Decision making within dwellings (two inquiries)
Decision making on statistical projects

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) conducts statistical projects on several topics. There is information about:

- Health decisions
- Reproductive decisions
- Social participation
- Aspects of economic organization in the household
However, it is intended to expand this information to other topics, such as decision making on renewable energy in dwellings.

In 2018 INEGI conducted the National Survey on Energy Consumption in Private Dwellings (ENCEVI).

The aim was to generate statistics to support public policies on the reduction of energy consumption and efficient energy use.
Methodological characteristics

- **SAMPLE SIZE**: 32,000 dwellings
- **COLLECTING DATE**: January-June 2018
- **OBSERVATION UNITS**: Selected dwellings
- **SAMPLING SCHEME**: 
  - Probabilistic
  - Two-staged
  - Stratified
  - Clustered
Within the perception content, there are two questions about making decisions to change technologies or fuels at dwellings.

The main interest is to identify who within the dwellings can make decisions related to fuels at dwellings, to focus support programs to adopt efficient technologies or renewable energies.

Appropriate informant: Person responsible for dwelling, head of the household or a person aged 18 years old or older who can provide the survey information.
11.1 At the dwelling, who would decide whether to change fuel for cooking?

### RESPONSABLE DE DECISIÓN PARA CAMBIO DE COMBUSTIBLE

11.1 En la vivienda, ¿quién decidiría si se cambia de combustible para cocinar?

*ANOTA NOMBRE, NÚM. DE REGLÓN Y NÚM. DE HOGAR, O CÓDIGO*

*PERSONA AJENA A LA VIVIENDA..............................98*

*NO CAMBIARÍAN DE COMBUSTIBLE..........................99 Y PASA A FILTRO 11A*

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Decision making questions

11.4 At the dwelling, who would decide if a solar water heater be installed?

The name and line number of up to two people who could make the decision can be recorded, in order to link with sociodemographic data.
Some results…
Change cooking fuel decision maker

The person who would decide about the change of cooking fuel is:

- Woman: 44.9%
- Man: 36.6%
- Woman and man: 14.7%
- Two persons same sex: 1.1%
Water heater installation decision maker

Otherwise, the person reported to make the decision about the installation of solar water heater is:
Responsible person for taking the decision to change cooking fuel by sex of the respondent

For changing cooking fuel, men consider more that someone else at the dwelling will take the decision, meanwhile women consider themselves for taking that decision.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents by sex and decision-making role.]

- **Man**: 43.3% Respondant, 6.5% Respondant and someone else, 47.8% Other dwelling inhabitants, 2.3% Someone else outside the dwelling.
- **Woman**: 66.8% Respondant, 3.9% Respondant and someone else, 26.0% Other dwelling inhabitants, 3.3% Someone else outside the dwelling.
Although it is *men* who make the decision to install solar heaters, the women who were asked about this decision, mostly self-appointed.
Respondent self-declared as responsible person for changing cooking fuel by age groups, women and men

By age groups, young men have a self-designation to a greater extent than young women.

![Bar chart showing self-designation by age group and gender.]

- 15 to 19: 0.5 (Men) 0.2 (Women)
- 20 to 29: 5.8 (Men) 10.6 (Women)
- 30 to 39: 15.7 (Men) 20.7 (Women)
- 40 to 49: 22.6 (Men) 24.5 (Women)
- 50 to 64: 26.9 (Men) 32.5 (Women)
- 65 and over: 16.7 (Men) 23.2 (Women)
Respondent self-declared as responsible person for decision about water heater installation by age groups, woman and men

Young men have a greater self-designation than young women.

As women get older, they start pointing themselves as the decision-maker.
From ENCEVI we can conclude:

- Changing fuel decision is linked mainly to women.
- Changing solar heater decision is linked mainly to men.
- The higher the educational level, the greater the self-designation as decision-maker.
- Number of men who reported not knowing what a solar heater is was greater than women.
- Older women respondent declare themselves as responsible person for taking decision about water heater installation and changing cooking fuel.
- Technical knowledge about emerging energy technologies have been a highly masculinized field, that is now open to women.
This information may be of use for public policies and to focus support programs to adopt efficient technologies and renewable energies at dwellings for both men and women.

By empowering both sexes with media and knowledge they can better achieve the goal of transitioning to clean energies.
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