The analysis of surveys in Mexico to observe gender inequities

- Mexican context
- National Survey of Occupation and Employment
- National Time Use Survey
- Satellite Account of Unpaid Work

National Survey of Occupation and Employment

National Time Use Survey

![Image of scales and cartoon characters]

I wish for... no housework, no cooking, no cleaning...

POOF
Mexico

The analysis of surveys in Mexico to observe gender inequities

- Mexican context
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- Satellite Account of Unpaid Work

National Survey of Occupation and Employment

Total population and annual average rate of growth 1855-2010

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010, INEGI.

National Time Use Survey

I wish for...
- no housework,
- no cooking,
- no cleaning...

POOF

[Image of a scale with unequal balance]
The analysis of surveys in Mexico to observe gender inequities

- Mexican context
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- National Time Use Survey
- Satellite Account of Unpaid Work
Gender, Time Use, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

Edited by C. Mark Blackden and For Wodon

THE WORLD BANK
Perhaps nowhere is the asymmetry in the respective rights and obligations of men and women more apparent than in the patterns of time use differentiated by gender, and the inefficiency and inequity they represent. (Blackden and Wodon, 2006)
The analysis of surveys in Mexico to observe gender inequities

- Mexican context
- National Survey of Occupation and Employment
- National Time Use Survey
- Satellite Account of Unpaid Work
Mexico

Total population and annual average
Total population and annual average rate of growth 1895-2010

- Mexico ranks 11th in population at world level

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010. INEGI.
At June 12th, 2010 residing in the country

57,481,307
Women
51.2%

54,855,231
Men
48.8%

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010. INEGI.
Total population and annual average rate of growth 1895-2010

Mexico ranks 11th in population at world level

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010. INEGI.
Population structure, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Year age groups:
- 85 years old and more
- 80-84
- 75-79
- 70-74
- 65-69
- 60-64
- 55-59
- 50-54
- 45-49
- 40-44
- 35-39
- 30-34
- 25-29
- 20-24
- 15-19
- 10-14
- 5-9
- 0-4

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010. INEGI.
Mexico

Total population and annual average rate of growth 1895-2010

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010. INEGI.
National Survey of Occupation and Employment
National Survey of Occupation and Employment

Objective

- Statistical information on occupational characteristics of the national population and other demographic and economic variables that allow deeper analysis of labor issues.

Geographic courts

- National
- States
- 32 cities self-represented

Sample size

- Quarterly the sample size is 120,260 dwellings.

Temporal court

- Monthly
- Quarterly
Percent distribution of employed population by economic sector of activity by sex

ENOEO. Fourth Quarter 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of employed population by sex by economic sector

ENOE. Fourth Quarter 2011

Total: 62.0
  - Primary: 13.9
  - Secondary: 23.4
  - Tertiary: 23.4

Men: 51.2
  - Primary: 19.7
  - Secondary: 28.3
  - Tertiary: 4.2

Women: 79.2
  - Primary: 15.5
  - Secondary: 4.7
  - Tertiary: 55.8

Percentages do not total 100 because it eliminated unspecified.
Percent distribution of employed population by sex by education level

ENOE. Fourth Quarter 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower secondary</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed primary</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than primary</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages do not total 100 because it eliminated unspecified.
Percent distribution of employed population by status in employment by sex

ENOIE. Fourth Quarter 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freelance workers</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subordinate workers</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of freelance workers by business’ size by sex

ENOEO. Fourth Quarter 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro business</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small and medium</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of freelance workers by sex by business’ size

ENOE. Fourth Quarter 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Micro business</th>
<th>Small and medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Survey of Occupation and Employment
I wish for...

no housework,
no cooking,
no cleaning...

POOF
National Time Use Survey
National Time Use Survey

Objective

• To capture time spent by persons 12 years old and over to their daily activities and to provide the necessary statistical information inputs to measure all forms of work of individuals, including paid and unpaid work in the household.

Geographic courts

• National.
• Localities with less than 2,500 and 2,500 and more inhabitants and four regions.

Sample size

• 17,000 dwellings.
National Time Use Survey

In gender statistics, Time Use Surveys are a source of information to study the differences in the participation of women and men in:
- paid work;
- domestic work;
- family care, including child and adult care;
- personal care and leisure activities.

Comparative analysis of survey data shows not only changes in how people spend their time but also, the different patterns of time use associated with gender. The pattern of time use is a clear evidence of the roles played by women and men in family and social life.
National Time Use Survey

In 1996, 1998, and 2002, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) carried out Time Use Modules as part of the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH).

In 2009 INEGI conducted the National Survey of Time Use as a special independent survey.
Comparison of Time Use of Population 15 years and older by sex

2002

- Paid work: 71.2% (Males); 33.7% (Females)
- Domestic work: 85.3% (Males); 80.9% (Females)
- Care of children and adults: 21.0% (Males); 19.1% (Females)
- Study: 46.3% (Males); 47.8% (Females)
- Leisure: 53.7% (Males); 52.0% (Females)
- Personal care: 46.7% (Males); 48.8% (Females)

(Percent distribution of time by type of activities in a week)

2009

- Paid work: 66.3% (Males); 53.6% (Females)
- Domestic work: 19.1% (Males); 46.4% (Females)
- Care of children and adults: 28.0% (Males); 51.2% (Females)
- Study: 47.5% (Males); 52.2% (Females)
- Leisure: 51.2% (Males); 48.8% (Females)
- Personal care: 46.4% (Males); 53.6% (Females)

Databases of Time Use Surveys 2002, 2009 INEGI.
Comparison of Time Use of Population 15 years and older by sex

2002
- Total: 41.9
- Males: 42.4
- Females: 41.4

2009
- Total: 43.2
- Males: 44.0
- Females: 42.4

(Percent distribution of time by type of activities in a week)

Source: Data from Time Use Surveys 2002, 2009 INEGI.
Comparison of Time Use of Population by age group by sex

30-59 years

(Peace distribution of time by type of activities in a week)

15-29 years
Percent distribution of time use of population by education level by type of activities in a week by sex, 2009

**Females**
- Total:
  - Study: 3.2
  - Care of children and adults: 0.1
  - Leisure: 0.2
  - Domestic work: 13.5
  - Paid work: 10.8
  - Personal care: 8.3
  - Total: 42.4

- Less than primary:
  - Study: 10.3
  - Care of children and adults: 23.6
  - Leisure: 2.6
  - Domestic work: 8.7
  - Paid work: 10.7
  - Personal care: 11.0
  - Total: 48.5

- Completed primary:
  - Study: 3.2
  - Care of children and adults: 8.9
  - Leisure: 15.5
  - Domestic work: 22.6
  - Paid work: 10.1
  - Personal care: 11.3
  - Total: 43.1

- Lower Secondary:
  - Study: 5.9
  - Care of children and adults: 10.1
  - Leisure: 12.0
  - Domestic work: 18.6
  - Paid work: 15.0
  - Personal care: 14.1
  - Total: 41.3

- High school:
  - Study: 11.8
  - Care of children and adults: 8.7
  - Leisure: 10.7
  - Domestic work: 11.3
  - Paid work: 14.1
  - Personal care: 40.0
  - Total: 40.0

**Male**
- Total:
  - Study: 3.5
  - Care of children and adults: 6.3
  - Leisure: 5.5
  - Domestic work: 12.9
  - Paid work: 5.3
  - Personal care: 27.9
  - Total: 50.2

- Less than primary:
  - Study: 0.2
  - Care of children and adults: 10.2
  - Leisure: 6.6
  - Domestic work: 5.3
  - Paid work: 5.0
  - Personal care: 28.6
  - Total: 50.2

- Completed primary:
  - Study: 0.2
  - Care of children and adults: 11.1
  - Leisure: 6.4
  - Domestic work: 4.9
  - Paid work: 5.0
  - Personal care: 31.9
  - Total: 50.2

- Lower Secondary:
  - Study: 3.2
  - Care of children and adults: 12.7
  - Leisure: 6.4
  - Domestic work: 4.9
  - Paid work: 5.0
  - Personal care: 28.9
  - Total: 50.2

- High school:
  - Study: 3.5
  - Care of children and adults: 14.9
  - Leisure: 6.4
  - Domestic work: 5.8
  - Paid work: 5.8
  - Personal care: 25.4
  - Total: 50.2
National Time Use Survey

The data of TUS show a scenario of gender inequalities in time use. The distribution of paid and unpaid work is highly unequal in terms of time spent on paid and unpaid work by women and men.
I wish for...

no housework, no cooking, no cleaning ...

[Cartoon Image with woman wishing for no housework and it disappearing with a 'POOF' sound effect]
Satellite Account of Unpaid Household Work
Satellite Account of Unpaid Household Work

Objective
Economic valuation of unpaid work that household members perform in activities to generate services that allow to meet their needs.

Allow to evaluate the contribution of households to the national economy by giving a value to the production of household services not included in the frontier of the production of national accounts.
Satellite Account of Unpaid Household Work

Methodology
Satellite Account of Unpaid Work of Households in Mexico (CSTNRHM) defines the unpaid work of households as time spent on housework and care provided by household members to produce services for consumption within the household, without obtaining a payment or remuneration, hence outside the production boundary of National Accounts.
Satellite Account of Unpaid Household Work

The CSTNRHM required two important inputs for assessing the unpaid household work:

- Information on working time spent on housework and care (National Time Use Survey)

- Wage information to be used to assess the value of the time that household members devote to unpaid household activities (National Survey of Occupation and Employment and National Account System)
Satellite Account of Unpaid Household Work

Valuating methods:

- **Generalist** – uses the cost of hiring a domestic worker (maid) to value all unpaid household work.

- **Equivalent individual function** – uses the cost of hiring specific workers for specific activities of unpaid household work.

- **Hybrid** – mixes both methods, using the cost of a domestic worker (maid) for general unpaid household activities, and specific wages for specialized unpaid household activities.
Methodological framework

- National Survey of Occupation and Employment
- National Account System

Price by hour × Hours of Unpaid household work

Imputed remunerations

Economic value of unpaid household work

- National Time Use Survey
Percent distribution of hours for the unpaid household work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and care home</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning and care of clothing and footwear</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping and household management</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and support</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of hours for the unpaid household work

Care for children 6 years old and under

- Males: 17.4%
- Females: 82.6%

Care for adults 60 years old and over

- Males: 34.1%
- Females: 65.9%
Percent distribution of hours for the unpaid household work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Care for children 6 years old and under, 15 to 29 years old</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care for adults 60 years old and over, 15 to 29 years old</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care for children 6 years old and under, 30 to 59 years old</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care for adults 60 years old and over, 30 to 59 years old</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care for children 6 years old and under, 60 years old and over</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care for adults 60 years old and over, 60 years old and over</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent distribution of unpaid household work value to GDP by valuation method by sex

- Generalist: Male 12.3, Female 15.3
- Equivalent individual function: Male 6.1, Female 20.8
- Hybrid: Male 5.3, Female 22.6
Share of gross economic value of unpaid household work of by hybrid method of assessment by sex

CTNRHM. Gross Economic Value of Unpaid Household Work

- Percentage of GDP
  - Male: 22.6%
  - Female: 76.6%

- Gross value
  - Male: 23.4
  - Female: 79.8

- Hours
  - Male: 20.2
  - Female: 20.2
Percentage distribution of unpaid household work by sex, 2009

CTNRHM. Gross Economic Value of Unpaid Household Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Gross Economic Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross economic value</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value of unpaid household work by the hybrid method to GDP in selected countries

- VTRNH México: 197.7
- Chile: 163.3
- Selected countries: 197.1
  - Costa Rica
  - Uruguay
  - Guatemala
  - Ecuador