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REPORT OF MEXICO

Submitted by National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), Mexico

1. The purpose of this document is to present a general report that summarizes the major advances achieved by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in including the gender perspective in every process involved in the generation of statistics.
2. In order to elaborate this, the objectives and topics stated in the Meeting's agenda were taken into account. In the first section, advances in the inclusion of the gender perspective in the collection and dissemination of statistics are included. In the second one, we talk about the special attention that emergent topics, such as time usage and domestic violence, have received from the office responsible for Mexican statistics. Lastly, opportunity areas are discussed.

I. THE INCLUSION OF THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICS

3. In Mexico, initiatives oriented toward including the gender perspective in the production of socio-demographic statistics started approximately ten years ago. Their starting point was the preparation of the report on the situation of women which all countries had to present at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.
4. INEGI, besides providing statistical information broken down by sex for the preparation of the Report of Mexico, collaborated together with the Regional Office of UNIFEM for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, on the publication "*Mexican women: a statistical balance towards the end of the twentieth century*". With the support of the Interagency System of the

United Nations, the publication “*Statistical profile of the Mexican population: an approximation to socio-economic, regional and gender inequity*” was also published.

5. After this effort and taking into account the agreements signed by government officers and pointed out in the Beijing Platform for Action - referring specifically to Objective “H” on the institutional mechanism to improve the status of women which:

- Stresses the need to *prepare and disseminate data and information destined to the planning and evaluation broken down by sex* and
- Establishes as a measurement that national services “*be sure that statistics which reflect problems and questions, relative to men and women in society, are collected, compiled, analyzed and presented by sex and age*”

6. INEGI started a program that included the following actions:

1. Breakdown of the information by sex in every product generated from population and housing censuses, sample surveys in households and administrative records: tables, data bases, indicators.

In this respect, corresponding modifications in the tabulation programs from different socio-demographic sources were made as well as re-processing of the databases in order to provide information broken down by sex.

2. Diagnostic review of the process of statistics generation, going from conceptual frames and instruments with support the collection of data, to the processing and dissemination of results, so as to detect variables, classifications, concepts, criteria and procedures that hid situations of gender inequity or that prevented uneven conditions from being exposed.

This diagnosis pointed out the necessity to incorporate variables, to review classifications and to modify some of the questions included in the questionnaires of the XII General Population and Housing Census and of the sample surveys undertaken on a periodical basis by INEGI: the National Demographic Dynamics Survey (ENADID), the National Employment Survey (ENE) and the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH)

Source	Topic or variable that improves the knowledge of the situation of women
XII General Population and Housing Census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of piped water supply • Goods and equipment of the dwelling • Relationship with the household head • Use and access to health services • Cause of school drop out • Verification of economic activity condition (to improve the better collection of the economically active feminine population) • Other incomes different from work • International migration
National Demographic Dynamics Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health services • Indigenous language

(ENADID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the spouse • Identification of family nuclei • Verification of economic activity condition • International migration • Mother mortality • Births and deceases records • Reproductive preferences • History of use of contraceptive methods • Mother-infant health • History of unions
National Employment Survey (ENE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons not to find a job (lack of someone to look after small children, pregnancy) • Social benefits (child care leave) • Reasons to work less time (look after small children, sick people or elders) • Main reason for leaving the last job (pregnancy, relatives prevent him or her from working, sexual harassment, discrimination) • Widening of situations covered by the questions relative to non-economic activities • Identification of the owner of the dwelling • Households and identification of the household head • Hiring of domestic services in the households • Conclusion of professional studies
National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marital status • Identification of the owner of the dwelling • Frequency of piped water supply • Household equipment • School attendance and grade of attendance • Academic level • Fertility • Economically Active Population (labor force) and confirmation of the condition of economic activity • Labor and social benefits • Income from in cash and in kind transfers and subsidies

At the same time, corresponding adaptations were made to the glossaries, classifications, manuals for the information collection and the criteria for the treatment, processing and conforming of the data bases were adjusted in order to avoid gender bias.

3. In the part corresponding to derived statistics and gender analysis, databases were reprocessed so as to generate new indicators which were able to feed the indicators systems and to encourage the information analysis to elaborate dissemination products with specific or integral topics that showed gender inequity in different scopes and for different subpopulations.

Since 1997 several documents that state the situation of Mexican women in relation with men and of different groups of women have been published. Among the most important ones we find “Women and Men in Mexico”, that has eight editions so far and the System of Indicators for the Follow-up of the Situation of Women in Mexico (SISESIM). We comment on their characteristics below:

Women and Men in Mexico

This document presents a wide range of indicators that show differential gender situations and make evident the challenges that Mexican society must attend to in order to advance in the way to equity between women and men. The publication is addressed to public policy designers, decision takers, academics, non-government organizations and to people in general.

The first edition was presented in 1997 and during the last eight years each one of the subsequent editions has been enriched with new topics and indicators. The eighth edition, published in 2004, is organized in twenty thematic areas that deal with demographic aspects such as volume, structure, spatial distribution of the population, migration, fertility, knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, and mortality. It analyses health conditions, nutrition, addictions, education, religion and social security. It contains indicators on marital status, and household and dwelling characteristics. It offers a much more complete vision of the work that women do, including domestic work and data on time use. It also contains sections that make reference to domestic and social violence. It shows the huge asymmetries in political participation between sexes and destines particular sections to indigenous population and people with disabilities.

Indicators, in general, show the evolution of social phenomena and of their structure and point out the differences between the urban and rural scopes and for each state.

This product was designed and has been annually updated by INEGI and it is part of its contribution towards equity.

SISESIM

The System of Indicators for the Follow-up of the Situation of Women in Mexico (SISESIM) includes a wide set of indicators that show the demographical, social, economical and political situation of Mexican women in relation to men.

The included indicators are related to the basic topics of the National Program for Equality of Opportunities and No Discrimination against Women (Proequidad), which constitutes a guiding axis of the National Institute for Women (Inmujeres).

The topic organization of the system responds to integral and deductive schemes of analysis: in each of the topics the fundamental axis is to show the differences between women and men, as well as the exclusion and discrimination that prevent women from participating in development issues.

SISESIM contains a total of 1 638 indicators, organized in nine topics: socio-demographic situation, education, labor, health and social security, households,

families and dwelling, political participation, domestic violence, indigenous population and people with disability.

Besides these two products, INEGI has published some others that complement or study in depth social situations that generate inequality between men and women, such as:

- Employment statistics with gender perspective
 - Domestic and extra-domestic work in Mexico
 - Domestic and extra-domestic work statistics 1995-1999
 - Education statistics of men and women 2000
 - Educational lag in Mexican population
 - Mexican families
 - Households with a feminine head
 - Household and family indicators by state
 - Evolution of uni-personal households
 - Infancy and adolescence in Mexico
 - Youth in Mexico
 - Women in rural Mexico
4. Another of the actions that INEGI has encouraged, is the knowledge of gender perspective within the institution, by giving courses to make officers who are responsible of the basic information sources aware of this perspective, as well as organizing seminars and workshops that promote the production of gender sensitive indicators.
 5. The exchange between producers and users of the information constitutes another very important aspect. In the national scope, INEGI has organized and participated in more than twenty events that have allowed the necessary exchange among specialists, users and producers and between academics and the offices in charge of the statistics production.

In the international scope, INEGI has undertaken (jointly with UNIFEM and the National Institute of Women) six meetings on gender statistics in which officers from statistics offices, women institutes and sector ministries from the Latin American region have participated, as well as international experts on the different topics that have been discussed.

These six meetings have created spaces for reflection, discussion, analysis and exchange of experiences oriented to improve the production of gender statistics:

- Regional Seminar on Gender Perspective and Statistical Information Sources, September 1997.
- International Seminar on Statistics with a Gender Perspective, November 2000.
- International Workshop on Gender Statistics, November 2001.
- Third International Meeting on Gender Statistics, November 2002.
- Fourth International Meeting on Gender Sensitive Statistics and Public Policies within the Frame of the Millennium Goals, November 2003.
- Fifth International Meeting on Gender and Environment Statistics

6. INEGI officers have provided counseling in the generation of statistical information with gender perspective in Central America and have also participated in several Latin American meetings in order to learn from the advances and share experiences with other countries.

II. GENERATION OF STATISTICS ON EMERGENT TOPICS

7. Additionally INEGI, as the office mainly responsible of the generation of statistics of national interest, has responded to statistical information demands on emergent topics such as time use and violence against women.

Time use

8. Beijing's Platform for Action (1995) is the most important reference frame for the undertaking of time use surveys, as it establishes the need of countries' improvement in the collection of information on the contributions that women and men give to national economy, including paid work in the labor market and non-paid work undertaken in the domestic scope, with the purpose of showing the contribution of women in socio-economical development, and at the same time, with the objective of having empirical evidence that helps to elaborate estimations on the worth of domestic work, in relation with the Gross Domestic Product.

9. Mexico has responded to this international compromise with two surveys on time use. In 1996, INEGI undertook the first survey of its kind in the country: the **National Labor, Contribution and Time Use Survey**. This research work gathered information on the quite differential participation of men and women in labor, time use and contributions made by the income receivers to the household expenditure.

10. The results of this survey were of a great analytical usefulness for both public and academic institutions and for the exercises to estimate the monetary worth of domestic labor.

11. Using this survey, INEGI has published more than 40 basic tables and elaborated two publications:

- "*Gender differences in the contributions to the household and time use*" offers derived statistics on the differences existing between women and men in the use of time for daily activities and in economic contributions to the household.
- "*Time use and contributions in Mexican households*" analyzes the way in which men and women distribute their time for different activities of their daily life and the way in which they contribute economically to the support of their households. It also presents an *ad hoc* classification for the analysis of time use within the frame of domestic organization.

12. The second survey on this topic was undertaken in 2002: the **National Time Use Survey**, which had the fundamental purpose of giving continuity and improving conceptual and methodological aspects.

13. This survey was a module of the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2002 and its main objective was to provide statistics on the time that men and women 12-year-old and over, dedicate to daily activities; to identify and estimate the gender differences in the use of time at a domestic and social level; to offer inputs to contribute to the valuing of non-paid

domestic labor which is mainly done by women in the production of goods and services destined to the final consumption of the household members.

14. The observation units were the households in the dwelling. The analysis units for the generation of information were the people being 12-year-old and over conformed by the household members, the domestic servants residents of the household and the non-residents that helped in the household labor.

15. The conceptual frame of the survey was supported on national and international experiences and recommendations and was defined by a group of labor experts from the National Women Institute, UNIFEM and INEGI.

16. In order to collect the information, a questionnaire with predetermined activities in closed questions was designed and its application was direct interview with each of the household 12-year-old or over members. The topics of the questionnaire were structured as follows:

- Socio-demographic characteristics: relationship with the household head, sex, age and condition of physical or mental limitation.
- Condition of activity and identification of other roles.
- Time destined by the residents of the dwelling for different activities was organized in 17 groups:
 1. Work on the production on goods and services for the market, time for transportation to work and work finding.
 2. Education.
 3. Food preparing.
 4. House cleaning.
 5. Clothing and shoes cleaning and care.
 6. Daily shopping and organization.
 7. Animal breeding, flora and fauna recollection (only if it is not an economic activity).
 8. Leisure, culture and entertainment.
 9. Support to other households.
 10. Personal care.
 11. Support and care of physically and mentally limited people.
 12. Support and care of children and other household members.
 13. Bigger shopping: cut lery, linen, furniture, domestic devices.
 14. Services payment and paperwork.
 15. Repairs and building of the dwelling.
 16. Voluntary community activities.
 17. Other activities.
- Domestic activities for the household, undertaken by non-resident people of the dwelling.

17. The reference period for the collection of the activities and time spend was the previous week in relation to the day of the interview.

18. The first results of this survey were published by the beginning of 2004 and are integrated by a set of 52 tables with information at a national level. The data show the time that households and their members devote to different activities, considering the variables: sex, age, marital status

and educational level. It also contains data on the households that receive support in order to undertake domestic activities.

Domestic violence

19. This is a topic of strong concern for the Mexican government and civil society and needs to be known in order to treat and eradicate it. In this respect, INEGI has taken Beijing's Platform for Action as an international reference in which the following is stated "to promote the investigation, to collect data and elaborate statistics, particularly concerning domestic violence and related to the frequency of different ways of violence against women; and to promote research on the causes, nature, intensity and consequences of this violence, as well as on the efficiency of the applied measures for stopping it and repairing its effects".

20. In 1999, INEGI started the first research work on the topic and undertook the **Domestic Violence Survey**, in the metropolitan area of Mexico City. This precedent was the basis on which to develop the **National Domestic Relationships Dynamics Survey (ENDIREH)** in 2003, with a more solid conceptual and methodological frame, and adequate operations strategy, a careful treatment and processing and a timely generation of results.

21. The purpose of this survey was to generate statistics to know the dimension, characterization and prevalence of couple violence in Mexico and, in this way to collaborate to the development of investigations and public policies oriented to the attention and eradication of this phenomenon.

22. The survey focused on four types of violence: emotional, physical, sexual and economical and it tried to measure both prevalence and intensity.

23. The conceptual framework was developed by a team of expert researchers and its incorporation in the collection instrument was done by INEGI officers.

24. The topics investigated in this collection instrument were characterized by its amplitude and depth:

- General characteristics of the dwelling.
- Socio-demographic data of the household members.
- Couple life, number of unions and reasons of the separation.
- Family of origin of the couples.
- Parents-children relationship.
- Reasons and manifestations of the conflict.
- Current relation, regarding prevalence, frequency and intensity of the different types of violence.
- Work distribution in household chores.
- Participation in decision taking and level of feminine autonomy.
- Economical resources contribution for the household maintenance.
- Availability and ownership of the goods and resources.
- Personal freedom of women to undertake different activities.
- Opinion about masculine and feminine roles in the couple relationship.
- Availability of social resources to solve daily problems.

25. The size of the survey was approximately 57 thousand dwellings, with national representation and for 11 states.

26. The analysis units were the spousal nuclei and women, 15-year-old and over, currently living with their couple. The information was collected using a questionnaire with direct interview with a female interviewer. The reference period to identify conflicts was the six months preceding the day of the interview.

27. The undertaking of the survey was by the end of 2003 and the information is being done at a national level and for each of the eleven participating states.

28. By September 2003, the Basic National Tables and those corresponding to five of the eleven states (Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Chiapas and Hidalgo) had been generated.

29. It is important to state it has been possible to develop both projects thanks to the collaboration of the National Women Institute and UNIFEM.

III. OPPORTUNITY AREAS

30. It is essential to point out that the task of incorporating gender perspective in statistical production in Mexico is not yet concluded and that we are convinced and compelled to continue working on a permanent and non-stopping basis, in order to consolidate the achieved advances and work on the following aspects:

- To consolidate a wide system of socio-demographic information with a transversal and multidimensional gender perspective.
- To complement statistics with qualitative information so as to know opinions, perceptions, attitudes and values that remain in the imagination of women and men and that constitute the essence that reproduces socio-cultural gender patterns.
- To implement systematic gender awareness, training and research program at INEGI in order to achieve a complete institutionalization.
