Snapshots on bridging data gaps and gender statistics

Mexico’s National Statistical System and key INEGI’s partnerships

SDG’s Gender relevant indicators. Adriana Oropeza / Naghielli Alvarez
Care Household Survey. Norma Navarro
New gender indicators of manufacturing exports. Gerardo Durand

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG – GS)
12- 14 December 2022 (Virtual meeting)
1. SDG’s Gender relevant indicators: wider and deeper disaggregation

Adriana Oropeza /Naghielli Alvarez
VP Sociodemographic Information
1.1 Mexico and the SDGs: Updating our global indicators

- **159** Indicators relevant
- **83** Indicators published
- **77** Gender relevant indicators
- **40** Gender relevant indicators published
- **28** Published (by sex)
- **8** To be published 2022
- **8** To be published early 2023
1.2 Statistical activities for “Leaving no one behind”

- Consistent monitoring - Harmonizing data sources
- Promoting geographical disaggregation
- **Visibilizing key populations**
- **Synergies among different data needs** (international, regional and national initiatives).
- Consenso de Montevideo, MX Sovereign Bond framework
- Reviewing quality indicators
- **Synergies with custodian agencies for consistent reporting**

- Raising awareness about disaggregated indicators potential
- Coordination among Technical Committees
- Methodological development
- **Using the recently published Population and Housing Census**
- Adapting the SDG’s Information System
  
  https://agenda2030.mx/#/home
1.3 Disaggregating deeper and wider: populations and geographically

First set: 20 indicators
Criteria for selecting indicators:
1. INEGI was the source of information
2. Gender-relevant indicators

IAEG – GS: 77 indicators  ➔  Dissagregated by sex /women

3. Migrant-relevant indicators

IAEG – SDGs 24 indicators
EGM: 19 indicators
IOM global /regional: 87 indicators / 7 prioritized)
1. 4 First set (example of the synergy among initiatives)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Subsystem</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>IAEG-SDG</th>
<th>EGM</th>
<th>IOM</th>
<th>Gender relevant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x*</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x*</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x*</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SNIDS</td>
<td>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education – by populations)
• **7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (by populations) (1/2)**
• 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (2/2)

**Total population**

**Indigenous population**

**Foreign born - Guatemala**
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

### National
- Total, Country of birth, sex, age (5 - 17; 5 - 14; 15 - 17).

### Estatal
- Total, age (5 a 17; 5 a 14; 15 a 17).

#### Sex, Country of birth, 2015 - 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacido en México</td>
<td>7.54</td>
<td>7.57</td>
<td>7.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacido en otro país</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>7.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>8.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacido en México</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacido en otro país</td>
<td>8.34</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>9.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Total 5 a 17 años
- Hombres 5 a 17 años
- Mujeres 5 a 17 años
Consistent and disaggregated information for policy making

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services

1.5 Second set: 10 indicators
Partnership with the Health Ministry: Vital statistics

- 3.9.2. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Número de muertes ocurridas por envenenamiento accidental y exposición a sustancias nocivas s (X40–X49), 2010 - 2020

% Distribución de las muertes ocurridas por envenenamiento accidental y exposición a sustancias nocivas s (X40–X49), según grupo de edad y sexo, 2020
1.5 Third set 2023: 7 indicators
Environmental indicators

<p>| | |</p>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 Partners

MINISTRIES
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Housing
- Ministry of Labor
- MAW. INMUJERES

INEGI
- VP Sociodemographic Information
- General Direction of Sociodemographic Statistics
- General Direction of Communication (SDG Info system)

- Population and Housing Census Team
- Households Surveys Team
- Vital Statistics Team
2. Care Household Survey 2022

Norma Navarrho
General Direction of Sociodemographic Statistics
2.1 Methodological aspects

Survey period
From October 24 to December 16, 2022

Geographical coverage
National

Target population
• Caregivers aged 15 and over
• Selected person from 15 to 60 years old

Observation unit
• The selected dwelling and its households
• Caregivers aged 15 and over
• Persons under care (disabled, 0-17 years old, 60 years old and over, temporarily ill persons)
• The selected person from 15 to 60 years old
• Single-person households

Sample size
7,000 Housing units

Sample Design
• Probabilistic
• Three-stage
• Stratified
• By clusters

Collection method
• Direct (face-to-face) interview with a mobile device (electronic questionnaire)
• Self-filling for Section 9. Maternity and active paternity, as well as household and earned income collection.

ENASIC 2022

From October 24 to December 16, 2022
2.2 Characterization. Households and household members

- Characteristics of the housing unit
  - Quality of materials and spaces in the housing unit
  - Availability of services in the housing unit
  - Need to adapt housing units for people with disabilities
  - Equipment and property of the dwelling

- Household characteristics
  - Household identification
  - Receipt of support from social programs
  - Domestic and home care workers
  - Division of domestic work in the household
  - Total household income

- Socio-demographic characteristics of household members
  - Sex, age, scholarship, affiliation to medical services, disability, daycare attendance, school attendance, the reason for non-attendance, number of children born alive, and identification of children in the household.

- Personal characteristics of the population aged 15 years and over
  - Personal: Marital status, identification of spouse in the household, Indigenous language speaking, indigenous self-identification, and reason.
2.3 Characterization. Caregiving needs and provision (1/2)

**Demand for care at home**
- Nature of care required.
- Adequacy of care.
- Unsatisfied demand.
- Support networks would need.
- Spending on care.
- Extended school hours.
- Attendance at day or full-time residences (hours and reasons).

**Provision of care at home**
- Dynamics of the social network of care (primary caregiver, kinship).
- Nature of care provision (activities, time, average hours, paid status, or self-initiated).
- Professionalization of care.
- Perception of difficulty and sufficiency of care (caregiver).

**Impact on life of caregivers**
- Impacts on physical and emotional health.
- Impact on social life.
- Employment and economic impact.
- Satisfaction with care and leisure activities.

**Care in single-person households**
- A caregiver during illness.
- Family and friends visits.
- Taking medication for chronic illness.
- Caregiving needs.
- Elderly or disabled people are living alone.
2.3 Characterization. Caregiving needs and provision (2/2)

- Workforce and incorporation into the labor market
  - Condition of economic activity.
  - Job characteristics (position, benefits, earnings, work shift, hours worked, transfers).
  - Satisfaction with the job.
  - Work flexibility.
  - Underemployed population (increase in working hours, reasons for not increasing, time to start extended working hours).
  - Conditions for entering the labor market.

- Valuing care and service provision in the marketplace
  - Willingness to provide care.
  - Willingness to receive care in institutions or from people outside the home.
  - Requirements in the provision of care services (Training).
  - Search for care services.
  - Quality of care services.

- Cultural perception of care
  - Perception of responsibility for care.
  - Perception of care in old age.
  - Gender and care perspective and attitudes.

- Maternity and active parenting
  - Childhood and adolescence experiences.
  - Children under 18 living in and out of the home.
  - Accompanying the couple during the last pregnancy.
  - Cohabitation with children under the age of 18 who do not live in the household and financial support.
  - Cohabitation with children under 18 years of age within the household.
3. Women and Men in the “Profile of Manufacturing Export Enterprises of Mexico”

Gerardo Durand
General Direction of Economic Statistics
3.1 New data available 2018 – 2021. Women and men employed

Number of enterprises, by size (employees), by sector and subsector (North American Industrial Classification System - NAICS)

Export enterprises by size (employees), by sector and subsector NAICS

Import enterprises by size (employees), by sector and NAICS

https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/indicadores/?tm=0
https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/peme/#Tabulados
3.2 New statistics from linked data sources
3.3 Key results.

- Women and men employed in manufacturing enterprises involved in international trade 2018-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,523</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,571</td>
<td>1,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2,490</td>
<td>1,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2,539</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Men percentage: 64.3%, 63.9%, 63.6%, 63%
- Women percentage: 35.7%, 36.1%, 36.4%, 37%
### Participation rate by sex, size of the manufacture firms involved in international trade (imports and/or exports) 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,488 (37.0)</td>
<td>10 (31.0)</td>
<td>1,478 (37.7)</td>
<td>2,539 (63.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro</td>
<td>1,209 (37.7)</td>
<td>22 (69.0)</td>
<td>1,187 (35.8)</td>
<td>1,995 (62.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>152 (35.2)</td>
<td>1 (3.2)</td>
<td>151 (34.9)</td>
<td>280 (64.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>117 (32.6)</td>
<td>3 (8.8)</td>
<td>114 (31.7)</td>
<td>241 (67.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>10 (31.0)</td>
<td>.3 (32.7)</td>
<td>9.7 (30.3)</td>
<td>22 (69.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>.3 (32.7)</td>
<td>.7 (67.3)</td>
<td>.6 (32.7)</td>
<td>100 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thousands of people: 4,027

Thousands of people: 3,204

Thousands of people: 432

Thousands of people: 358

Thousands of people: 32

Thousands of people: 1
Female participation rate in manufacturing firms involved in international trade by economic subsector, 2021

- Transportation equipment: 28.5%
- Computer and Electronics: 13.4%
- Food manufacturing: 8.4%
- Other: 9.0%
- Plastics and Rubber Products: 7.8%
- Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Components: 6.7%
- Textile Product Mills: 4.4%
- Metallic products: 4.1%
- Chemical industry: 3.7%
- Paper: 1.7%
- Furniture: 1.5%

Women (Total) = 1,488,133
Participación de los hombres en las empresas manufactureras que importan y/o exportan por subsector de actividad económica, 2021

Men (Total) = 2,538,495