Time-use statistics for gender analysis:

Mexico’s ENUT 2024 experience

Session 5: The potential of time-use data for gender statistics

INEGI — National Institute of Statistics and Geography

International Workshop on Gender Statistics · Wuhan, China · July 2026

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WHAT IS THE ENUT?

The ENUT is the National Survey on Time Use

It provides statistical information on the activities carried out by the population aged 12 and older in Mexico, and the time they spend on them.

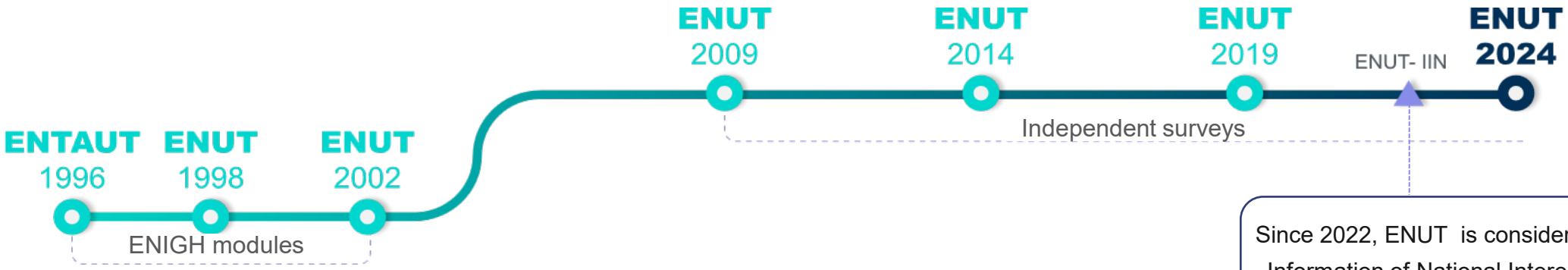
This information allows us to analyze differences in time use between women and men, among other characteristics. It is essential for designing public policy, producing studies with a gender perspective, and meeting international commitments.

ENUT: SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. **Identify differences in time use** by sex, age, indigenous language-speaking status, geographic area, and other characteristics.
2. **Quantify time spent on unpaid domestic and care work** to make gender inequalities visible.
3. **Quantify time spent on paid work** and its relationship with unpaid domestic and care work.
4. **Quantify time spent on rest,** recreation, media use, and physical activity or sport.
5. **Quantify time spent on health care,** study, social participation, and other activities.
6. **Provide inputs for compiling Household Satellite Accounts,** which measure the economic value of household production and its contribution to social well-being.

ENUT: NEARLY 30 YEARS OF MEASURING TIME USE

In Mexico, INEGI has conducted seven time-use surveys:



Five editions with methodological continuity: ENUT 2002, 2009, 2014, 2019 and 2024

Since 2022, ENUT is considered Information of National Interest (IIN). This means that the information it produces is official, generated regularly and periodically, and mandatory for use in the design and evaluation of public policies in Mexico.

METHODOLOGY

Units of analysis

Housing units, households, and residents aged 12 and over

Target population

Population aged 12 and over.

Regularity

Every five years.

Data collection instrument

Electronic and paper-based questionnaire.

Sample size (2024)

32,048 housing units at national level

Geographic coverage

National, size of locality (from 1 to 9,999 inhabitants, 10,000 inhabitants and over), and by state.

Key classifications and international methodological references

- Mexican Classification of Time-Use Activities (CMAUT) 2014, harmonized with the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016).
- United Nations, Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use (2024).
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Methodological Guide on Time-Use Measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean (2022).
- System of National Accounts 2008.

THEMATIC COVERAGE

INFORMANTS	SECTIONS	TOPICS
A person aged 15 or over who is knowledgeable about the housing unit and household.	1	Characteristics of the housing unit.
	2	Identification and characteristics of the household.
	3	Sociodemographic characteristics of people and others of the household.
All household residents aged 12 and over.	4	Personal characteristics.
	5	Work and its characteristics.
	6	Production for own household consumption Unpaid domestic and care work for own household Unpaid support to other households, community work, and volunteer work Personal activities: • Study • Personal needs and care • Cultural, recreational, and sports activities • Family and social interaction and civic participation • Mass media and social media use
	7	Perception on time use and subjective well-being.

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KEY RESULTS

ENUT 2024

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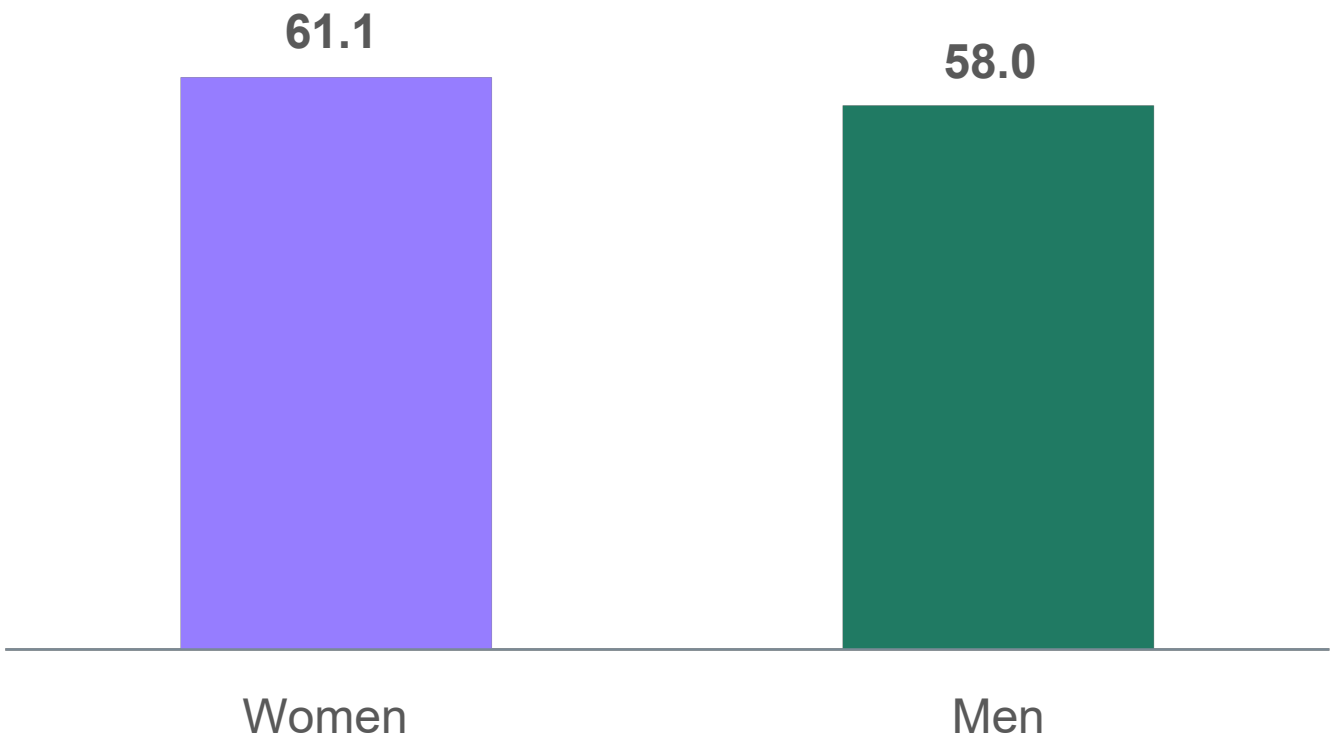
Average weekly total work time, by sex

2024
(hours)



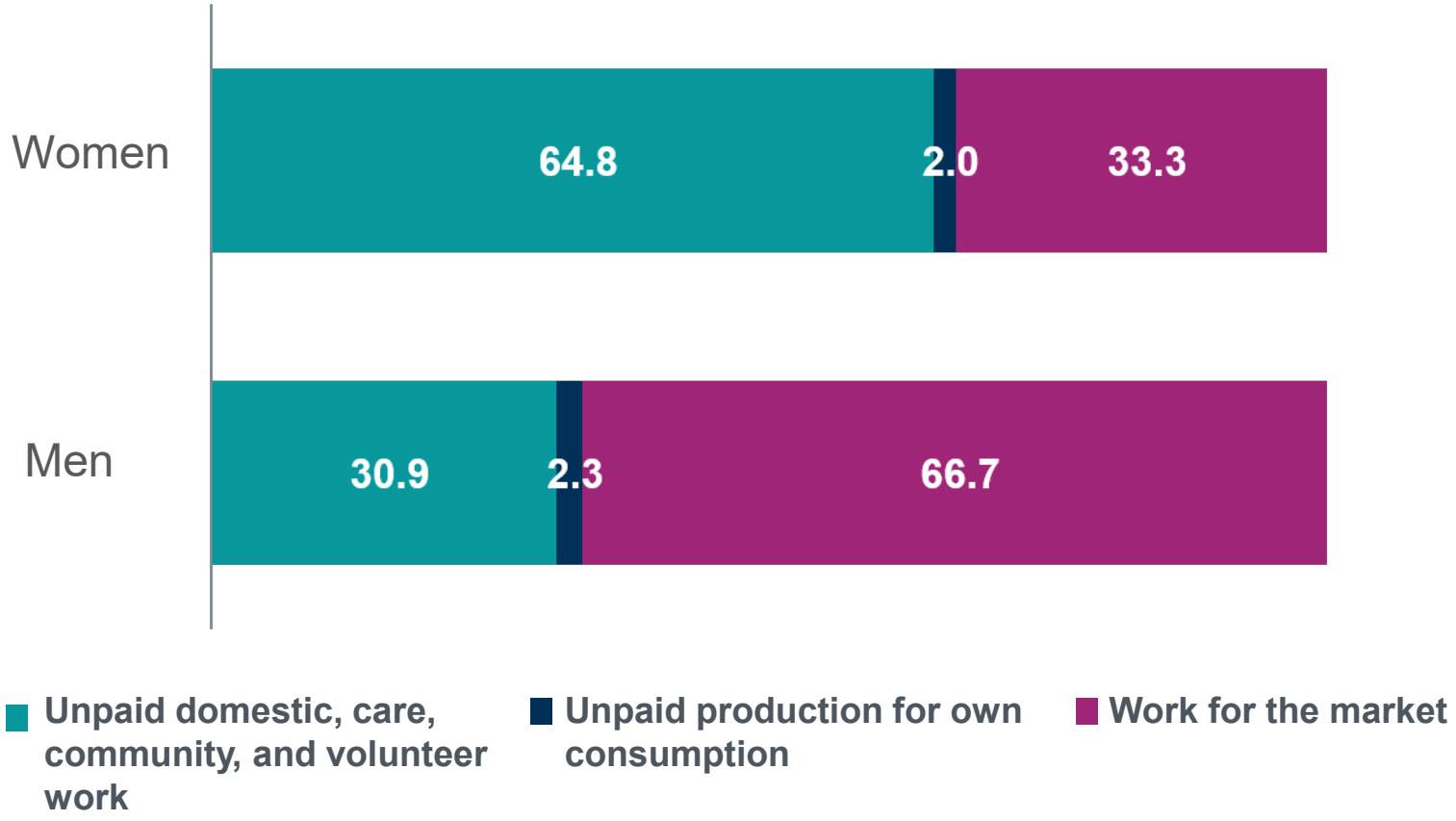
Women worked **3.1 more hours** per week than men.

But total work hides major inequalities between paid and unpaid work.

Source: INEGI. National Survey on Time Use (ENUT), 2024.

Distribution of total weekly work time, by sex and type of work

2024
(percent)



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
Source: INEGI. National Survey on Time Use (ENUT), 2024.

Unpaid work accounted for 66.8% of women's total work time

For men, the share was 33.2%.

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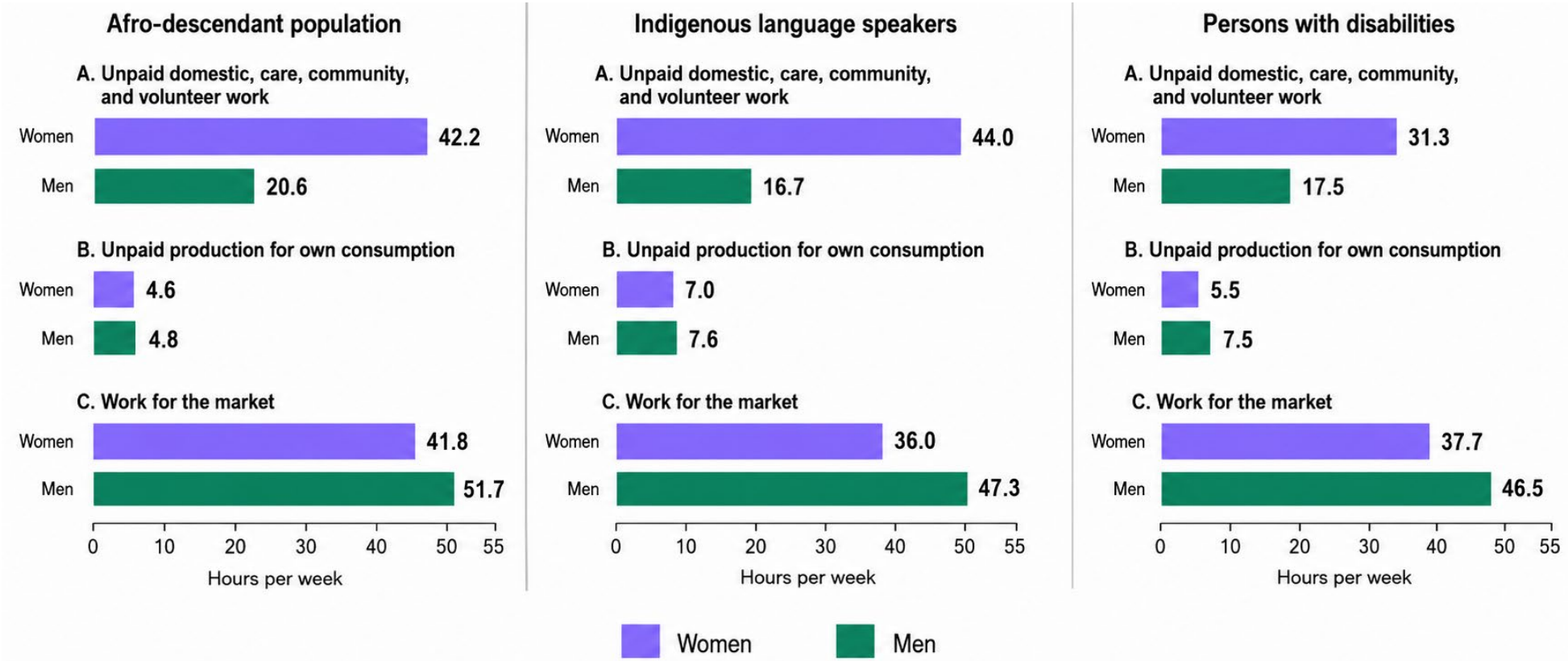
Average weekly work time, by population group, sex and type of work

2024

(hours)



Source: INEGI. National Survey on Time Use (ENUT), 2024.

The largest gap is found among indigenous language speakers: women spend 44.0 hours per week, compared with 16.7 hours for men. This represents a difference of 27.3 hours.

Among the Afro-descendant population, the gap is 21.6 hours, and among persons with disabilities, it is 13.8 hours.

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FINAL REMARKS

Mexico's ENUT 2024 experience shows that time-use statistics:

1. **Strengthen gender statistics**

   Time-use measurement has been a milestone in gender statistics, making unpaid work visible as an essential dimension of women's and men's contributions and inequalities.

2. **Reveal unequal distributions of work and time**

   Overall averages can hide major differences in paid and unpaid workloads, with consequences for women's time, opportunities, and economic autonomy.

3. **Go beyond sex differences**

   Gender gaps may deepen across population groups. A differential and intersectional approach reveals overlapping inequalities that sex-disaggregated data alone may not capture.

4. **Turn evidence into action for gender equality**

   Time-use data support care policies, shared responsibility, social protection, economic autonomy, and the monitoring of progress toward gender equality.

Mexico has built a solid evidence base.
The challenge is to unlock its full potential by turning time-use data into action for gender equality.

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Thank you !

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