

Consejo Nacional de Evaluación
de la Política de Desarrollo Social

Gender and Poverty: towards a system of indicators

5° Foro Global sobre Estadísticas de Género

Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes

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www.coneval.gob.mx

1

CONEVAL's methodology for poverty measurement in Mexico: background.

2

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

3

A few results.

4

Future work.

BACKGROUND

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**

BACKGROUND

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



POVERTY MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY

Figure 1

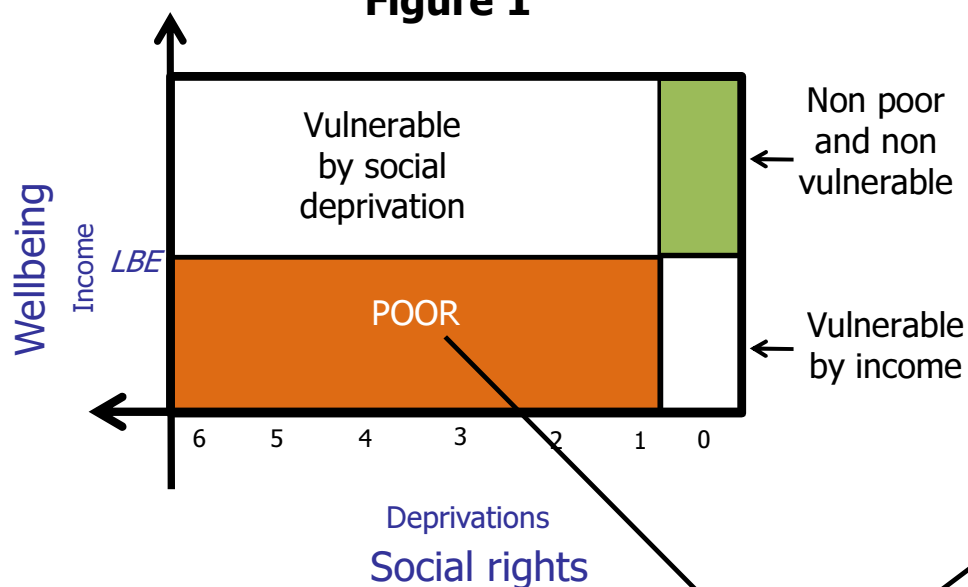
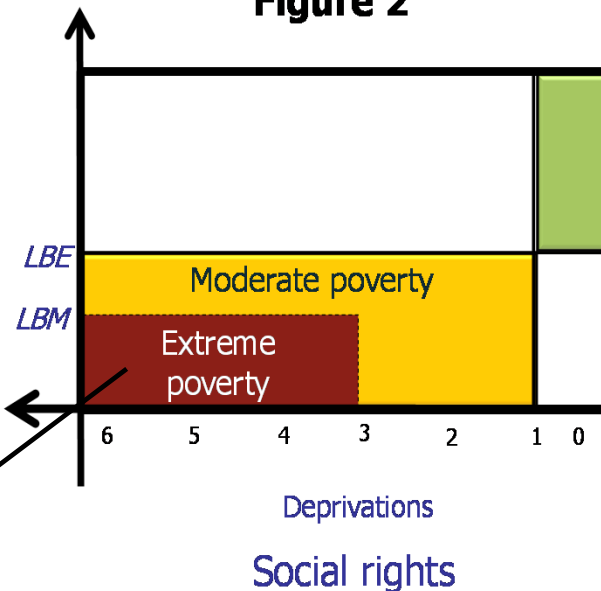


Figure 2



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

at least one deprivation

MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENT PROPERTIES

1

Disaggregation
by dimensions

2

Disaggregation
by population
groups

3

Comparability
across time

PERMANENT RESEARCH AGENDA

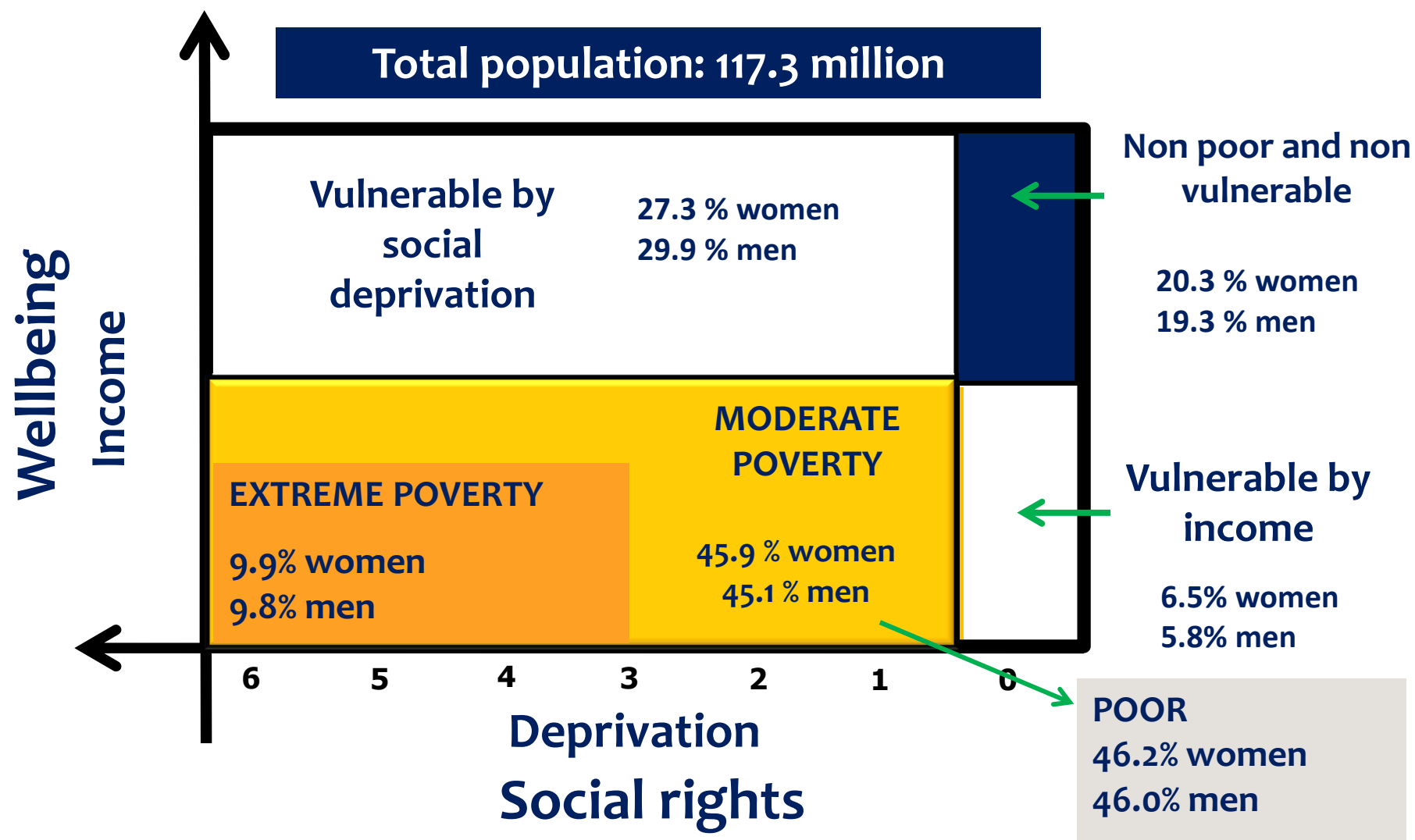
**Poverty
measurement**

**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



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.

MAIN ASPECTS OF INDICATORS

1

They keep a **multidimensional perspective** of precariousness (beyond income).

2

Disaggregation by sex. (Not enough but essential)

3

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

4

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

5

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

6

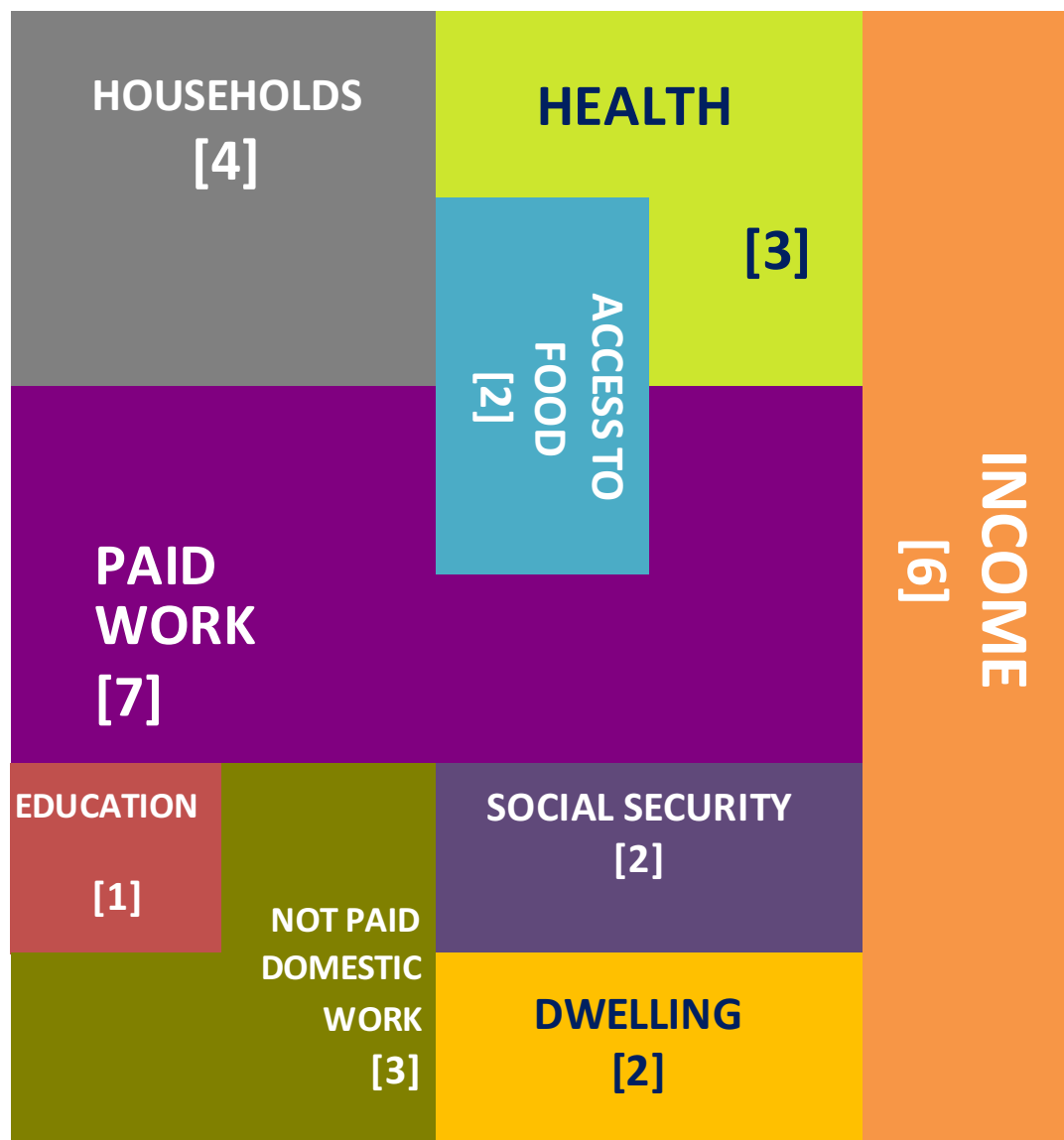
Indicators that cross information of **household arrangements and poverty with gender**.

- 30 INDICATORS
- 2 KINDS: *CONTEXT and GENDER*
- POVERTY MEASUREMENT DIMENSIONS
- 3 ADDITIONAL SPACES

FOCUS OF ANALYSIS

- 1 Acces to resources
- 2 Work loads
- 3 Household arrangements
- 4 Life course

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Source of information

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

Available information
for 2008, 2010 and
2012.

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
- ✓ Estimates for 2010.
- ✓ Conceptual discussion for every indicator
- ✓ Statistical appendix
- ✓ Graphs

PUBLICATION 2013

- ✓ 30 indicators
- ✓ Estimates for 2008, 2010 and 2012.
- ✓ Executive summary
- ✓ Statistical appendix
- ✓ Graphs
- ✓ Editable materials

SOME RESULTS

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The system of indicators shows that:

HOUSE HOLDS

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.

The system of indicators shows that:

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.



**PAID
WORK**

The system of indicators shows that:

INCOME

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 system of indicators shows that:

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.

**ACCESS
TO
FOOD**

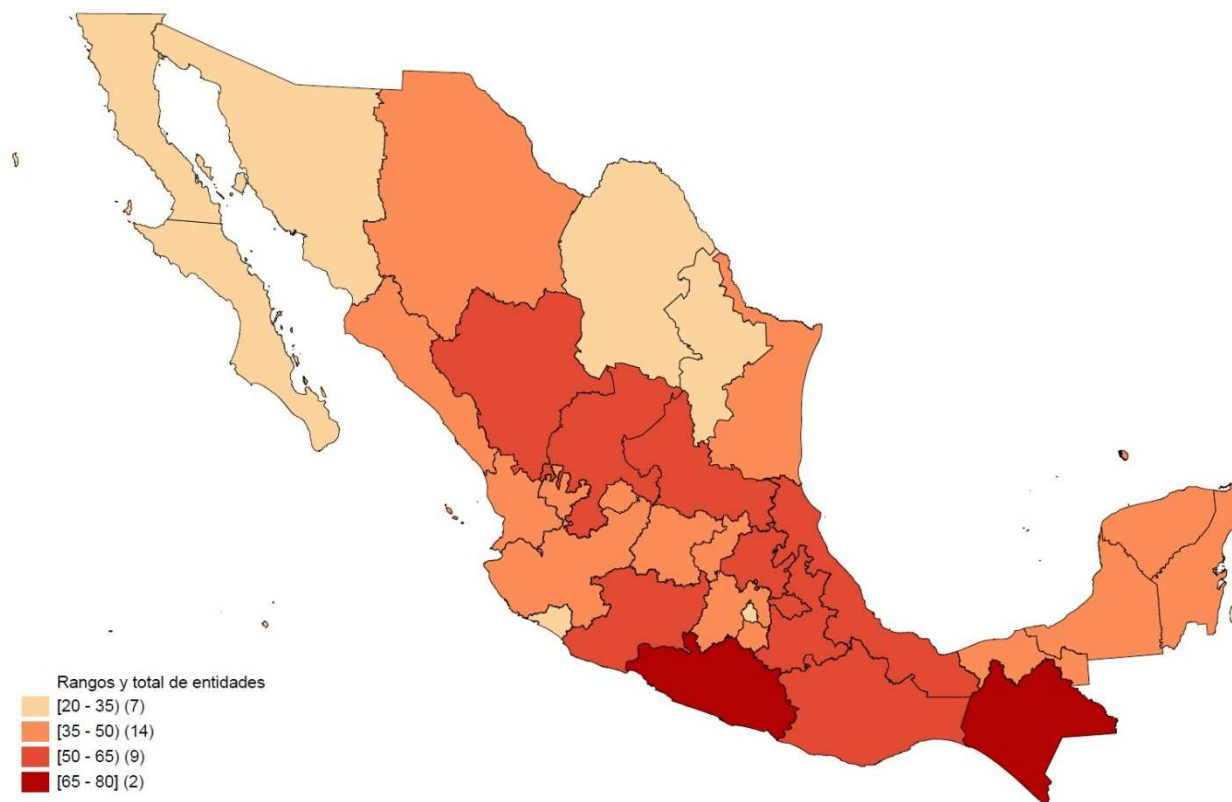
Among households headed by women that show food deprivation, **severe food insecurity is greater.**

FUTURE WORK



PROPOSAL

**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...

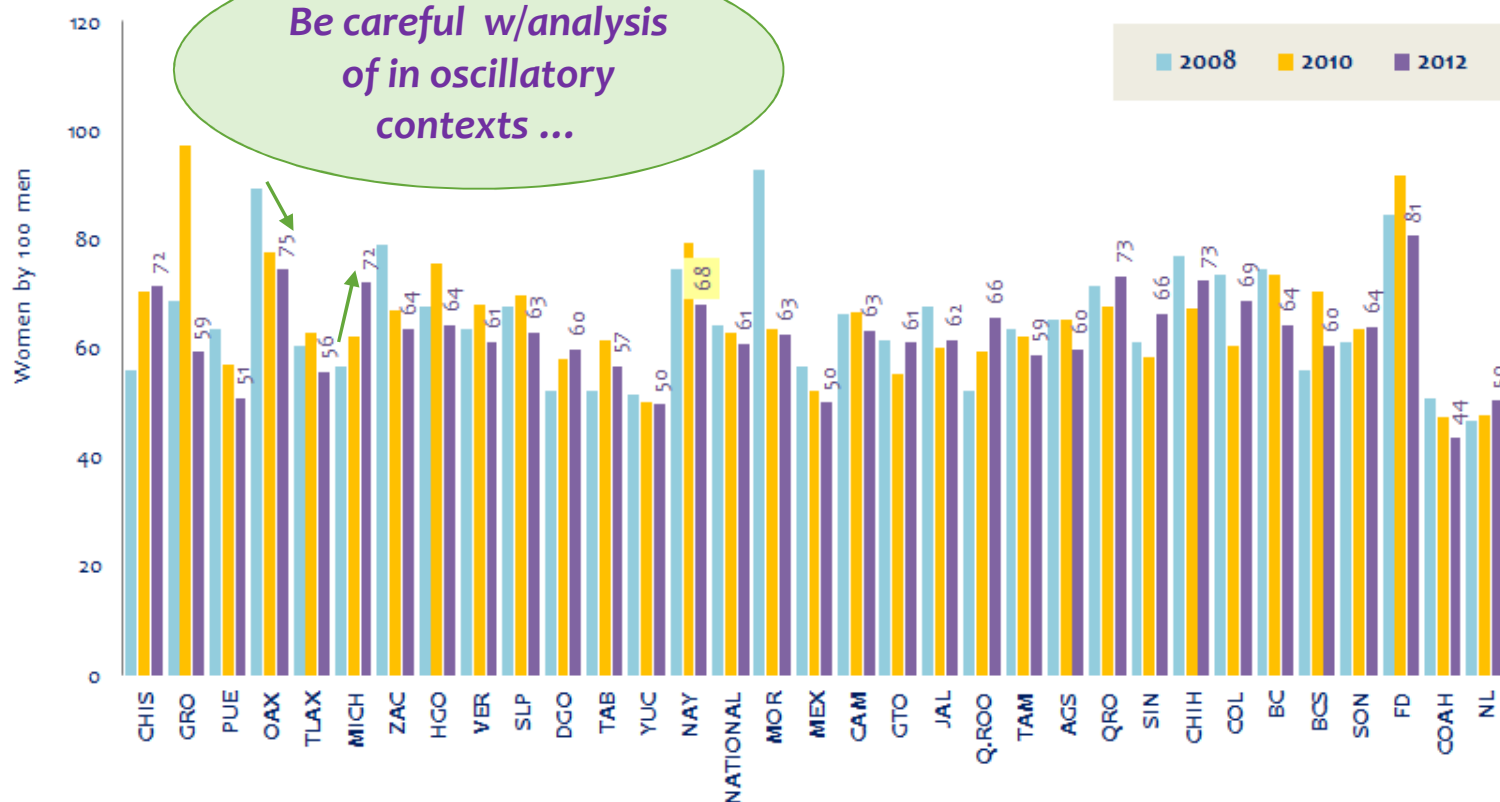
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Direct access to social security

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

*Be careful w/ sample
sizes of each sub-
population ...*

*Be careful w/analysis
of in oscillatory
contexts ...*

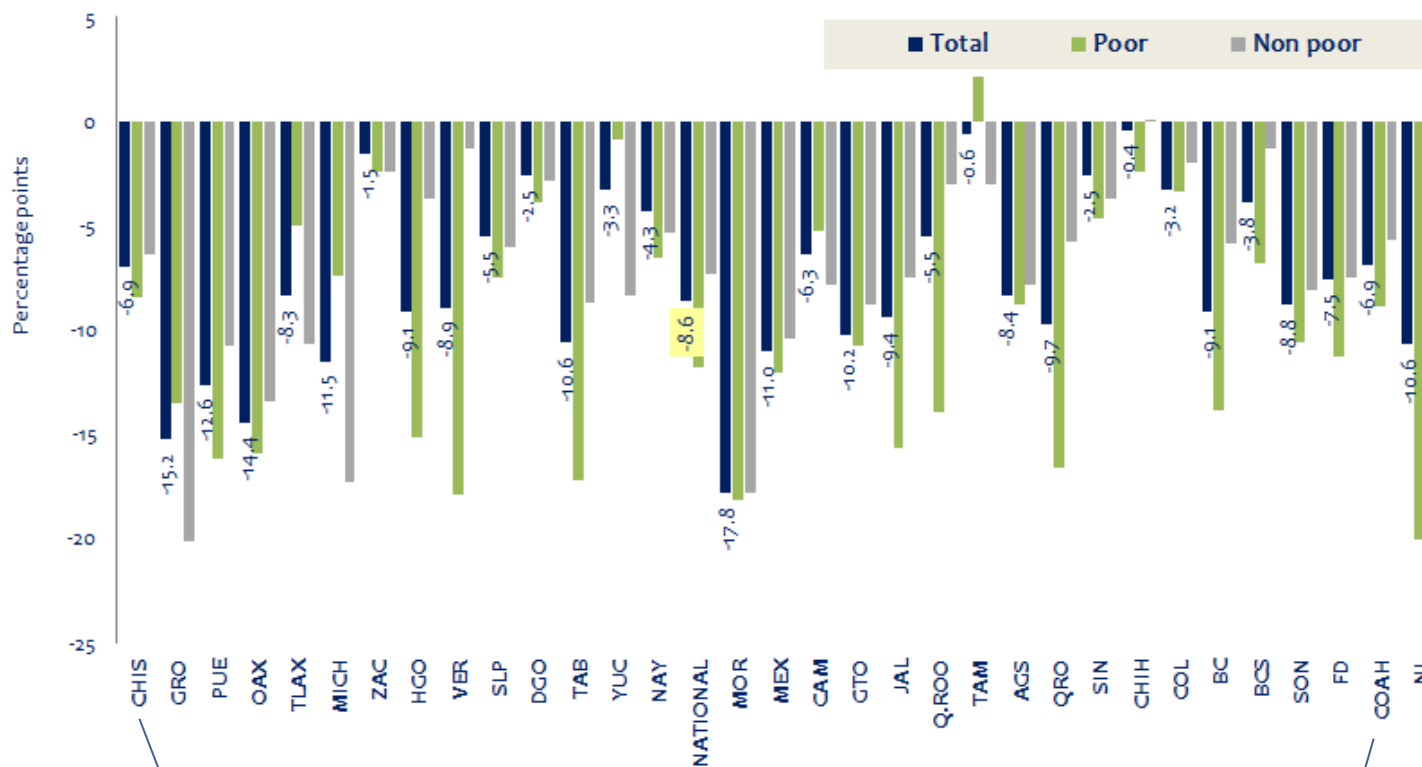


Source: CONEVAL estimates based on MCS-ENIGH 2008, 2010 y 2012.

Educational gap

*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



50.1 – 57.0

15.7 – 22.6

Source: CONEVAL estimates based on MCS-ENIGH 2012.

**THANK YOU
VERY MUCH**