-caribbean>.
- _____ (2024b), "Gender equality policies", Santiago [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en/fair-policies>.
- _____ (2024c), "Gender" [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/subtopics/gender>.
- _____ (2023a), *Buenos Aires Commitment (LC/CRM.15/6/Rev.1)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2023b), "Resolution 13(XII)", Santiago [online] <https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/45e62ff8-b69c-4b50-b421-c968c48afcdb/content>.
- _____ (2023c), "Agreements", Santiago [online] https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/23-00947_mdm.65_agreements_adopted.pdf.
- _____ (2022a), *45 years of the Regional Gender Agenda (LC/MDM-E.2022/4/Rev.1)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2022b), *Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/CEA.11/17)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2022c), *The care society: A horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality (LC/CRM.15/3)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2022d), *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 (LC/CRM.15/4)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2021a), "Resolution 12(XI)", Santiago [online] <https://cea.cepal.org/11/sites/cea11/files/resolution-eleventh-meeting-statistical-conference-americas-2021.pdf>.
- _____ (2021b), *Towards a care society: The contributions of the Regional Gender Agenda to sustainable development (LC/MDM.61/3)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2021c), "The care economy: a sector of strategic importance for reactivation with equality", *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2020 (LC/PUB.2021/2-P/Rev.1)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2021d), *Guidelines for the formation and functioning of the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (LC/CEA.11/10)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2021e), "Agreements", Santiago [online] <https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/cea-ce.20-agreements.pdf>.
- _____ (2021f), *Proposal for the Biennial Programme of Regional and International Cooperation activities 2022-2023 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/CEA.11/11)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2021g), *Terms of reference of the advisory group on gender mainstreaming of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (LC/CEA.11/13)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2020a), *Santiago Commitment (LC/CRM.14/6)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2020b), "La Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Agenda Regional de Género: transversalización de género en el seguimiento estadístico de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible", Santiago [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/transversalizacionods.pdf>.
- _____ (2019a), "Gender equality plans in Latin America and the Caribbean: Road maps for development", *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean: Studies*, No. 1 (LC/PUB.2017/1-P/Rev.1), Santiago.
- _____ (2019b), "From beneficiaries to citizens: Access by and treatment of women in Latin American pension systems", *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean: Studies*, No. 2 (LC/PUB.2019/4-P), Santiago.
- _____ (2019c), *Women's autonomy in changing economic scenarios (LC/CRM.14/3)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2017), *Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 (LC/CRM.13/5)*, Santiago.
- _____ (2016a), "Estadísticas e indicadores de género", Santiago [online] https://conferenciamujer.cepal.org/13/sites/default/files/folleto_estadisticas_de_genero_final.pdf.

- _____ (2016b), *Equality and women's autonomy in the sustainable development agenda* (LC/G.2686/Rev.1), Santiago.
- _____ (2016c), *The social inequality matrix in Latin America* (LC/G.2690(MDS.1/2)), Santiago.
- _____ (2013), *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/L.3697), Santiago.
- _____ (2011a), "Módulo 4. Las pruebas piloto para incluir a los pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes: experiencias y lecciones aprendidas", *Contar con todos: caja de herramientas para la inclusión de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los censos de población y vivienda* (LC/R.2181/Add.3), Santiago.
- _____ (2011b), "Informe anual 2011. El salto de la autonomía: de los márgenes al centro", *Project Documents* (LC/W.436), Santiago.
- _____ (2010), *What kind of State? What kind of equality?* (LC/G.2450/Rev.1), Santiago.
- ECLAC and others (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and others) (2016), "Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL)", *Project Documents* (LC/W.679/Rev.1), Santiago.
- ECLAC/UN-Women (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) (2024), *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean: gender indicators up to 2023* (LC/TS.2024/19), Santiago.
- ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council) (1997), *Agreed Conclusions* (E/1997/2), New York.
- _____ (1946), *Resolution 8(II)*, New York.
- Ellsberg, M. and L. Heise (2007), *Investigando la violencia contra las mujeres: una guía práctica para la investigación y la acción*, Managua, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health/World Health Organization (PATH/WHO).
- Elson, D. (2017), "Recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work: how to close the gender gap", *New Labor Forum*, vol. 26, No. 2, New York, The Murphy Institute.
- Esquivel, V. and A. Kaufmann (2017), "Innovaciones en el cuidado: nuevos conceptos, nuevos actores, nuevas políticas", *Análisis*, Santo Domingo, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development/Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (UNRISD/FES).
- Folbre, N. (2018), *Developing Care: Recent Research on the Care Economy and Economic Development*, Ottawa, International Development Research Centre (IDRC).
- Fraser, N. (1996), "Redistribución y reconocimiento: hacia una visión integrada de justicia del género", *Mujeres e institución universitaria en occidente: conocimiento, investigación y roles de género*, R. Radl (coord.), Santiago de Compostela, University of Santiago de Compostela (USC).
- Garfías, M. and J. Vasil'eva (2020), "24/7: de la reflexión a la acción, por un México que cuida", *Análisis*, Mexico City, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- GBA and others (Global Banking Alliance for Women and others) (2016), "Promoviendo sistemas financieros inclusivos: la integración de un enfoque de género en Chile", *Estudio de Caso*, Brooklyn [online] https://www.cronologiabancaria.cl/sbifweb3/internet/archivos/publicacion_11103.pdf.
- General Congress of the United Mexican States (2008), "Decreto por el que se expide la Ley del Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica", *Diario Oficial de la Federación*, Mexico City, 16 April.
- Gontero, S. and E. Menéndez (2021), "Macrodatos (*Big Data*) y mercado laboral: identificación de habilidades a través de vacantes de empleo en línea", *Project Documents* (LC/TS.2021/183), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- González, M. (2021), "Desigualdad de género e ingreso en deducciones personales", Mexico City, Center for Economic and Budgetary Research (CIEP) [online] <https://ciep.mx/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Deducciones-personales.pdf>.
- IDC/GPSDD (Inclusive Data Charter/Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data) (2021), "A primer on an intersectional approach to data" [online] https://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/file_uploads/JN_1286_IDC_KP_Primer_8pp_A4.pdf.
- ILO (International Labour Organization) (2022), *Estudio cualitativo sobre la violencia y el acoso en el sector del trabajo doméstico: informe final 2022*, Buenos Aires.
- _____ (2021), *Diagnóstico sobre las barreras de formalización y de acceso a la protección social de personas trabajadoras del hogar remuneradas (THR) en el Estado de México. Estrategia para su formalización y registro a la seguridad social*, Mexico City.
- ILO/UN-Women (International Labour Organization/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) (2021), "Herramienta de política" [online] <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/Policy-tool-Care-economy-es.pdf>.

- IMF (International Monetary Fund) (2022), "IMF strategy toward mainstreaming gender", *Policy Paper*, No. 2022/37, Washington, D.C.
- IMPO (National Directorate of Official Printing and Publications) (2020), *Ley N° 19846: Aprobación de las obligaciones emergentes del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos en relación a la igualdad y no discriminación de mujeres y varones, comprendiendo la igualdad formal, sustantiva y de reconocimiento*, Montevideo.
- INDEC (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina) (2020), "Hacia la Encuesta Nacional sobre Uso del Tiempo y Trabajo No Remunerado", *Documento de Trabajo INDEC*, No. 30, Buenos Aires.
- ____ (2019), "Nuevas realidades, nuevas demandas: desafíos para la medición de la identidad de género en el Censo de Población", *Documento de Trabajo INDEC*, No. 25, Buenos Aires.
- INE (National Institute of Statistics of Chile) (2022), "Transversalización del enfoque de género en estadísticas", Santiago, unpublished.
- ____ (2020), *Estándar para la evaluación de la calidad de las estimaciones en encuestas de hogares*, Santiago.
- ____ (2019a), *Protocolo para la elaboración de enfoques regionales de género*, Santiago.
- ____ (2019b), *Protocolo para publicación de indicadores de género*, Santiago.
- ____ (2019c), *Metodología para la construcción de un sistema de indicadores de género*, Santiago.
- ____ (2019d), *Manual con enfoque de género en la producción estadística con foco en GSBPM: guía práctica para productores de estadísticas*, Santiago.
- ____ (2015a), *Guía metodológica para incorporar el enfoque de género en las estadísticas*, Santiago.
- ____ (2015b), *Guía general para la producción estadística basada en registros administrativos con enfoque de género*, Santiago.
- INE (National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay) (2021), *Evaluación de brechas de datos y capacidades para mejores estadísticas de género. Paraguay, 2021. Como parte de las acciones para la transversalización del enfoque Género en la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Estadístico (ENDE) 2020-2030*, Asunción.
- INEGI (National Institute of Statistics and Geography) (2021), "Cuenta satélite del trabajo no remunerado de los hogares de México 2020", *Comunicado de Prensa*, No. 710/21, Aguascalientes, 3 December.
- ____ (2020), *Programa Nacional de Estadística y Geografía 2019-2024*, Aguascalientes.
- ____ (2018), *Norma técnica del proceso de producción de información estadística y geográfica para el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía*, Aguascalientes.
- ____ (2016a), *Programa Estratégico del Sistema de Información Estadística y Geográfica 2016-2040*, Aguascalientes.
- ____ (2016b), *Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de las Relaciones en los Hogares. ENDIREH 2016. Manual de la entrevistadora*, Aguascalientes.
- ____ (2015a), "Acuerdo por el que se aprueban los Lineamientos para Incorporar la Perspectiva de Género en el Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica", *Diario Oficial de la Federación*, Mexico City, 30 December.
- ____ (2015b), *Lineamientos para incorporar la perspectiva de género en el Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica*, Aguascalientes.
- ____ (2011), *Diseño de la muestra en proyectos de encuesta*, Aguascalientes.
- ____ (2010), "Comité Técnico Especializado de Información con Perspectiva de Género: acuerdo de creación (inicial)", Aguascalientes.
- INEGI/INMUJERES (National Institute of Statistics and Geography/National Women's Institute) (2021), *Mujeres y hombres en México 2020*, Aguascalientes.
- INMUJERES (National Women's Institute) (2024), "Glosario para la igualdad: consulta en línea" [online] <https://campusgenero.inmujeres.gob.mx/glosario/>.
- ____ (2016), "La medición del uso del tiempo en diversos instrumentos de captación", paper presented at the 14th International Experts Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work, Tlatelolco, 30 May.
- International Panel of Experts in International Human Rights Law, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics (2017), *The Yogyakarta Principles plus 10: Additional Principles and State Obligations on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics to Complement the Yogyakarta Principles*, Geneva.
- ____ (2007), *The Yogyakarta Principles: Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity*, Yogyakarta.

- Judicial Body of Guatemala (2021), *Herramienta para incorporar el enfoque de derechos humanos, género e interseccionalidad en sentencias sobre violencia de género*, Guatemala City.
- Kabeer, N. (2018), *Gender, livelihood capabilities and women's economic empowerment: reviewing evidence over the life course*, London, Gender & Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE).
- _____. (2003), "Gender equality, poverty eradication and the millennium development goals: promoting women's capabilities and participation", *Gender & Development Discussion Paper Series*, No. 13, Bangkok, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).
- Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica (1998), *Ley N° 7801: Ley del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres*, San José.
- Ligero, J. and others (2014), *Diferentes aproximaciones para hacer una evaluación sensible al género y al enfoque basado en derechos humanos para el desarrollo*, Madrid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation.
- Lim, K. (2018), "Do American mothers use self-employment as a flexible work alternative?", *Review of Economics of the Household*, vol. 17, Berlin, Springer.
- López, C. (2020), "La economía del cuidado: un nuevo sector productivo", *Visión de Desarrollo Productivo para Colombia*, Bogotá, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- Marini, M. (2022), "GSBPM implementation: experience from the IMF", Washington, D.C., International Monetary Fund (IMF) [online] https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2022-07/MWW2022_Presentation_IMF_Marini.pdf
- Medina, L. and others (coords.) (2020), "Desigualdad laboral y derecho al cuidado: avances y deudas de las organizaciones del trabajo en la provincia de Córdoba", *Análisis*, Buenos Aires, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- MEPyD (Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic) (2021), *Plan Nacional Plurianual del Sector Público 2021-2024*, Santo Domingo.
- Mexico, Presidency of the Republic of (2007), "Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia", *Diario Oficial de la Federación*, Mexico City, 1 February.
- _____. (2006), "Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres", *Diario Oficial de la Federación*, Mexico City, 2 August.
- Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism of Chile (2010), "Decreto 305: ordena la incorporación de la variable sexo en la producción de estadísticas y generación de registros administrativos", Santiago [online] <https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?i=1011115&f=2010-02-17>.
- Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico (2020), *Presupuesto de Gastos Fiscales 2020*, Mexico City.
- Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations of Peru (2017), "Conceptos fundamentales para la transversalización del enfoque de género", Lima [online] <https://www.mimp.gob.pe/files/direcciones/dcteg/Folleto-Conceptos-Fundamentales.pdf>.
- _____. (2014), *Lineamientos éticos para las investigaciones en violencia familiar y sexual*, Lima.
- National Congress of Argentina (2019), "Ley 27532: Encuesta Nacional del Uso del Tiempo", *Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 20 December.
- National Congress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2009), *Constitución Política del Estado*, La Paz.
- National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Costa Rica/National Women's Institute (2016), "Convenio Marco de cooperación interinstitucional entre el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos y el Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres", San José.
- National Institute of Statistics of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2010), "Bolivia: encuesta prueba piloto de uso de tiempo de los hogares 2010, primera prueba piloto", Lima [online] https://anda4.ine.gob.bo/ANDA4_2/index.php/catalog/268/accesspolicy.
- National Statistics Office of the Dominican Republic (2023), *Guía para una comunicación inclusiva y no sexista: pautas para el uso de un lenguaje respetuoso y con perspectiva de género en el quehacer y la producción estadística institucional*, Santo Domingo.
- Nussbaum, M. (2006), *Frontiers of Justice: Disability, Nationality, Species Membership*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.
- _____. (2003), "Capabilities as fundamental entitlements: Sen and social justice", *Feminist Economics*, vol. 9, No. 2-3, Milton Park, Taylor & Francis.
- Nussbaum, M. and A. Sen (eds.) (1993), *The Quality of Life*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- OAS (Organization of American States) (1994), *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Para"*, Washington, D.C.
- ODW/Data2X (Open Data Watch/Data2X) (2021), *State of Gender Data Financing 2021* [online] <https://opendatawatch.com/publications/state-of-gender-data-financing-2021/>.

- OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) (2006), *Frequently asked questions on a human rights-based approach to development cooperation* (HR/PUB/06/8), Geneva.
- Orozco, M. (2018), *Agenda de investigación para la incidencia en políticas relacionadas con los cuidados y la oferta laboral de las mujeres*, Mexico City, Oxfam.
- Orozco, M. and others (2022a), "Movilidad social, políticas de cuidados y protección social", *Documento de Trabajo*, No. 01-2022, Mexico City, Espinosa Yglesias Research Center (CEEY).
- ____ (2022b), "The role of care and the local economy in women's labour force participation: evidence from Mexico and Colombia in the pandemic era", *Gender & Development*, vol. 30, No. 1-2, Milton Park, Taylor & Francis.
- Orozco, M. and R. Vélez (2020), "Jóvenes sin oportunidades, un fenómeno social de género", *Coyuntura Demográfica*, No. 17, Mexico City, Mexican Demographic Society.
- Ortega, A. (2018), "Determinantes del trabajo no remunerado en México: horas y valor económico", *Valoración del trabajo y equidad de género en México*, J. Chapa and E. Ayala (coords.), Mexico City, Pearson.
- Oxfam (2021), *Diccionario de los cuidados: un enfoque universal e incluyente*, Mexico City.
- ____ (2015), "Pensar el cuidado como un derecho humano", Managua [online] <https://youtu.be/ExyF00bpA6g>.
- PARIS21 (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century) (2020), *Assessing Data and Statistical Capacity Gaps for Better Gender Statistics: Framework and Implementation Guidelines*, Paris.
- PARIS21/UN-Women (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) (2019), *Assessing Data and Statistical Capacity Gaps for Better Gender Statistics: Framework and Implementation Guidelines*, Paris.
- Pautassi, L. (2018), "El cuidado como derecho: un camino virtuoso, un desafío inmediato", *Revista de la Facultad de Derecho de México*, vol. 68, No. 272, Mexico City, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).
- ____ (2007), "El cuidado como cuestión social desde un enfoque de derechos", *Women and Development series*, No. 87 (LC/L.2800-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Pazos, M. and M. Rodríguez (coords.) (2010), "Fiscalidad y equidad de género", *Documento de Trabajo*, No. 43, Madrid, Carolina Foundation.
- Peña, X. and others (2013), "Mujer y movilidad social", *Documentos CEDE*, No. 5, Bogotá, Center for Studies on Economic Development (CEDE).
- Razavi, S. (2011), "World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development. An opportunity both welcome and missed (an extended commentary)", Geneva, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).
- Schkolnik, S. (2010), "Acerca de la inclusión del enfoque de género en los censos de población y vivienda", *Notas de Población*, No. 91 (LC/G.2484-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- SEGIB (Ibero-American General Secretariat) (2016), *Guía para la transversalización de la perspectiva de género en los programas, iniciativas y proyectos adscritos de la cooperación iberoamericana*, Madrid.
- Sen, A. (2001), "Many faces of gender inequality", *Frontline*, vol. 18, No. 22, Chennai, THG Publishing Private Limited.
- ____ (1990), "Gender and cooperative conflicts", *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development*, I. Tinker (ed), New York, Oxford University Press.
- Statistical Commission (2021), "Gender-relevant SDG indicators (November 2021)", New York [online] <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3h-gender-relevant-SDG-indicator-E.pdf>.
- ____ (2020), *Report on the fifty-first session (3-6 March 2020)* (E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37), New York.
- Stuart, S., L. Gény and A. Abdulkadri (2018), "Advancing the economic empowerment and autonomy of women in the Caribbean through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", *Studies and Perspectives series*, No. 60 (LC/TS.2017/128-LC/CAR/TS.2017/8), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- Torres, A. (ed.) (2021), *Los cuidados: del centro de la vida al centro de la política*, Santiago, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- ____ (2020), "Los cuidados al centro: una propuesta feminista", *Perspectivas*, Santiago, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) (2021), "Overcoming unconscious gender bias", Geneva, 8 April [online] <https://unctad.org/news/overcoming-unconscious-gender-bias>.

- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) (2022), *2022 Special Report. New Threats to Human Security in the Anthropocene: Demanding Greater Solidarity*, New York.
- ____ (2021), *Regional Human Development Report 2021. Trapped: High Inequality and Low Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean*, New York.
- ____ (2020), "Historic \$890 million Sustainable Development Goals Bond issued by Mexico", Mexico City, 14 September [online] <https://www.undp.org/press-releases/historic-890-million-sustainable-development-goals-bond-issued-mexico>.
- ____ (1994), *Human Development Report 1994*, New York.
- UNECE (Economic Commission for Europe) (2019), "Generic Statistical Business Process Model GSBPM", Geneva [online] <https://statswiki.unece.org/display/GSBPM/GSBPM+v5.1>.
- ____ (2017), "Modelo del Proceso Estadístico y Geográfico (MPEG): Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica (SNIEG)", Geneva [online] https://extranet.inegi.org.mx/calidad/normatividad-y-otros-documentos/doc/Modelo_Procesos_INEGI_v1-0.pdf.
- ____ (2016), "Modelo genérico del proceso estadístico GSBPM", Geneva [online] https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.58/2016/mtg4/Paper_8_GSBPM_5.0_v1.1.pdf.
- UNECE/WBI (Economic Commission for Europe/World Bank Institute) (2010), *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool*, Geneva.
- UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) (2014), *Methodological Guidelines for the Gender Analysis of National Population and Housing Census Data*, New York.
- United Nations (2023), "Support to the National Statistical System on SDG monitoring and reporting" [online] <https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/activity-factsheet.html?lang=en&activity=false>.
- ____ (2021a), *Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls: agreed conclusions* (E/CN.6/2021/L.3), New York.
- ____ (2021b), "Eighth Global Forum on Gender Statistics", New York [online] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/genderstat-forum-8/Report%20of%208th%20GFGS_2021_FINAL.pdf.
- ____ (2020a), *2020 Statistics Division in Brief. Better Data. Better Lives*, New York.
- ____ (2020b), "Glossary of terms", *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111), New York [online] <https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/genderstatmanual/Glossary+of+terms>.
- ____ (2019), "United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics: Including recommendations, the framework and implementation guidance", *Studies in Methods*, series M, No. 100 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/100), New York.
- ____ (2017), *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/71/313), New York.
- ____ (2015a), *Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111), New York.
- ____ (2015b), *Draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda* (A/RES/69/315), New York.
- ____ (2015c), *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/70/1), New York.
- ____ (2014), *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/110), New York.
- ____ (2006), *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/93), New York.
- ____ (2002), *Gender Mainstreaming: An Overview*, New York.
- ____ (1999), "Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system", *Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1997*, Supplement, No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1), New York.
- ____ (1997), *Handbook for Producing National Statistical Reports on Women and Men* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.K/14), New York.
- ____ (1995), *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women* (A/CONF.177/20/Rev.1), New York.
- ____ (1986), *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace* (A/CONF.116/28/Rev.1), New York.
- ____ (1980), *Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace* (A/CONF.94/35), New York.
- United Nations and others (2022), *United Nations in China 2021 Annual Country Results Report*, Beijing.
- UN-Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) (2022a), *Methodology to estimate the costs and economic impacts of implementing care services in Latin America and The Caribbean*, Mexico City.

- _____ (2022b), *Financing of Comprehensive Care Systems: Proposals for Latin America and the Caribbean*, Panama City.
- _____ (2022c), *A toolkit on paid and unpaid care work: from 3Rs to 5Rs*, New York.
- _____ (2021a), "Marco para el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres del programa MELYT (Mujeres, Economía Local y Territorios): un modelo práctico para el empoderamiento económico de las mujeres en territorios dinámicos y sostenibles", *Documento Técnico*, Panama City.
- _____ (2021b), *Country Gender Equality Profile Viet Nam 2021*, Hanoi.
- _____ (2020a), "Intersectional feminism: what it means and why it matters right now", New York, 1 July [online] <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/6/explainer-intersectional-feminism-what-it-means-and-why-it-matters>.
- _____ (2020b), *Methodological guidelines on the collection and use of citizen generated data for reporting SDG 5 and gender specific indicators in other SDGs. Report for the UN Women's Flagship Programme Initiative "Making Every Woman and Girl Count" (Women Count)*, New York.
- _____ (2019), *Progress of the World's Women 2019–2020: Families in a Changing World*, New York.
- _____ (2018), *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda*, New York.
- _____ (2016), *Profundicemos en términos de género: guía de terminología y uso del lenguaje no sexista para periodistas, comunicadoras y comunicadores*, Guatemala City.
- _____ (2015a), *Monitoreo de la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres y las niñas en la Agenda de Desarrollo Sostenible 2030: oportunidades y retos para América Latina y el Caribe*, Panama City.
- _____ (2015b), *Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights*, New York.
- UN-Women/DESA (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women/Department of Economic and Social Affairs) (2023), *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2023*, New York.
- UN-Women/ECLAC (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) (2021), *Towards construction of comprehensive care systems in Latin America and the Caribbean: Elements for their implementation (LC/TS.2022/26)*, Santiago.
- UN-Women/INMUJERES (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women/National Women's Institute) (2019), *La igualdad de género*, Mexico City.
- _____ (2016), "Incorporación de la dimensión de género en la medición multidimensional de la pobreza", *Cuaderno de Trabajo*, Mexico City.
- UN-Women/INMUJERES/INEGI (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women/National Women's Institute/National Institute of Statistics and Geography) (2019), *Veinte años de encuentros internacionales de estadísticas de género: de la Plataforma de Beijing a la Agenda 2030*, Mexico City.
- Vázquez, D., M. Dovalí and M. Jaramillo (2018), *México justo: propuestas de políticas públicas para combatir la desigualdad*, Mexico City, Oxfam.
- Villa, S. (2019), "Las políticas de cuidados en México: ¿quién cuida y cómo se cuida?", *Análisis*, Mexico City, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).
- Washington Group on Disability Statistics (2020a), "The data collection tools developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics and their recommended use", Washington, D.C., 24 March [online] https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Implementation_Document_1_-_Data_Collection_Tools_Developed_by_the_Washington_Group.pdf.
- _____ (2020b), "Washington Group methodology", Washington, D.C., 8 June [online] https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Methodology.pdf.
- _____ (2020c), "The Washington Group / ILO Labor Force Survey Disability Module (LFS-DM)", Washington, D.C., 9 July [online] https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/ILO_English.pdf.
- Watson, S. and J. Gardner (2022), "Breaking the bias for better gender data", Geneva, International Labour Organization (ILO), 13 July [online] <https://ilostat.ilo.org/blog/breaking-the-bias-for-better-gender-data/>.
- WHO (World Health Organization) (2001), *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Short Version*, Geneva.
- WHO/ILO (World Health Organization/International Labour Organization) (2022), *The Gender Pay Gap in the Health and Care Sector: A Global Analysis in the Time of COVID-19*, Geneva.
- World Bank (2024), Gender Data Portal [online database] <https://genderdata.worldbank.org/indicators/>.
- Yeandle, S. (ed.) (2008), *Policy for a Change: Local Labour Market Analysis and Gender Equality*, Bristol, Policy Press.



Annexes

Annex A1

Glossary

Care society	A concept proposed by ECLAC revolving around the feminist principle of the sustainability of life and recognizing the synergistic interdependence that exists between people, the environmental dimension and economic and social development. It includes self-care, the care of others, the care of caregivers and care of the planet. It treats care as a need, as a right and as work (ECLAC, 2022b).
Gender	Gender refers to socially constructed differences in the attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to social interactions and relationships between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in terms of roles and responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources and decision-making opportunities. These differences and inequalities between the sexes are shaped by the history of social relations and they change over time and across cultures (United Nations, 2020). This is without prejudice to the recognition of the existence of individuals who do not identify with the categories of male or female, such as non-binary persons.
Gender Agenda	Ensemble of actions and policies agreed upon at the international, regional, national or subnational level to comply with normative instruments, commitments, regional conferences and national mandates to achieve substantive gender equality.
Gender bias	Omission concerning the way women, men and gender relations are conceptualized in a specific object of study or issue (INMUJERES, 2023).
Gender equality	Gender equality entails ensuring equal rights for women and men, both in terms of regulations and laws (formal equality) and opportunities and outcomes (substantive equality). Gender equality, women's autonomy and the care society are a condition, a path and a catalyst for sustainable development (ECLAC, 2024c).
Gender gap	A statistical measure that shows the differences between men and women in the same indicator, which reveals the differences that exist in access to opportunities, decision-making and control of economic, social, cultural and political resources, among others. This type of measurement enables observation of the differences between men and women regarding the same topic or indicator, instead of simply showing the levels of the indicator separately (DANE, 2020).
Gender indicators	Tool based on gender statistics for monitoring gender differences, gender-related changes over time and progress towards gender equality goals (DANE, 2020, adapted from United Nations, 2020). A statistic becomes an indicator when it has a reference point against which comparisons can be made (Canadian International Development Agency, 1997). In the case of gender indicators, the situation of women in a particular country is usually assessed by reference to the situation of men in that country, but the situation of women in other countries could also be a reference point, for example.
Gender mainstreaming	A strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in all areas and in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated (United Nations, 2002, p. 1).
Gender perspective or approach	Analytical and methodological tool with a political dimension that seeks to build equal relationships and recognizes the existence of other forms of discrimination and inequality based on ethnicity, social class, sexual orientation or gender identity (Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity) and age, among others (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations of Peru, 2017). A criterion for assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It implies making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality (United Nations, 1999).
Gender policy	Actions and programmes aimed at achieving distributive justice, recognition and representation to strengthen women's achievements and their physical, economic and decision-making autonomy (ECLAC, 2024).
Gender/sex bias in data collection	The underreporting or incorrect reporting of demographic, social or economic characteristics associated with one of the sexes (United Nations, 2020).
Gender statistics/ statistics with a gender perspective	Statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life. They are defined by at least the following characteristics: (i) Data are collected and presented disaggregated by sex as a primary and overall classification. (ii) Data reflect gender inequalities. (iii) Data are based on concepts and definitions that reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives. (iv) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors (United Nations, 2020).

Gender stereotype	A gender stereotype is a generalized view or preconception about attributes or characteristics, or the roles that are or ought to be possessed by, or performed by, individuals according to the gender identity and expression (OHCHR, 2024).
Information systems with a gender perspective	Information systems in which the phases of the statistical process reflect and address gender inequalities, in light of the progress and pending challenges to ensure women's rights, show the differences between men and women and highlight the living conditions of individuals in their diversity. They are essential for the design, planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation accountability of the Regional Gender Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, because mechanisms to produce and disseminate reliable, relevant, sufficient and timely information to analyse the obstacles and progress in the fulfilment of the gender equality commitments that States have assumed supports action towards sustainable and inclusive development, with gender equality at its heart (ECLAC, 2017 and 2022).
Institutional framework for gender statistics	Institutional framework made up of the ensemble of bodies and machineries that are responsible for public policies and for mandates governing responsibilities in statistical production and defining the governance of gender equality policies, as well as the budget and resource allocation to fulfil those mandates. It entails the definition of specific tasks and work plans, the monitoring and evaluation of actions, and the provision of the conditions to ensure that programmes and policies can operate sustainably over time. It involves public, private, civil society and intergovernmental bodies in stakeholder coordination. This institutional framework requires horizontal (between sectors) and vertical (between levels of government) integration of policies as well as management tools to respond to the needs of the population and ensure their rights, guaranteeing their inclusion and participation in programmes and policies that are monitored and evaluated in a transparent manner and that are flexible enough to face emerging challenges (Cecchini, Holz and Soto de la Rosa, 2021).
Intersectionality	The interaction of gender inequalities with inequalities based on ethnicity, race, social class, disability status, life course and other inequalities (UN-Women, 2020).
National statistical system	Ensemble of organizations and statistical units (statistical entities or producing units) within a country that jointly develop, produce and disseminate official statistics on behalf of the national government and other levels of government (ECLAC, 2022a).
Regional Gender Agenda	Set of commitments undertaken by the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean regarding women's rights and autonomy and gender equality, including agreements on the tools and means for advancing towards ensuring their fulfilment. The Agenda is a work of ongoing construction and development, on the basis of the resolutions adopted at the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which have been held in the region for over 45 years (ECLAC, 2017).

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of ECLAC, *Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030* (LC/CRM.13/5), Santiago, 2017; ECLAC, "Gender", 2024 [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/subtopics/gender>; ECLAC, "Gender equality policies", Santiago, 2024 [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en/fair-policies>; 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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; ECLAC, *The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality* (LC/CRM.15/3), Santiago, 2022; National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), *Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional*, Bogotá, 2020; United Nations, "Glossary of terms", Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/111), New York, 2020 [online] <https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/genderstatmanual/Glossary+of+terms>; United Nations, "Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system", *Report of the Economic and Social Council for the year 1997*, supplement, No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1), New York, 1999; United Nations, *Gender Mainstreaming: An Overview*, New York, 2002; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), "Gender stereotyping: OHCHR and women's human rights and gender equality", 2024 [online] <https://www.ohchr.org/en/women/gender-stereotyping>; Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), *Guide to Gender-sensitive Indicators*, Quebec, 1997; S. Cecchini, R. Holz and H. Soto de la Rosa (coords.), *Toolkit. Institutional frameworks for social policies for equality in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/TS.2021/157), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2021; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), "Intersectional feminism: what it means and why it matters right now", New York, 1 July 2020 [online] <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/6/explainer-intersectional-feminism-what-it-means-and-why-it-matters>; Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations of Peru, "Conceptos fundamentales para la transversalización del enfoque de género", Lima, 2017 [online] <https://www.mimp.gob.pe/files/direcciones/dcteg/Folleto-Conceptos-Fundamentales.pdf>; National Women's Institute (INMUJERES), "Glosario para la igualdad: consulta en línea", 2024 [online] <https://campusgenero.inmujeres.gob.mx/glosario/>.

Annex A2

International, regional and national regulatory frameworks, April–August 2022

Table A2.1
Chronological list of international and regional statistical mandates on gender issues

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
International			
1975	Declaration of the World Conference of the International Women's Year	Affords a high priority to research, data collection and analysis activities, with an emphasis on the status of women. Emphasis is placed on the importance of sex-disaggregated information and data for policy formulation, assessment of progress, attitudinal change and social and economic change.	United Nations
1979	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	The States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake to adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women (art. 2).	United Nations
1980	Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Copenhagen)	Proposes the gathering of data concerning women through census questionnaires and sets forth the challenges and difficulties for generating statistics. Considering that one of the obstacles encountered in the majority of countries is the difficulty of completing appraisal questionnaires, considering also that this difficulty has arisen because statistics concerning women are unavailable except in so far as women form part of family units, and considering further that census and survey forms do not contain the necessary breakdown of data for evaluating the progress made by women towards development, the Conference decides to suggest to Governments and, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to international organizations that are co-operating in the formulation of generally accepted rules for the taking of censuses and surveys, that they should review forms and questionnaires so as to provide separate data on women that could be used for measuring their progress towards integration in development. Paragraph 95. National and regional indicators should be developed and improved for determining the degree to which women have actually been participating in development, as a means of measuring their actual contribution to the development process. A set of statistical indicators should be established by which progress towards equality between the sexes can be monitored. In establishing such a set of indicators, Governments will need to take into account the current state of their country's statistical development as well as their individual policy priorities. A system should be devised for placing a monetary value on unpaid work, in order to facilitate its reflection in the gross national product.	United Nations
1985	World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi)	Paragraph 130. Governments should compile gender-specific statistics and information and should develop or reorganize an information system to take decisions and action on the advancement of women. They should also support local research activities and local experts to help identify mechanisms for the advancement of women, focusing on the self-reliant, self-sustaining and self-generating social, economic and political development of women. Paragraph 333. Technical and advisory assistance should be provided by the United Nations system at the national level to improve systematically statistical and other forms of gender-specific indicators and information that can help redirect policy and programmes for the more effective integration of women in development as contributors and beneficiaries.	United Nations

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
International			
1989	General recommendation No. 9: Statistical data concerning the situation of women (eighth session)	Considering that statistical information is absolutely necessary in order to understand the real situation of women in each of the States parties to the Convention, and having observed that many of the States parties that present their reports for consideration by the Committee do not provide statistics, recommends that States parties should make every effort to ensure that their national statistical services responsible for planning national censuses and other social and economic surveys formulate their questionnaires in such a way that data can be disaggregated according to gender, with regard to both absolute numbers and percentages, so that interested users can easily obtain information on the situation of women in the particular sector in which they are interested.	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
1989	General recommendation No. 12: Violence against women (eighth session)	The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommends to the States parties that they should include in their periodic reports to the Committee information about statistical data on the incidence of violence of all kinds against women and on women who are the victims of violence.	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
1991	General recommendation No. 16: Unpaid women workers in rural and urban family enterprises (tenth session)	The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommends that States parties collect statistical data on women who work without payment, social security and social benefits in enterprises owned by a family member, and include these data in their report to the Committee.	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
1991	General recommendation No. 17: Measurement and quantification of the unremunerated domestic activities of women and their recognition in the gross national product (tenth session)	The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommends that States parties encourage and support research and experimental studies to measure and value the unremunerated domestic activities of women; for example, by conducting time-use surveys as part of their national household survey programmes and by collecting statistics disaggregated by gender on time spent on activities both in the household and on the labour market; take steps, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to quantify and include the unremunerated domestic activities of women in the gross national product; and include in their reports submitted under article 18 of the Convention information on the research and experimental studies undertaken to measure and value unremunerated domestic activities, as well as on the progress made in the incorporation of the unremunerated domestic activities of women in national accounts.	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
1991	General recommendation No. 18: Disabled women (tenth session)	The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Recommends that States parties provide information on disabled women in their periodic reports, and on measures taken to deal with their particular situation, including special measures to ensure that they have equal access to education and employment, health services and social security, and to ensure that they can participate in all areas of social and cultural life.	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
1995	Fourth World Conference on Women: Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	Strategic objective H.3. Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation. 68. Actions to be taken by national and international statistical organizations: (a) collect gender and age-disaggregated data on poverty and all aspects of economic activity and develop qualitative and quantitative statistical indicators to facilitate the assessment of economic performance from a gender perspective; (b) devise suitable statistical means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors, and examine the relationship of women's unremunerated work to the incidence of and their vulnerability to poverty.	United Nations

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
International			
1995	Fourth World Conference on Women: Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	<p>129. Actions to be taken by Governments, regional organizations, the United Nations, other international organizations, research institutions, women's and youth organizations and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate: (a) promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women, and encourage research into the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women; and (b) disseminate findings of research and studies widely.</p> <p>206. Actions to be taken by national, regional and international statistical services and relevant governmental and United Nations agencies, in cooperation with research and documentation organizations, in their respective areas of responsibility: Collect, compile, analyse and present on a regular basis data disaggregated by age, sex, socioeconomic and other relevant indicators, including number of dependants; involve centres for women's studies and research organizations to strengthen gender analysis; designate or appoint staff to strengthen gender-statistics; improve data collection; develop an international classification of activities for time-use statistics; and improve concepts and methods of data collection on the participation of women and men with disabilities.</p> <p>207. Governments should ensure the regular production of a statistical publication on gender and regularly review the adequacy of the official statistical system.</p> <p>208. The United Nations is to promote the development of methods to find better ways to collect, collate and analyse data that may relate to the human rights of women; promote the further development of statistical methods to improve data that relate to women in economic, social, cultural and political development; prepare a new issue of <i>The World's Women</i> at regular five-year intervals and distribute it widely.</p> <p>209. Actions to be taken by multilateral development institutions and bilateral donors: provide resources and technical assistance to countries.</p>	United Nations
2005	<i>2005 World Summit Outcome</i> (A/RES/60/1)	59. "[A]ctively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, and further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender".	United Nations General Assembly
2011	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence	Disaggregated statistical data on all forms of violence should be collected at regular intervals. States should support research in the field of gender-based violence. Data collected should be made public (art. 11). Population-based surveys shall be conducted at regular intervals to assess the prevalence and trends of all forms of violence.	Council of Europe
2015	<i>Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i> (A/RES/70/1)	Sustainable Development Goal 5 is "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". To this end, it proposes to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work; and ensure women's effective participation and access to sexual and reproductive health.	United Nations General Assembly
2017	<i>Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i> (A/RES/71/313)	The United Nations General Assembly adopted the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. It requested the Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines, where necessary, to fully implement the global indicator framework to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. It also requested the Statistical Commission, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate collaboration between national statistical systems and international and regional organizations. It recommended that national statistical systems satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	United Nations General Assembly

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
International			
2017	<i>Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313)</i>	The General Assembly urged international organizations to provide the methodologies used for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms. All activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6.	United Nations General Assembly
2020	<i>Report on the fifty-first session (3-6 March 2020) (E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37)</i>	The Statistical Commission requested that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all its agenda items. It emphasized the need to build capacity and provide technical and financial assistance to national statistical offices in the area of time-use statistics and to inform and monitor policies on unpaid work, non-market production, well-being and gender equality, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. It called for the use of administrative data to close gender data gaps, for a life cycle approach and consideration of intersecting inequalities in measuring gender equality.	Statistical Commission
2020	<i>Political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/CN.6/2020/L.1)</i>	The governments pledged to take further concrete action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, particularly by closing data and evidence gaps through improved regular collection, analysis and use of gender statistics, including through strengthening national statistical capacities, to strengthen the implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes (para. 12 (h)).	United Nations, Economic and Social Council
2021	<i>Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls: agreed conclusions (E/CN.6/2021/L.3)</i>	The Commission urged governments at all levels, with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, civil society and national human rights institutions, and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant government institutions to collect, analyse and disseminate data, disaggregated by income, sex, age, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, to support the design, implementation and tracking of policies aimed at improving women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as to assess laws, policies, strategies and programmes to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, and enhance partnerships and the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance to enable developing countries to systematically design, collect and ensure access to high-quality, reliable and timely disaggregated data and gender statistics (par. 61 o).	United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission on the Status of Women
Regional			
1994	Sixth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean: Resolution on the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001	Strategic action II.3.o Ensuring that statistical data from any source, especially censuses, national surveys and permanent statistical systems, is disaggregated by sex and ethnic origin, with particular attention to statistics on labour, wages and the production system in general, in both the public and private sectors; revising techniques and methodologies for compiling data; and guaranteeing civil society's access to statistics and their dissemination at the national level. Strategic action II.5.g Promoting measures to improve information on women's health and record-keeping in that regard, by incorporating gender analysis into statistical information systems.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
1994	Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará)	Article 8. H) [...] to ensure research and the gathering of statistics and other relevant information relating to the causes, consequences and frequency of violence against women, in order to assess the effectiveness of measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and to formulate and implement the necessary changes".	Organization of American States

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
Regional			
1997	Santiago Consensus adopted at the Seventh Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America	The Conference proposed to incorporate the development of gender indicators by gathering all statistical information disaggregated by sex, especially in national censuses, economic and household surveys and other statistical registers and to create a data bank of gender indicators that can be periodically updated.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2000	Lima Consensus adopted at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	The countries undertook to strengthen systems for collecting and processing statistical data disaggregated by sex, and adopt the use of gender indicators that will contribute to a baseline analysis of the status of women and to the implementation of public policies at the national and regional level.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2004	Mexico Consensus adopted at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Enhance the development of an information system based on statistics disaggregated by sex, with a view to effectively mainstreaming a gender perspective, taking racial, ethnic and generational diversity into account, in all government programmes and policies, placing special emphasis on the issues of poverty, unpaid work, time use, gender-based violence and international migration (commitment xvii).	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2007	Fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference approved the establishment of the Working Group on Gender Statistics.	Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC
2007	Quito Consensus adopted at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference agreed to develop instruments, especially time-use surveys, for periodically measuring unpaid work performed by women and men in order to make such work visible and recognize its value, to incorporate their results into the System of National Accounts and to design economic and social policies accordingly. ECLAC was requested to create an equality observatory to help strengthen national gender machineries.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2010	Brasilia Consensus adopted at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference agreed to strengthen the production of the disaggregated statistical information needed to raise the profile of gender inequality issues in the spheres of physical and economic autonomy and decision-making.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2013	Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development	The countries underscored that the preparation of public statistics by State agencies must be consistent with an inclusive approach which encompasses the broad range of rights under public policy and that the information generated on Afro-descendent populations, indigenous populations, persons with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, gender, social inequalities and gaps, ageing and other issues constitutes a basic input for public policy formulation and is vital for monitoring the objectives established in national and regional agendas. Agreement 63. Strengthen the capacity of countries to prepare and disseminate the gender statistics needed for the formulation of public policies on gender equality and the empowerment of women.	United Nations and ECLAC

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
Regional			
2013	Santo Domingo Consensus adopted at the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference agreed to strengthen e-government policies from a gender perspective, including through the production and dissemination of sex-disaggregated information, administrative records and statistics on government and public service administration; in particular, it agreed to strengthen statistical information systems for determining pregnancy rates among girls and adolescent girls and include analysis of the associated factors in order to implement appropriate measures. It agreed to advocate the creation of national and regional statistical systems on violence against women, with a view to designing and strengthening relevant public policies and programmes. It reaffirmed the commitment to monitor the variables contained in regional and national instruments for women's advancement, such as regional and national observatories, considering the need for comparability. It reiterated the commitment to strengthen the implementation of systems for the production of statistical information for designing policies with a gender focus, affording particular attention to methods for collecting, classifying and processing sex-disaggregated data (paragraph 45, 75, 94 and 117 of the Consensus).	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2015	Resolution 9(VIII). Eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference called on countries to redouble their efforts to produce gender statistics and indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals on time use and unpaid work, violence against women, and participation in decision-making, as well as on multidimensional poverty measurement and the use of information and communications technologies. It also adopted the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL).	Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC
2016	Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030	9. Information systems: transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions. Establish and strengthen national statistical systems with a gender perspective, which requires improving the coverage, quality and periodicity of sociodemographic and economic statistics through surveys, census and administrative records, using common classifications that ensure comparability. Develop and strengthen instruments to measure gender inequalities, such as surveys on time use, violence against women, sexual and reproductive health and use of public spaces, and ensure their funding and periodicity.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2017	Resolution 2(II) of the second session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference requested the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue organizing, maintaining, updating and regularly publishing, on digital platforms or other media, databases which are organized by the Commission on the basis of official data presented by the countries, including the Database on Social Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Non-contributory Social Protection Programmes Database - Latin America and the Caribbean, the database on youth and social inclusion in Latin America and the Caribbean and the database on social institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean, among others, thereby setting up an observatory on social development to support public policymaking and assist in monitoring trends, while aiming towards the development of other thematic pillars such as food and nutrition security, policies on care and coresponsibility, gender, ethnicity and race.	Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
2018	<i>Proposed indicators and metadata for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development</i>	Seventeen indicators referring to gender equality and social protection.	ECLAC

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Entity
Regional			
2019	Resolution 11(X) of the tenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference recognized the cross-cutting nature of gender issues and asked that the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas mainstream the gender perspective into their work, along with other cross-cutting elements of statistical work such as classifiers.	Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC
2020	Santiago Commitment adopted at the fourteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	38. Strengthen the production of gender statistics at the national level and acknowledge the technical assistance of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for national gender equality observatories, which facilitates data comparability and the construction of time series. 39. Request the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to provide cooperation, in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, for advancing in the implementation of the measures contained in the Montevideo Strategy and of the commitments undertaken at this session of the Regional Conference.	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
2021	Agreements adopted at the twentieth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas in April 2021	Appreciates the efforts made by the working groups to mainstream the gender perspective into their work, in pursuit of better integration of gender issues and the gender perspective in the production, analysis and use of statistical information, and encourages them to intensify these efforts in line with the guidelines and recommendations to be shared by the secretariat.	Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (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* (LC/CRM.15/4), Santiago, 2022; "Resolution 2(II)", Montevideo, 2017 [online] <https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/911a303a-806c-4b49-9426-07bba47302a1/content>; *Proposed indicators and metadata for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/CRPD.3/DDR/1), Santiago, 2018; "Resolution 11(X)", Santiago, 2019 [online] <https://cea.cepal.org/10/sites/cea10/files/cea.10-resolution.pdf>; *Santiago Commitment* (LC/CRM.14/6), Santiago, 2020; "Agreements", Santiago, 2021 [online] <https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/cea-ce.20-agreements.pdf>; United Nations, *2005 World Summit Outcome* (A/RES/60/1), New York, 2005; *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/70/1), New York, 2015; *Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/71/313), New York, 2017; Statistical Commission, *Report on the fifty-first session (3-6 March 2020)* (E/2020/24-E/CN.3/2020/37), New York, 2020; *Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls: agreed conclusions* (E/CN.6/2021/L.3), New York, 2021; Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), *Political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women* (E/CN.6/2020/L.1), New York, 2020; Organization of American States (OAS), *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Para"*, Washington, D.C., 1994.

Table A2.2
Chronological list of specific gender-related mandates at the national level

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Author/country
1998	Law on the National Institute of Women	Article 4. I) Promote and conduct research to understand the status of women, gender equality and the situation of families, and make proposals for their advancement.	Costa Rica
2003	Act 823 of 2003, establishing rules on equal opportunities for women	Article 4 (3). Promote the adoption of gender indicators in statistical production by public and private organizations and institutions.	Congress of Colombia
2006	General Act for Equality between Women and Men	Article 17. The National Policy on Equality between Women and Men must establish actions to achieve substantive equality in the economic, political, health, social and cultural spheres. The National Policy developed by the Federal Executive Branch must be guided by the following orientations: I. Promote equality between women and men in all areas of life: economic, political, health, social and cultural; II. Ensure that budget planning includes the gender perspective, supports its mainstreaming and provides for the fulfilment of programmes, projects and measures aimed at equality and parity between women and men; Article 34, paragraph IV: "Support the improvement and coordination of national statistical systems, in order to achieve a better understanding of issues relating to equality between women and men in the national labour strategy, and article 36, paragraph VI: Develop and update sex-disaggregated statistics on decision-making and management positions in the public, private and civil society sectors.	Congress of the Union of Mexico (Chamber of Deputies)
2007	General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence	Article 38, Section X. Publish general and statistical information twice a year on cases of violence against women, thereby forming the National Data Bank on Cases of Violence against Women. Article 47, Section IV. Provide the agencies responsible for compiling statistics with the necessary references on the number of victims assisted. Article 49, Section XIX. Provide bodies responsible for producing statistics with the information they need to do so.	Congress of the Union of Mexico (Chamber of Deputies)
2007	Act No. 28983 on equal opportunities between women and men	Article 6. m) Improve the system of official statistics, by including data disaggregated by sex, geographic area, ethnicity, disability and age.	Congress of the Republic of Peru
2008	Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador	Article 333. The unpaid work of self-sustenance and care of others that takes place in households is recognized as productive work. Article 369. Compulsory universal insurance is to be extended to the entire urban and rural population, regardless of employment status. Benefits for people who perform unpaid domestic work and care tasks will be financed by contributions from the State. The law shall define the respective mechanism.	Ecuador
2009	Political Constitution of the State	Article 338. The State recognizes the economic value of housework as a source of wealth and it must be quantified in public accounts.	National Congress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia
2009	Decree No. 305: Incorporation of the sex variable in statistical production and the generation of administrative records	Article 1. Ministries, public services and bodies in the public administration that produce statistics from surveys must include the sex variable in questions relating to individuals, starting from December 2010.	Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction of Chile

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Author/country
2010	Agreement on the establishment of the Specialized Technical Committee on Information with a Gender Perspective	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a liaison with the specialized technical committees of the four National Information Subsystems to promote the gender perspective in the activities of the National Statistical and Geographic Information System (SNIEG). • Contribute to the development and review of technical standards, guidelines, methodologies, projects and processes needed to mainstream and promote awareness of statistical and geographic information with a gender perspective. • Support coordination and promote the integration of information to aid decision-making and the development of public policies with a gender focus. • Foster the production of statistics with a gender perspective to contribute to the planning, monitoring and ongoing evaluation of the core programme on gender equality and other related programmes. • Use the gender perspective to update the corpus of information of national interest. • Promote the dissemination and use of statistics with a gender perspective. 	INEGI of Mexico
2010	Care Economy Framework Act or Act 1413 of 2010	<p>Article 10. Dissemination. States, through public entities in their respective countries, will disseminate the results of research and statistical information on time-use surveys and surveys on unpaid domestic work, in a manner that it is accessible to the whole population.</p> <p>Article 24. Responsibilities of the Comprehensive Care System. c) Establish mechanisms of coordination with the specialized State entities that manage the national accounting system and national statistics in order to generate information to quantify and attribute economic value to unpaid household work.</p>	Congress of the Republic of Colombia
2011	Equality, Equity and Elimination of Discrimination against Women Act	Article 14. Statistics and indicators. State institutions must ensure disaggregation by sex for the collection, analysis and publication of all statistical information that is relevant to the purpose and mandates of this law. They must carry out studies and create tools to develop indicators that will serve to uncover discrimination and gaps in the status and position of women and men in the various areas of activity of Salvadoran society, in order to provide an objective basis for equality policies.	El Salvador
2015	Agreement endorsing the Guidelines for Incorporating the Gender Perspective in the National Statistical and Geographical Information System	Article 1. The purpose of these Guidelines is to set the provisions such that State departments engaged in activities to produce, integrate and disseminate information of national interest may consider the gender perspective in the design and execution of those activities, in order to provide useful information for the State and for society; research and knowledge-building; and the planning, design and evaluation of public policies aimed at ending social, economic, political and cultural inequalities between women and men. The Guidelines include provisions for general observance so that State departments engaged in activities to produce, integrate and disseminate information of national interest consider the gender perspective in the design and execution of said activities, with the aim of contributing to providing useful information for the State and society; research and the development of knowledge; as well as for the planning, design and evaluation of public policies aimed at eliminating social, economic, political and cultural inequalities between women and men.	INEGI of Mexico

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Author/country
2019	Supreme Decree No. 008-2019 adopting the National Policy on Gender Equality	<p>Article 4. Monitoring and evaluation of the national policy on gender equality 4.1. The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations shall serve as the technical lead for the monitoring and evaluation of the National Policy on Gender Equality. 4.2. Evaluation shall be done semi-annually and annually, and shall include information provided by the ministries responsible for the services envisaged in the National Policy on Gender Equality and by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI). Reports shall be produced in November of the reference year and in April of the following year.</p> <p>Third. Improvement in information collection mechanisms. The President of the Council of Ministers, through the National Centre for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN), shall recommend improvements to be made in the data collection mechanisms of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) and in administrative records used to measure progress in meeting the priority objectives of the National Policy on Gender Equality.</p>	Peru
2019	Act No. 27.532 National Time-Use Survey	<p>Article 1. The national statistical system shall include the National Time-Use Survey as a module of the Permanent Household Survey (EPH). The Survey aims to collect and quantify information on the participation and time spent by individuals on their different daily life activities, disaggregated by gender and age.</p>	Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation
2019	Law No. 19846 Adoption of the obligations arising from international human rights law in relation to equality and non-discrimination of women and men, including formal and substantive equality and equality of recognition	<p>Article 11. (Information systems). All agencies must generate qualitative and quantitative data records in accordance with the guidelines of the national statistical system (Act No. 16.616 of 20 October 1994), to enable monitoring of the progress made with regard to gender equality policies, covering the different dimensions of discrimination, particularly sex and its intersection with ethnicity, race and age.</p> <p>Article 17. B) Define priorities for public gender policies based on the assessment of inequality between men and women, using data provided by gender information systems. H) Implement mechanisms for information, dissemination and accountability regarding actions taken by the National Gender Council.</p>	Uruguay
2021	Agreement to add a key indicator on the gender perspective to the National Indicators Catalogue	<p>First. The following indicator is to be added to the National Indicators Catalogue within the framework of the National Statistical and Geographic Information System: percentage of persons aged 15 years and older not attending school and not in receipt of monetary income, disaggregated by sex and federal entity.</p> <p>Second. The General Directorate of Planning and Evaluation of the National Women's Institute will be responsible for regularly and periodically generating the indicator in the manner and on the terms established by the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Safety Information.</p>	Mexico
2021	Gender Statistics Strategy, Paraguay 2021–2025	<p>Goal 1: Strengthen the gender approach in the production of statistics from surveys and censuses, and make use of administrative records to close data gaps.</p> <p>Goal 2: Innovate and use spaces for inter-institutional coordination, training and education to generate better gender statistics.</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure more accessible and timely dissemination of gender statistics, in order to increase their use and application.</p> <p>Goal 4: Promote gender statistics as a public policy priority with sufficient resources to ensure their production, quality and continuity.</p>	National Statistical Institute of Paraguay

Year	Instrument	Extract/tenor	Author/country
2022	Agreement modifying a key indicator on the gender perspective in the national catalogue of indicators	<p>First. It is agreed to change the name and statistical series of the key indicator on the gender perspective of the national catalogue of indicators:</p> <p>Annual female crude death rate from homicide.</p> <p>In relation to public safety, the indicator will be as follows:</p> <p>Annual crude death rate from homicide per 100,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>Second. The National Institute of Statistics and Geography will be responsible for regularly and periodically generating the indicator, in the manner and on the terms established by the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Safety Information.</p>	Mexico
2022	Gender Statistics Strategy of the Dominican Republic 2021–2024	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand the supply of gender statistics by mainstreaming the gender approach in official statistics, to support the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies. 2. Improve access to and use of gender statistics by strengthening dissemination processes and inclusive statistical culture. 3. Strengthen the institutional capacities of the national statistics office as the governing body, and of other institutions that make up the national statistical system, in order to produce better gender statistics. 4. Promote gender statistics as a public policy priority, in order to increase political support and secure funding for the production of gender-sensitive data. 	National Statistics Office of the Dominican Republic

Source: Prepared by the authors, on the basis of Working group on the preparation of a guide for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Annex A3

List of guidelines, guides, manuals and protocols on the gender perspective in statistical production in Latin American and Caribbean countries

Country	Organization	Name	Year	See [online]
Guidelines				
Costa Rica	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and National Women's Institute	<i>Lineamientos para incorporar la perspectiva de género en la producción y divulgación de las estadísticas del Sistema de Estadística Nacional (SEN) de Costa Rica</i>	2015	
Mexico	National System of Statistical and Geographical Information (SNIEG)	<i>Lineamientos para Incorporar la Perspectiva de Género en el Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica</i>	2015	https://www.snieg.mx/Documentos/Normatividad/Vigente/Lineamientos_perspectiva_genero.pdf
Guides and manuals				
Colombia	National System of Statistical and Geographical Information (DANE)	<i>Guía para la inclusión del enfoque diferencial e interseccional en la producción estadística del Sistema Estadístico Nacional</i>	2020	https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/guia-inclusion-enfoque-diferencias-intersecciones-produccion-estadistica-SEN.pdf
Chile	National Institute of Statistics (INE)	<i>Guía general para la producción estadística basada en registros administrativos, con enfoque de género</i>	2015	https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/genero/gu%C3%ADas-y-documentos/documentos/gu%C3%ADa-general-para-la-producci%C3%B3n-estad%C3%ADstica-basada-en-registros-administrativos-con-enfoque-de-g%C3%A9nero.pdf?sfvrsn=94d5d1d3_10
	INE	<i>Uso del lenguaje inclusivo en la producción estadística: una guía práctica desde el enfoque de género</i>	2015	https://web.archive.org/web/20240803021859/https://repositorio.ciem.ucr.ac.cr/bitstream/123456789/48/1/RCIEM037.pdf
	INE	<i>Guía metodológica para incorporar el enfoque de género en las estadísticas</i>	2015	https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/genero/gu%C3%ADas-y-documentos/documentos/guia-metodologica-para-incorporar-el-enfoque-de-genero-en-las-estadisticas.pdf?sfvrsn=c4cd1905_12
	INE	<i>Manual con enfoque de género en la producción estadística con foco en GSBPM</i>	2019	https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/genero/gu%C3%ADas-y-documentos/documentos/manual-con-enfoque-de-g%C3%A9nero-en-la-producci%C3%B3n-estad%C3%ADstica-con-gsbpm-2019.pdf?sfvrsn=54e343a9_4
	INE	<i>Metodología para la construcción de un sistema de indicadores de género</i>	2019	https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/genero/gu%C3%ADas-y-documentos/documentos/metodologia-para-la-construccion-de-un-sistema-de-indicadores-de-g%C3%A9nero.pdf?sfvrsn=b77a86f2_6

Country	Organization	Name	Year	See [online]
Guides and manuals				
Costa Rica	Specialized Research Department of the National Women's Institute and National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	<i>Guía para incorporar la perspectiva de género en la producción y divulgación de las estadísticas del Sistema de Estadística Nacional</i>	2018	https://eurosocial.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/mesocialgenero2018-02_0Costa-Rica.pdf
Protocols				
Chile	INE	<i>Protocolo para la elaboración de enfoques regionales de género</i>	2019	https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/genero/gu%C3%ADas-y-documentos/documentos/protocolo-para-la-elaboracion-de-enfoques-estadisticos-regionales-feb-2019.pdf?sfvrsn=4c09084e_8
	INE	<i>Protocolo para publicación de indicadores de género</i>	2019	https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/genero/gu%C3%ADas-y-documentos/documentos/protocolo-para-la-publicaci%C3%B3n-de-indicadores-de-g%C3%A9nero-2019.pdf?sfvrsn=9786a943_6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official information from the respective countries.

Annex A4


Web platforms and initiatives relating to gender statistics in the region

Country/organization	Platform name	Link
Gender Atlas		
Chile	Gender Atlas	https://www.ine.gob.cl/estadisticas/sociales/genero/atlas-de-genero
Dominican Republic	Gender Atlas	https://atlas.one.gob.do/
Ecuador	Gender Atlas (publication)	https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/Bibliotecas/Libros/Atlas_de_Genero_Final.pdf
Mexico	Gender Atlas	http://gaia.inegi.org.mx/atlas_genero/
Paraguay	Gender Atlas	https://atlasgenero.ine.gov.py/
Gender observatories		
Argentina	Observatory on Gender Violence "Ahora que sí nos ven" ("Now that they do see us")	https://ahoraquesinosven.com.ar/
	Observatory of the Office of the Ombudsperson of the Nation of Argentina	https://dpn.gob.ar/observatorio-femicidios.php
Brazil	Brazil Observatory on Gender Equality	https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/observatorio-brasil-da-igualdade-de-genero/observatorio-1
Colombia	Colombian Women's Observatory	https://observatoriomujeres.gov.co/en/home/index/
	National Observatory on Gender Violence	https://www.minjusticia.gov.co/transparencia/Paginas/SEJ-Violencia-Genero-Introduccion-SIVIGE.aspx
Cuba	Gender Equality Observatory of Cuba	https://www.genero.onei.gob.cu/
Dominican Republic	Gender Equality Observatory of the Dominican Republic	https://oig-rd.gob.do/
	Justice and Gender Observatory	https://observatoriojusticiaygenero.poderjudicial.gob.do/index.aspx
El Salvador	Gender Statistics Observatory	https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/
	Observatory on Women's Public Safety	https://observatorioseguridadciudadanadelasmujeres.org
	Observatory on Human Rights of LGBTI Persons "Nuestra Mirada" ("Our view")	https://nuestramirada.lgbt/
	Observatory on Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights	https://observadsdr.org/
Paraguay	Observatory on Women	https://observatorio.mujer.gov.py/
	Gender Observatory of the Supreme Court of Justice	https://www.pj.gov.py/contenido/537-observatorio-de-genero/537
Peru	National Observatory on Violence against Women and Family Members	https://www.gob.pe/47207-observatorio-nacional-de-la-violencia-contras-las-mujeres-y-los-integrantes-del-grupo-familiar
Uruguay	Gender Violence Observatory	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-desarrollo-social/observatorio/violencia-genero
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean	https://oig.cepal.org/en

Country/organization	Platform name	Link
Systems of gender indicators		
Argentina	BA System of gender indicators	https://www.estadisticaciudad.gob.ar/eyc/?page_id=74588#
	System of Care Indicators of the City of Buenos Aires (SICCABA)	https://www.estadisticaciudad.gob.ar/si/cuidados/descripcion#:~:text=El%20Sistema%20de%20Indicadores%20de,la%20Ciudad%20de%20Buenos%20Aires
	System of Gender Indicators of the Plan for Equality of Opportunities and Rights	https://indicadoresgenero.politicassociales.gob.ar/
Dominican Republic	System of Gender-Sensitive Indicators (SISGE)	https://sisge.one.gob.do/
	National Information System on Gender Violence (SINAVIG)	https://sinavig.one.gob.do/
Mexico	System of Gender Indicators (SIG) of the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES)	http://estadistica-sig.inmujeres.gob.mx/formas/index.php
Panama	System of Indicators with a Gender Perspective of Panama (SIEGPA)	https://www.inec.gob.pa/siegpa/main.asp
Uruguay	System of Gender Information	https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-desarrollo-social/sig
Gender pages of national statistics offices (NSOs)		
Argentina	Gender statistics of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	https://www.indec.gob.ar/indec/web/Nivel3-Tema-4-44
Brazil	Gender page of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	https://www.ibge.gov.br/en/statistics/multi-domain/gender?lang=en-GB
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Gender page of the National Institute of Statistics (INE)	https://www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas-sociales/genero/
Chile	Gender page of the National Institute of Statistics (INE)	https://www.ine.cl/estadisticas/sociales/genero
Colombia	Gender page of the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/enfoque-diferencial-e-interseccional/enfoque-de-genero
Costa Rica	Gender page of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	https://inec.cr/tematicas/listado?topics=676
Dominican Republic	Gender page of the National Statistics Office	https://www.one.gob.do/datos-y-estadisticas/temas/genero-y-grupos-de-poblacion-especiales/genero/
Ecuador	Page on gender and special population groups of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses	https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/genero-y-grupos-especiales-de-la-poblacion/
Guatemala	Page on gender and peoples of the National Institute of Statistics (INE)	https://www.ine.gob.gt/genero-y-pueblos/
Jamaica	Page on gender and special population groups of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica	https://statinja.gov.jm/Gender-Special-Population.aspx
Paraguay	Gender page of the National Institute of Statistics (INE)	https://www.ine.gov.py/publicacion/7/genero

Country/organization	Platform name	Link
Gender pages of national statistics offices (NSOs)		
Peru	Gender indicators page of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)	https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/brechas-de-genero-7913/
Suriname	Gender statistics page of the General Bureau of Statistics	https://statistics-suriname.org/genderstatistieken/

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official information from the respective countries.



The Latin American and Caribbean countries have made progress towards mainstreaming the gender perspective in official statistical production, in line with the agreements adopted in the Regional Gender Agenda. At the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in 2016, the governments of the region agreed to “transforming data into information, information into knowledge and knowledge into political decisions” in pillar 9 of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030.

This document brings together good practices and guidelines based on the experience of the countries of the region. It includes contributions generated in the framework of collaboration between the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, through the Working Group to Prepare a Guide for Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective in Statistical Production during the biennium 2022–2023. The document expands on the contents of that guide and offers additional material for the technical staff of national statistical offices, machineries for the advancement of women and other institutions engaged in mainstreaming gender in national statistical systems.



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)
www.cepal.org/en

