Gender and Poverty: towards a system of indicators

5° Foro Global sobre Estadísticas de Género

Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes

November 3rd, 2014

www.coneval.gob.mx
CONEVAL’s methodology for poverty measurement in Mexico: background.

Relevant features of the construction of a system of indicators regarding Poverty and Gender.

A few results.

Future work.
Social Development General Law (SDGL, 2004) creates the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), with two main functions:

- Evaluate social policy
- Measure poverty from a multidimensional perspective
Poverty Dimensions (SDGL, article 36)

- Income
- Educational gap
- Access to health services
- Access to social security
- Access to food
- Quality and spaces of the dwelling
- Access to basic services in the dwelling
- Degree of social cohesion
Poor individuals are deprived from at least one social right and their income is not enough for satisfying alimentary and non-alimentary needs.

Extremely poor individuals are those whose income is insufficient for acquiring food and suffer from three or more deprivations.
MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENT PROPERTIES

1. Disaggregation by dimensions
2. Disaggregation by population groups
3. Comparability across time
Poverty measurement

Special studies for wider analysis on:

Social rights and population groups
Why the need for a system of indicators on gender and poverty?
POVERTY ESTIMATES BY SEX, 2012

Source: estimates by CONEVAL with MCS-ENIGH 2012.
MAIN PURPOSES OF A SYSTEM OF INDICATORS FOR GENDER AND POVERTY

1. Accounting for gender inequality in people’s life conditions and analyse its evolution in time.

2. Monitoring gender inequality dynamics related to those of multidimensional poverty.

3. Offering a useful tool for evaluation, planification and implementation of social policy.
They keep a **multidimensional perspective** of precarioussness (beyond income).

Disaggregation by sex. (Not enough but essential)

They offer a **life course perspective** (gender and generational inequalities).

They consider **additional dimensions** than those incorporated in poverty measurement.

They associate poverty status with individual’s participation in assymetric relations.

Indicators that cross information of **household arrangements and poverty with gender**.
• 30 INDICATORS
• 2 KINDS: CONTEXT and GENDER
• POVERTY MEASUREMENT DIMENSIONS
• 3 ADDITIONAL SPACES

FOCUS OF ANALYSIS

1. Access to resources
2. Work loads
3. Household arrangements
4. Life course

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

HOUSEHOLDS [4]

HEALTH [3]

PAID WORK [7]

INCOME [6]

EDUCATION [1]

SOCIAL SECURITY [2]

NOT PAID DOMESTIC WORK [3]

DWELLING [2]

ACCESS TO FOOD [2]
Source of information

Module of Socioeconomic Conditions of the Household Income-Expenditure National Survey (MCS-ENIGH)


Why MCS-ENIGH?

It's the official statistical source for poverty measurement.

Time use module.

National Interest Information.

The system will be updated every two years, along with poverty estimates.
Publication 2012

- 30 indicators
- Conceptual discussion for every indicator
- Statistical appendix
- Graphs

Publication 2013

- 30 indicators
- Executive summary
- Statistical appendix
- Graphs
- Editable materials
SOME RESULTS
In Mexico, one of three households is female headed. This ratio increases along with women’s age. Between 2008 and 2012 female headed households increased among poor elderly women.

Households headed by women may not be poorer but they experience greater vulnerability.

In 2012, almost half of female headed households were extended and larger.

This scenario is more common among households headed by poor women.
Negative gaps indicate that, in all cases, women’s participation in job market is lower than men’s. **This situation is more frequent among poor population.**

Ratios greater than 100 show that there are more occupied women with no payment than men in such condition. This is more noticeable among women over 44 year-old.
Despite having the same level of education, payment of occupied women is lower than for men.

Differences are greater among poor population.

Salary gaps are narrower between men and women with more exposure to education and lower levels of poverty.

Women, and poor women in particular, show greater dependency on social programs resources.

Between 2008 and 2012, almost the entire income of poor or non poor men came from their work, through salary or pensions.

This situation was different for poor women, because only 70% of their income came from work.
The positive gap shows that households headed by women are more inclined to food deprivation.

This tendency is greater among households headed by poor women and it has recently increased.

Among households headed by women that show food deprivation, severe food insecurity is greater.
FUTURE WORK
Disaggregation of the system by federal entity: 32 federal entities (31 states and Mexico City = FD)

Incidence of poverty 2012 taken as reference.
Some aspects to care about...
Direct access to social security

Be careful with analysis of in oscillatory contexts ...

Ratio for employed women/men with direct access to social security by federal entity, 2008-2012

Be careful w/analysis of similar gaps due to different levels...

Difference in educational gap when household headship is a woman vs. a man by poor/non-poor condition and federal entity, 2012

Source: CONEVAL estimates based on MCS ENIGH 2012.
THANK YOU
VERY MUCH