THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE: REVEALING LINKS BETWEEN GENDERED PATTERNS OF TIME USE, UNPAID CARE WORK & OTHER DIMENSIONS OF LIFE

Joanne Crawford
International Women’s Development Agency
jcrawford@iwda.org.au

With contributions from
Kylie Fisk, IWDA
Sharon Bessell, Janet Hunt, Helen Suich, Mandy Yap,
Trang Pham, The Australian National University

Transforming the face of unpaid care work through redistribution, ActionAid Webinar, 23 November 2018
Women continue to bear major responsibility for unpaid household and care work, even as we do paid work.

The time and labour burdens associated with lack of infrastructure is often heaviest in rural areas.

A survey undertaken by Voice for Change in Jiwaka Province, Papua New Guinea, highlighted the slave-like burden of work as 'violence' and the most significant serious form of violence experienced by women and girls in Jiwaka.

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is endemic in Jiwaka Province, Papua New Guinea (PNG). Women experience multiple forms of violence both within their homes and in public spaces, and there are limited avenues for accessing the justice sector to seek legal redress and protection.

Voice for Change's community survey on VAWG is the first of its kind in Jiwaka Province. Over 2,000 women and men from 18 communities participated in community consultations which utilised images of forms of violence as a basis for discussion. This survey provides a wealth of information on forms and severity of violence experienced by women and girls in Jiwaka Province, barriers to accessing justice and community attitudes towards VAWG.

This summary provides an overview of the community survey methodology, key findings and recommendations to inform the efforts of the government of Jiwaka Province, donors and development agencies to address violence against women and girls.

**METHODOLOGY**

The community survey was conducted during August to September 2013 at twelve sites in Jiwaka Province by a Community Survey team made up of Voice for Change staff and members of the Jiwaka Women’s Rights Defenders’ Network in collaboration with Milir District Police.

Voice for Change saw the survey process as an opportunity to contribute to changes in community’s attitudes in relation to VAWG through participatory methodology which utilised community consultations and smaller focus group discussions to enable collective discussion and reflection. To facilitate safe spaces for discussion, each community was divided into four separate groups: males; women; men; young women and young men. Men made up 19.3% and women made up 44% of survey participants and there were also roughly even numbers of males (48%) and young (52%) participants. 71 cases studies were also collected as part of the survey process.

Violence Against Women and Girls in Jiwaka Province, PNG

The analysis used to make use images of forms of VAWG rather than verbal descriptions of violence to better ensure that the participants had a shared understanding of the forms of VAWG being discussed and to ground the discussions in the actual experiences of women and girls.

**KEY FINDINGS**

- Frequency and severity of forms of violence against women
  - Since marriage, life was never the same... her husband doesn’t do any simple thing. She works and works and says that old age is catching up too fast because of all the hard work. She does all the males chores as well. All her husband does is sleep all day and gambles in the night (camboy)
  - All community groups surveyed agreed that VAWG was taking place in their communities.
  - The most common forms of violence identified by participants were wife beating (57%), gang rape (34%), and violence against women instead of sorcery (10%).
  - The forms of VAWG considered the most serious in Jiwaka Province by participants were women’s daily burden of work (described by survey participants as ‘servitude’)(31%), ‘rape’ associated with polygamy (11%), drunken men destroying women’s market stalls and stealing money (10%), husbands taking wife’s money (9%), and wife beating (5%).
  - Significantly, male participants were more likely to identify violence in public spaces such as at market stalls, drunken men disturbing women in public spaces and gang rape as the most severe forms of violence.
  - In contrast, women identified forms of violence in their day-to-day lives within the household, such as being overburdened with work (nuptial as a result of polygamy and husbands taking their wife’s money, in most severe.

Images used in the summary ‘Voice for Change’ survey, unless otherwise credited, are from Albert Bo. Male beating girls and women are prohibited from world society rights.
Focus on money or a limited range of other dimensions (health, education, standard of living)

Use the household as the unit of analysis, so assume resources are distributed equally within the household – all members are equally poor or not poor

And poverty affects everyone in the same ways – regardless of gender (or any other characteristic)

So can’t reveal the gendered dimensions of poverty
We need to measure individuals

- Gender not yet integrated in how poverty is measured
- Household-level measurement masks the situation of individuals
- Within household analysis key to revealing disparity and providing a more complete understanding of inequality and poverty
- Wording of SDG Goal 1 requires a move beyond income-based, household-level measurement

Goal: To end poverty in all its forms everywhere
The research to develop the IDM was conducted over three phases. It began with participatory fieldwork in six countries with women and men with lived experience of poverty.
THE INDIVIDUAL DEPRIVATION MEASURE

Gender sensitive

Measures at the individual level

Interviews multiple adults in a household

Multidimensional: 15 dimensions
Material and non-material

Scalar: moves beyond poor/non-poor

Is not limited by existing data
OVERALL IDM SCORE
Each participant receives an overall score out of 100, which is the sum of the dimension scores and determines their level of deprivation.

DIMENSIONS
The 15 dimensions reflect the priorities of people with lived experience of poverty.

INDICATORS
Indicators selected are based on information easily and readily collected and draw on best current thinking.

QUESTIONS
Data for each indicator is generated by questions, drawn from well-validated surveys where possible.

LEVEL OF ANALYSIS
Individual-level measurement means data can be explored at any level of analysis.

DISAGGREGATION
Data can be disaggregated to show how various factors influence circumstances.

INTERSECTIONALITY
Data can reveal how factors interact to deepen deprivation.
REVEALING, QUANTIFYING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DEPRIVATIONS

1. Food
2. Water
3. Shelter
4. Health
5. Education
6. Energy/Fuel
7. Sanitation
8. Relationships
9. Clothing
10. Violence
11. Family Planning
12. Environment
13. Voice
14. Time-Use
15. Work
In Fiji some 91% of women reported exposure to fumes related to cooking and heating, compared to 65% of men.
Women on average were exposed to 1 hr 45 minutes per day of fumes related to cooking and heating, compared to an average of 24 minutes per day for men.
Women suffered health problems linked to unclean cooking and heating fuel at twice the rate of men (25% cf 12%), and these problems were more likely to be severe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity of health problems related to exposure to harmful fumes</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIME USE AND UNPAID CARE

Issues arising from participatory work
- The time burden of gathering essential supplies of water and fuel, including distances travelled
- The time required for household chores such as caring, washing, cooking, and other household duties, was also identified as a burden, falling mostly on women
- These time burdens create trade-offs, with negative implications for other aspects of life, such as the inability to undertake paid work and/or the loss of time for rest, sleep, or leisure

Literature on important aspects of time use capture
- The significance of work intensity and multitasking (Floro 1995; Offer and Schneider 2011).
- The care of a child or others (sick or disabled adults), and the imposition of significant constraints on the ability of the carer to undertake certain activities can be thought of as time ‘on call’, rather than as a secondary activity (Budig and Folbre 2004; Folbre 2015).
HOW UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK IS CAPTURED IN THE IDM

**Time use dimension**
- Time spent on paid and unpaid work
- Time available for rest, leisure and personal care
- Whether cared for a child under 13 while undertaking other activities
- The extent of multitasking undertaken

**Work dimension**
- Unpaid/domestic work burden (hours in a day and days in a week)
- Whether the respondent wishes to do less domestic work
- Hazardous conditions of unpaid work and respect and valued for unpaid work

**Water dimension**
- Responsibility for gathering water for the household
- Threats/hazards associated with gathering water

**Energy dimension**
- Responsibility for gathering fuel for the household
- Threats/hazards associated with gathering fuel
Voice
- Why did you not vote?

Health
- Why did you not access health care facilities?

Relationships
- Why did you not attend community event(s)?
- Why did you not make a contribution?

Work
- Why do you want to work less?
Primary aim is to understand labour burden, by measuring categories of time use, focusing on:

- work for pay and profit (including subsistence production)
- unpaid domestic and care work
- personal care and rest
- social and leisure time

Challenges in measuring time use via a multi-topic survey – but critical to resolve issues for gender-sensitive poverty measurement

Iterative changes to what is measured, how it’s measured and how it’s analysed to strengthen the approach while managing tension between accuracy and time to administer
Philippines and Fiji

- Results recorded in prepared tables in paper survey booklets, using a ruler & pen/pencil
- Time allocated in 30 minute blocks
- Recall over previous 24 hours for various activity categories
- Enumerators calculate daily totals for the times respondents spent on work and leisure activities
- Also asked about concurrent secondary activities, aiming to capture multitasking (eg, cooking + caring for children)
IMPROVING HOW THE IDM MEASURES TIME USE: CURRENT APPROACH

- Reached the current approach via a number of iterations
- Tablets for data collection
- Adapted participatory method to determine proportions of time spent on different activities
- 11 picture cards representing the broad ICATUS categories, respondents asked if they undertook any of the activities on the card on the previous working day
- Discs representing 24 hours allocated by respondents to activities; size of the pile representing the proportion of time spent on each activity
- Respondents also asked if they looked after a child under 13
  - Further details sought about ‘on-call’ time, to get at multi-tasking.
READYING THE IDM FOR GLOBAL USE BY 2020

FIELDWORK: 2018/2019
2018: Indonesia (completed)
2019: South Africa, Myanmar

COMPLETED IDM STUDIES
PLANNED IDM STUDIES

Nepal (2016/2017)
Myanmar (2019)
Philippines (2013)
Indonesia (2018)
Fiji (2015/2016)

South Africa (2019)
UNDERSTANDING WOMEN’S AND MEN’S ROLES IN ECONOMIES IN MELANESIA

The Economy is Like a Floating Coconut

We can think about the economy as a floating coconut made up of three parts. One part of the coconut is visible above the water and the other two parts are submerged under the water.

Above the water:
- Formal economic activities: wage or salaried work, producing goods or services for sale in a registered company, small businesses that pay government taxes and license fees, government office or non-government organization.

Below the water:
- Informal economic activities: petty trade, selling and exchanging products in unregulated businesses that do not have licenses or pay tax.
- Non-cash economic activities: unpaid work, volunteer work, community work, household duties (gardening, caring for children and elderly, household chores), reciprocal labor (I help you in your garden, you help me with your work, family sharing and moral support, family and community support, day care giving).

Women and men’s roles in the economy:

In every Pacific economy men and women of all ages play distinctive roles that make different but equally valuable contributions to household and community economies.

If you ask men and women to create their own respective coconut you are likely to discover that:
- Both women and men have very creative ways of putting food on the table, paying costs and improving economic well-being.
- Women often have access to more formal sector work opportunities than men, especially those who are able to travel away from the community.
- Women often undertake more day-to-day domestic work than men, especially in the household. Men seldom work on the income and seasonal.
- Young men often have fewer responsibilities in the household when compared with their sisters or girls of the same age. This can mean that they have a more leisurely life.
- Women and young people do not always have the right to make decisions about the money that they earn.
- Poor work households and communities together and put food on the table, it but tends to be valued less than cash work.

This means that much of women’s work is often undervalued.
Creating A Floating Coconut With Communities

**Purpose**
Create a floating coconut in your community or with a family to help:
- Understand the work that women and men, young women and young men do to create wellbeing in the community.
- Identify barriers faced by different groups to accessing economic opportunities and contributing in all three components parts of the economy.

**Materials**
- Sticks/notes, marker pens, 4 x floating coconut drawings

**Method**
1. Separate women and men, and then separately those that are single from those that are married or in a long-term relationship. Ask them to sit in separate areas so they can’t hear each other.
2. Ask each group to brainstorm any economic activities that they have done in the last week, writing down the activities on sticky notes. 1 activity per note. (economic activities include):
   a. Activities to make money
   b. Activities that contribute to the household but have no personal cash benefit (including creating goods for barter, growing food and collecting fish, etc.
   c. House, cleaning, and home-based work like cooking, cleaning water etc.
   d. Activities that contribute to community solidarity and well being but do not involve cash exchanges at all or only for non-economic purposes (creating goods for giving, supporting community events, voluntary childcare, labour in exchange for food or goods, fundraising activities, leadership roles, group activities etc.)

3. Explain the three parts of the floating coconut, and ask group members to place their sticky notes on the appropriate part of the coconut. Remove any duplicate slips.

4. Once the coconuts are created, ask each group to present their coconut to the rest of the groups. Prompt discussion:
   - What do you see from the coconuts about women’s and men’s role in each part of the economy?
   - How would you describe the type of work undertaken by women and young women, and that of work often undertaken by men and young men in each part of the economy?
   - Do you think there are differences between the work load of women and men in the formal, informal, and non-economic sectors? What are these differences?

5. Do you think that non-cash work in the household and in the community is fairly shared between young women and young men?
   - How does the sharing arrangements in the non-cash economy affect paid work for women and young men’s free time and availability to attend school, create or generate income?

**Sum Up**
- Both women and men have very creative ways of padding their household budgets, increasing cash and improving individual, household and community wellbeing. Women act across branches of households and communities together and put food on the table, but men tends to be linked with cash work. This means that much of women’s work is often undervalued, as they do the majority of non-cash work in the home. Women’s role in the non-cash economy means they do not always have the time or opportunity to access informal or formal work that pays a wage. However, they do not always have access to non-cash income to save for personal needs or to look after the family. More sharing of non-cash activities in the family and community can help formal and informal work, can mean better outcomes for the whole family.

**Key Message**
We can make decisions in our families and communities that increase and work opportunities in ways that can make life fairer for everyone.
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