



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

## Gender mainstreaming in the statistical monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals

January, 2020

### Gender equality at the centre of the 2030 Agenda

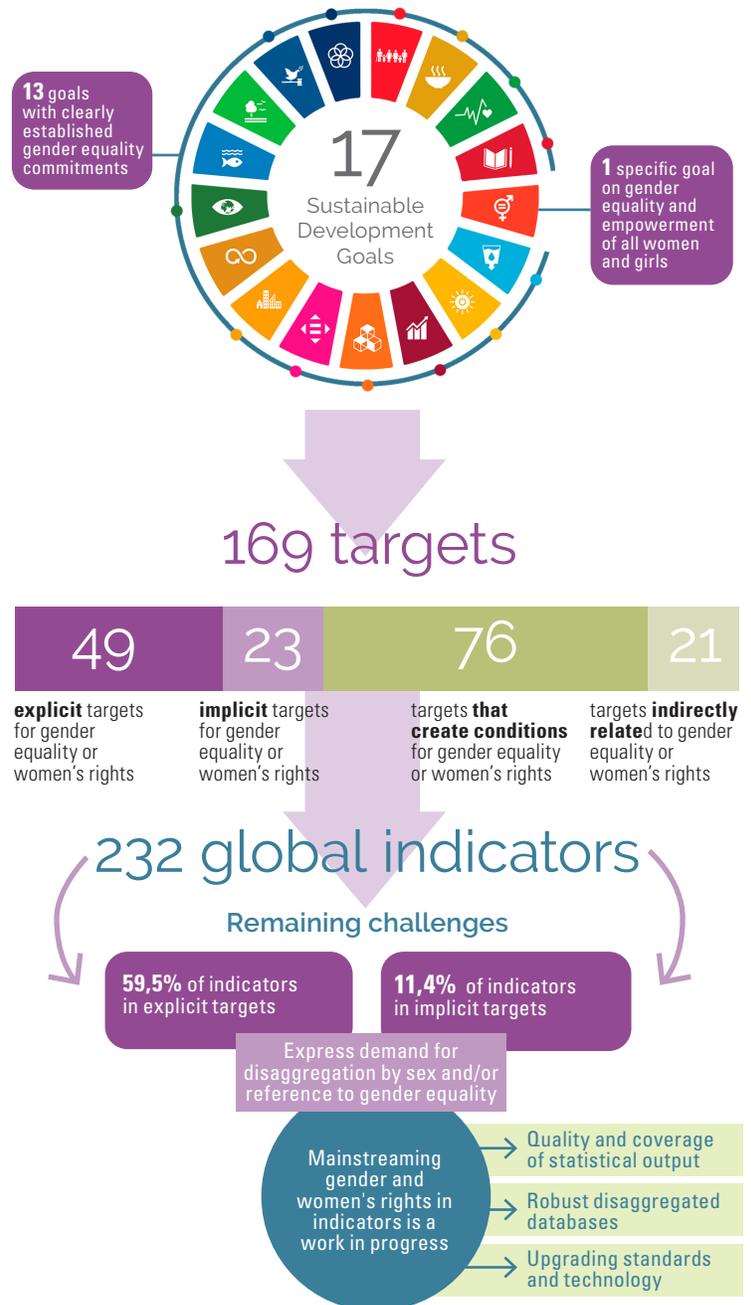
Gender equality is one of the cross-cutting principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is present in the Declaration, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets and in the means of implementation, as well as in the proposed indicators for their follow-up.

Along with SDG 5, specifically aimed at achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, 13 other Goals (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17) establish clear commitments towards equality between men and women.

### Mainstreaming gender in the production of statistics for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda provides a great opportunity for producing gender-sensitive information; however, it also poses challenges in terms of the quality and coverage of statistical production at the national level. Ensuring that no one is left behind requires indicators for monitoring the SDGs that are suited to the region and that are able to identify the main gender gaps in all dimensions of sustainable development.

In the light of the vast quantity of data needed and the multiplicity of users and producers of information involved, data-related standards and technologies must be upgraded to facilitate the integration of data from several sources. This means that better use must be made of traditional sources of data, such as censuses, surveys, administrative records and vital statistics. It will also require fully harnessing the power of technology to leverage new sources of data, without overlooking the quality, confidentiality and reliability of the integrated information.

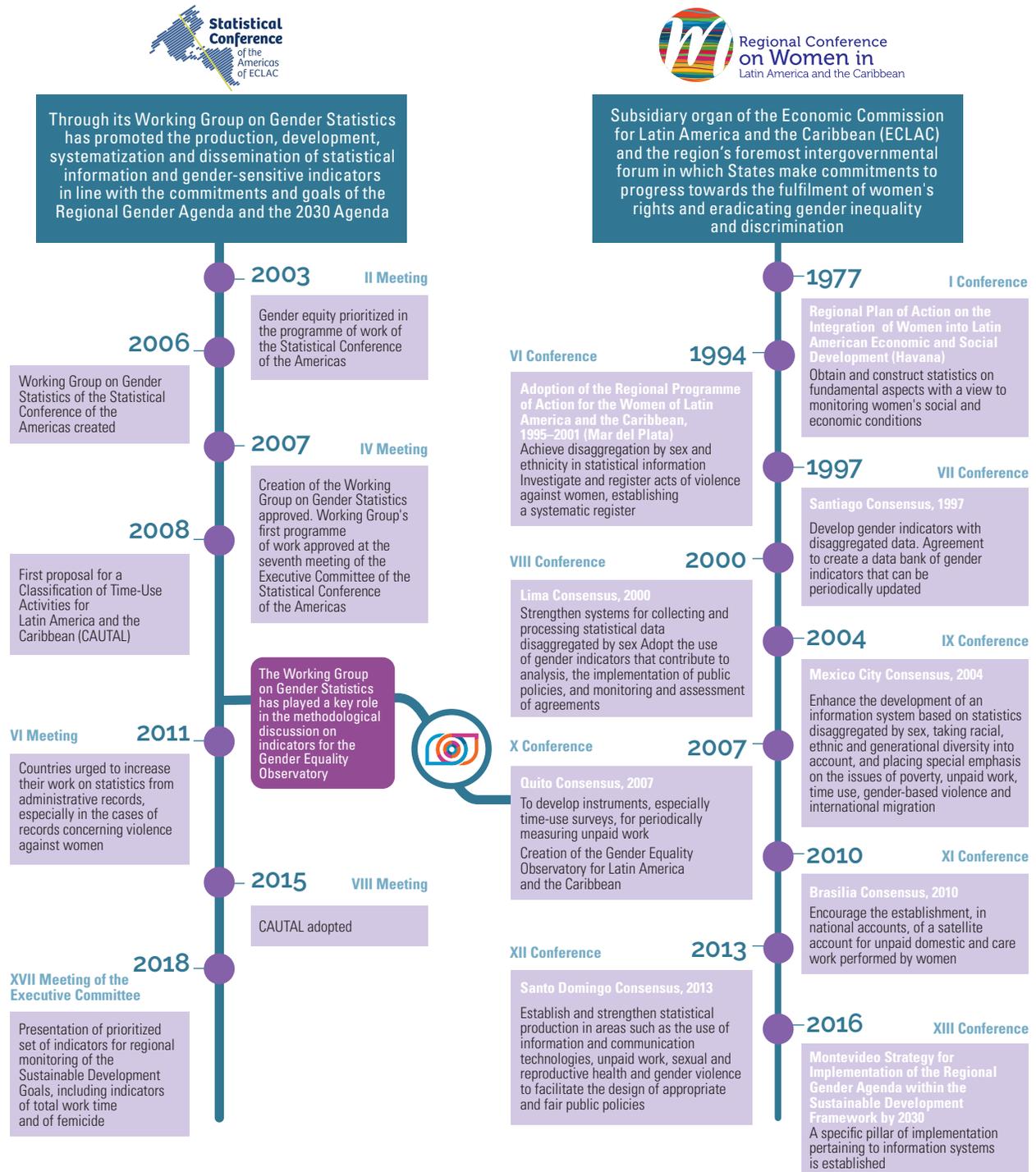


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

## The regional architecture drives the production of comparable gender statistics

The Latin American and Caribbean region has a host of regional mechanisms for identifying the challenges and priorities related to gender equality and women's autonomy and promoting the statistical development of the countries of the region.

### Milestones of regional agreements on gender statistics



**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Regional Gender Agenda" [online] <https://biblioguias.cepal.org/RegionalGenderAgenda>, and the agreements adopted by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

## Regional statistical monitoring framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>1</sup>

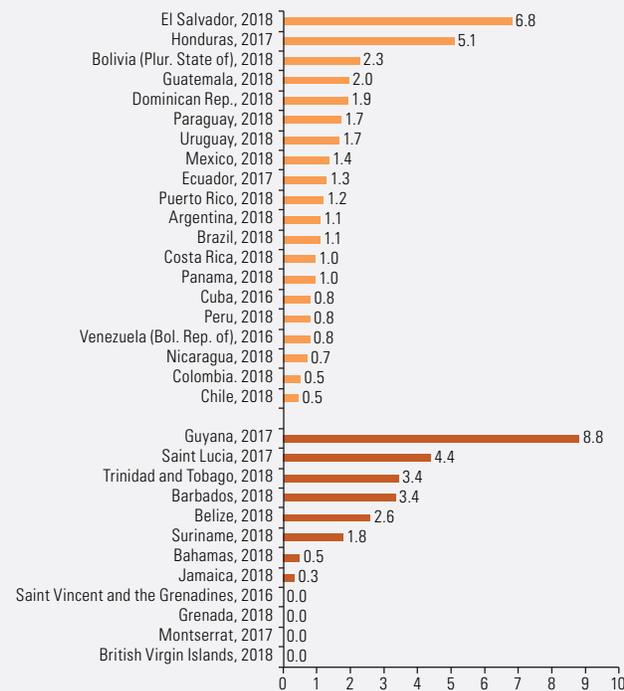
In 2015, at its eighth meeting, the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC requested that the Commission prepare a proposal for a regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals and the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference—at its fifteenth meeting in June 2016— approved the creation of the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean and of the Americas. The proposal was presented at the ninth meeting of the Statistical Conference in 2017 as a frame of reference that would generate more good-quality and coordinated information and close gaps in statistical production. The Conference requested that the Statistical Coordination Group review the proposal and establish a prioritized set of indicators for monitoring the SDGs in the region. As a result of this process, a core set of 154 prioritized indicators (set 1) was established; second set made up of 143 indicators and a third (112 indicators) would be addressed at different stages as decided by the Conference.<sup>2</sup>

The 154 indicators cover the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 94 of the 169 targets that are part of the global indicator framework. Of those 154 indicators, 120 are from the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, 30 are complementary indicators and 4 are proxy indicators.

The regional framework incorporates indicators that help to understand certain issues that are important for the region and which are necessary for achieving gender equality. For example, the inclusion of the rate of femicide per 100,000 women allows for progress in monitoring the extreme violence to which the women of the region are subjected and in drafting and monitoring laws to prevent such violence. In addition, the selection of the indicator on average hours per week spent on unpaid and paid work sheds light on the overburden of unpaid work on women and identifies the barriers to their economic autonomy that result from the rigid sexual division of labour.

### Latin America and the Caribbean (33 countries): femicides, latest year available<sup>a,b</sup>

(Rates per 100,000 women)



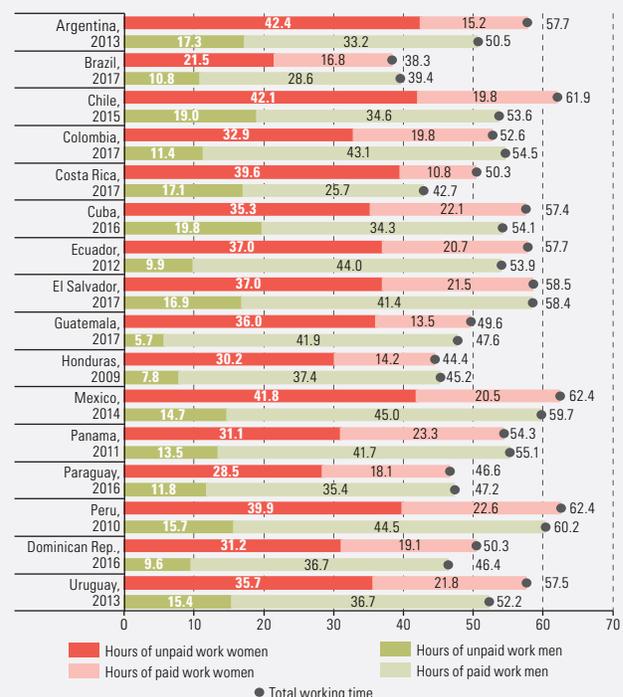
**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of official sources.

<sup>a</sup> Saint Kitts and Nevis reported two deaths by femicide in 2018, but population estimates do not allow for the calculation of the rate per 100,000 women.

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to femicides, except in the case of Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname, which record information only in cases of intimate femicide, that is, committed by the woman's partner or former intimate partner.

### Latin America (16 countries): time spent on total work—paid and unpaid— population aged 15 years and over, by sex, latest year available

(Hours per week)



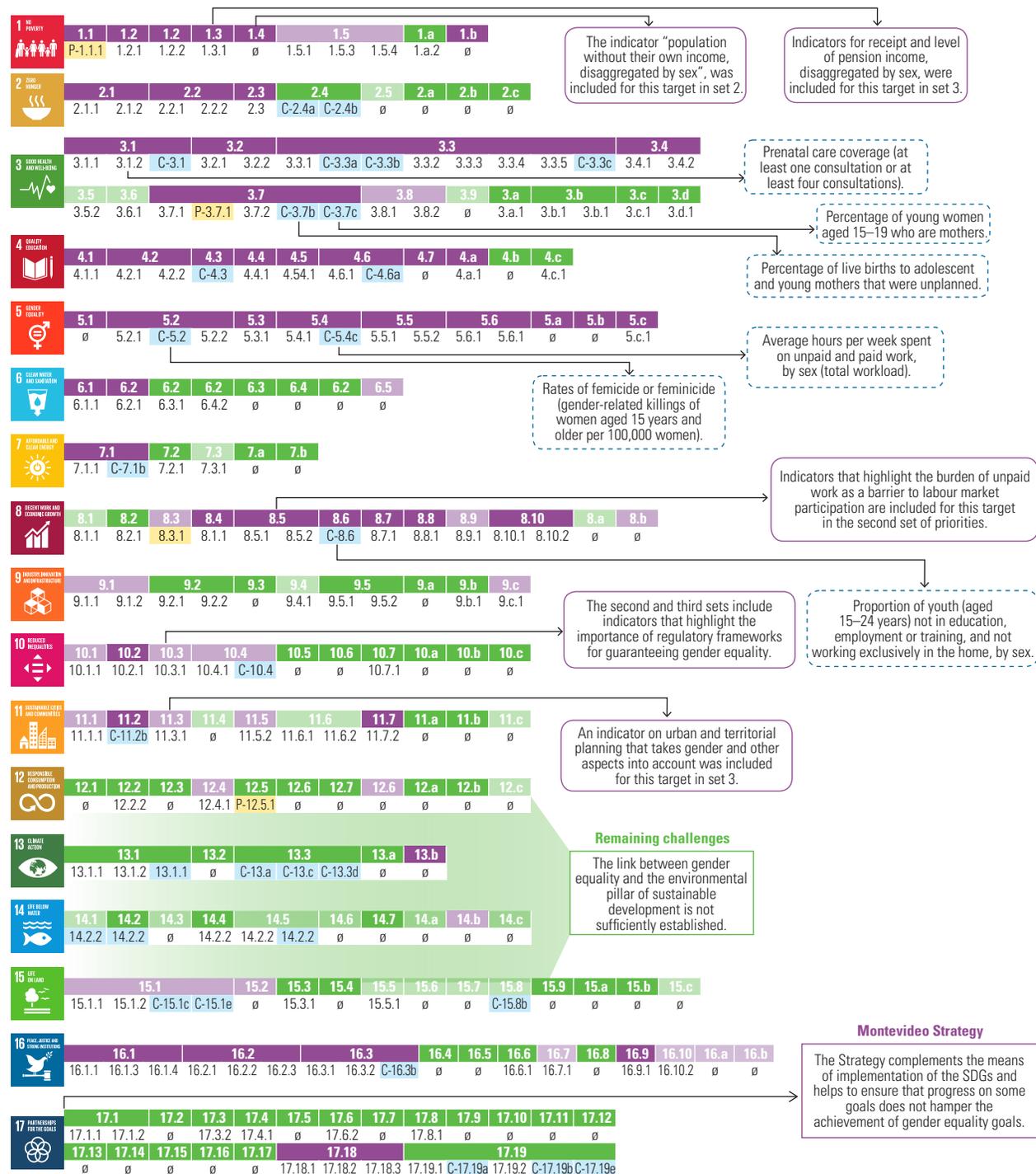
**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en>, on the basis of special tabulations of data from time-use surveys conducted in the respective countries.

<sup>a</sup> Data for Cuba are calculated for the total population aged 15–74 years, not just for the participating population.

<sup>1</sup> For further information on the regional framework of indicators, see the *Report on the prioritization of indicators for regional statistical follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

<sup>2</sup> The prioritization of indicators is ongoing and the sets that are presented here may differ from the final sets at the close of the process.

## Set 1 of indicators prioritized by the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean for follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in the region<sup>a</sup>



- Explicit targets for gender equality or women's rights
- Implicit targets for gender equality or women's rights
- Targets that create conditions for gender equality or women's rights
- Targets indirectly related to gender equality or women's rights
- Target does not have prioritized indicators
- Proxy indicator
- Complementary indicator
- Indicators with a women's rights and gender equality perspective prioritized in the first set
- Target has prioritized indicators with a women's rights and gender equality perspective in set 2 or set 3

**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), on the basis of Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, *Report on the prioritization of indicators for regional statistical follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/CE 17/3), Santiago, 2018; and ECLAC "Women's rights and autonomy at the center of Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", Notes for Equality N°23, April 2017.

<sup>a</sup> The data presented in the table are current as of 2 October 2018, the date of publication of the report on the prioritization of indicators.

