

Individual Deprivation Measure

Knowing who is poor, in what way and to what extent



MARCH 2019

The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a ground-breaking, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty, developed to assess deprivation at the individual level.

14 TIME-USE



TIME-USE

Time is an important and finite resource, and time-use is highly gendered. Women do more unpaid work than men, and work more hours in total when both paid and unpaid work are counted. Tasks associated with caring for others, cooking and cleaning, and the collection of water, food and fuel for the home disproportionately fall to women and girls.

Participatory work undertaken to develop the IDM identified multiple time burdens associated with these types of unpaid household and caring responsibilities. They can have negative implications for other aspects of women's lives, such as undertaking paid work, time for rest, education, leisure or spiritual practice.

Unpaid care and domestic work is often invisible and seen as part of what it is to be a woman or girl. Although collection of time-use data was identified as a priority in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, it is not yet a regular part of national statistics collection in most countries. Collecting individual data about time-use using the IDM helps to make visible the gendered nature of time spent on particular activities.



L-R: A woman sits at her sewing machine; lighting candles at the local shrine; caring for a child at home. Alice Floyd / IWDA

TIME-USE AND THE IDM

Time-use is one of 15 key dimensions of life measured by the IDM survey. The selection of dimensions was informed by the views of over 3000 individuals with lived experience of poverty from six countries.

The primary aim of the time-use dimension is to understand total labour burden by measuring categories of time-use. Participants are asked a series of questions relating to three themes:

- Time spent on paid and unpaid work, including collecting water, fuel and other natural resources
- The extent of concurrent demands on time
- Time available for rest, leisure and personal care



By asking questions at the individual level about time-use, the IDM can improve understanding of how time is used by men and women around the world. It can show the extent to which certain activities (such as unpaid care work) fall disproportionately to women and girls and how this varies between rural, urban and informal settlements. Because the IDM collects information about 15 dimensions of life - including time-use - from each individual respondent, it can make visible how time-use is linked to deprivations in other areas of life, such as education, access to water and sanitation, energy/fuel use, or paid work.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS - TIME-USE AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Individual-level data about 15 key dimensions of life, combined with demographic and geographic information, can highlight who is deprived in which dimensions, and show links between deprivations. This detail can inform the development of targeted, effective policy. It can make the invisible visible, revealing patterns of deprivation linked to gendered roles and responsibilities in particular geographic areas, and provide evidence and insights for policy makers, program designers, advocates and development practitioners.

By understanding pressure points on women's time-use - such as the need to walk a significant distance to collect resources for the home - governments and CSOs can prioritise investment in systems, programs and infrastructure that will reduce women's time burdens and support gender equality.

TIME-USE, WATER COLLECTION AND EXPOSURE TO COOKING FUEL - OVERLAPPING DEPRIVATIONS IN FIJI

ENERGY/FUEL

In Fiji, IDM data revealed significant differences between men and women in their exposure to cooking fumes. Because they spend more time cooking for the household, women are exposed to harmful cooking fumes for, on average, 1 hour and 45 minutes per day, compared to an average of 24 minutes per day for men.

Women experience health problems related to fume exposure at twice the rate of men, and these health issues are more likely to be severe.

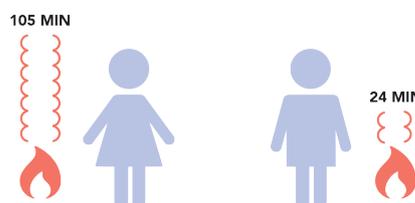
IDM data in Fiji showed that:

- Gendered responsibilities for cooking mean women are disproportionately exposed to and impacted by cooking fumes
- Gendered differences in exposure to fumes intersected with location to influence the amount of time an individual was exposed. Women in informal settlements spent most time exposed to fumes
- Women's exposure to fumes related to heating and cooking has serious health consequences

Without disaggregation, we see that people surveyed in Fiji are exposed to fumes related to cooking and heating, on average, for 64.5 minutes per day.



However, when measured at the individual level and disaggregated, we find women are exposed on average to 1 hour 45 minutes per day of fumes, compared to an average of 24 minutes per day for men.



2 WATER



WATER

The IDM study in Fiji also quantified the gendered relationship between time-use and water access, and how this varies with location. Primary responsibility for water collection in Fiji rests with women and children. In rural settlements, distance traveled to access water was up to 90 minutes each day. Walking a longer distance to a water source reduces the time available for other productive activities or rest.

POLICY PRIORITIES

The relationships between fuel/energy, water access, time-use and domestic responsibilities can highlight related priorities for policy makers. Combined with demographic information, this can inform more effective and gender-responsive public policy, infrastructure investment and social protection systems, and identify where integrated responses have the potential for real impact.

For example:

- Investments to improve women's access to cleaner cooking fuels and stoves, particularly in informal and rural areas, would reduce women's exposure to fumes and benefit their health
- Strategies that tackle social norms, to support greater sharing of unpaid care and domestic work

Access the Fiji report: individualdeprivationmeasure.org/resources/fiji-report-exploring-multidimensional-poverty-in-fiji/

TIME-USE AND VIOLENCE IN JIWAKA PROVINCE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

As a gender-sensitive tool for the measurement of multidimensional poverty, the IDM can provide a powerful complement to existing research such as the Voice for Change study on the next page. Time-use, violence, water, sanitation, work and energy are key dimensions measured by the IDM, meaning it can generate quantitative evidence about key challenges that dominate women's lives, such as those revealed in this study, and how they are related. IDM data can help to identify the infrastructure and other investments that can have most positive impact on the barriers and burdens shaping women's lives. By including dimensions that are particularly significant for women, the IDM can capture gender differences in deprivation, and highlight how these deprivations are linked to gendered roles and responsibilities.

VOICE FOR CHANGE COMMUNITY SURVEY

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is endemic in Jiwaka Province, in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Women experience multiple forms of violence, both within their homes and in public spaces.

Women's human rights organisation Voice for Change, based in Jiwaka, published the results of a community survey on VAWG in 2015. This was the first such survey in Jiwaka, and it gives visibility to the everyday lives of men and women in the Highlands area, and contributes to the evidence-base showing domestic work is disproportionately shouldered by women and girls. Over 1000 women and men from 12 communities participated in community consultations which utilised images of thirty forms of violence as a basis for discussion.

KEY FINDINGS

While many forms of violence were identified, labour burden and work-related forms of VAWG were considered among the most serious forms of violence by women participants:

- Women's daily burden of work – described by survey participants as 'slavery' (18%)
- Drunken men destroying women's market stalls and stealing money (10%)
- Husbands taking their wives' money (9%)

Women identified forms of violence in their day-to-day lives within the household, such as being overburdened with work and husbands taking their money, as the most severe because it is experienced so frequently.

In contrast, male participants were more likely to identify violence in public spaces and gang rape/rape as the most severe forms of violence.



VAWG – particularly over-work and financial exploitation – were seen as a normal part of life in Jiwaka. For women in Jiwaka, this constant fear of violence affects their ability to move freely, undertake economic activities, access education and participate in community life.

"Since marriage, life was never the same... her husband doesn't do any single 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 (cards)."

- A survey participant's story

"Women usually don't have the freedom to move around or exercise their rights."

- Young woman survey participant

STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JIWAKA PROVINCE, COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AND DONORS TO ADDRESS TIME-USE AND WORK-RELATED FORMS OF VAWG:

- Address VAWG as a priority
 - Introduce a cross-sector working group to develop and implement a VAWG Provincial Strategy and Action Plan
 - Support and resource local organisations and networks that support women and girls
 - Make information available about support pathways in public spaces like markets where violence often occurs
 - Increase participation of women in community decision-making and village courts
- Improve access to justice to meet the needs of women and girls
 - Prioritise rule of law and justice for women and girls
 - Introduce specific training for policy staff and members of village courts to change attitudes towards VAWG
 - Police should actively collaborate with and refer women to support services such as Voice for Change
- Adopt strategies to change community attitudes towards VAWG
 - Support a public awareness campaign to educate the community on VAWG, gender equality and where to access support
 - Promote respectful relationships within the household and encourage men's participation in household and caring work
 - Recognise that unequal and 'slave-like' unpaid care and domestic work is a form of violence which has a severe impact on women and girls
 - Target prevention efforts at community and individual levels, including men/young men

TIME-USE DATA IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

UN WOMEN AND THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

A 2018 report¹ from **UN Women and the Asian Development Bank**, *Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030*, notes that:

- 'Less than half of the countries in the region have collected time-use data at least once
- Only six have mainstreamed time-use surveys in their national statistical systems and collected the data regularly.²

Papua New Guinea is not currently collecting time-use data (for a list of countries and associated data, see <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/>).



THE WORLD BANK

The **World Bank** undertook a time-use and gender study in 2017: *Household Allocation and Efficiency of Time in Papua New Guinea*.³ The study aims to better understand labour dynamics in the agricultural sector in Papua New Guinea – with a focus on cocoa and coffee-growing areas – the first known study of its kind. Research was conducted in the Highlands region including in Jiwaka Province. Although the research 'did not address the underlying dynamics of intra-household decision making,⁴ it confirmed its outcomes:

- Men and women do not share the same activities or tasks in the household
- Women work significantly more hours than men overall
- Less of this work is paid, which reflects a gendered and unequal distribution of unpaid domestic work
- When paid and unpaid work is counted, women work on average 2.7 hours more per day than men in cocoa-growing areas and 1.7 hours more per day in coffee growing areas⁵

The study found that gendered education patterns are another factor influencing gender differences in time-use. In cocoa-growing areas, the number of years of schooling is positively linked to time spent in formal work, and reduces the time allocated to unpaid domestic work. The number of children increases the time spent on domestic work for both women and men.

The World Bank study concluded that intra-household decision-making that 'ignores the needs and capabilities of women ... leads to discrimination and inefficiencies. While certain characteristics,

such as education and age, explain gender differences in hours worked, they don't tell the whole picture. Even in the presence of more educated women, the average time-use gaps between women and men remain about the same.⁶

Women are frequently busy with domestic activities:⁷

Daily Household Work in Cocoa-Growing areas	Daily Household Work in Coffee-Growing areas
1.4 HOURS FOR MEN 5.5 HOURS FOR WOMEN	0.8 HOURS FOR MEN 3.1 HOURS FOR WOMEN

Women work fewer hours doing profitable activities:

Cocoa Field Work	Cocoa Processing
1.4 HOURS FOR MEN 0.5 HOURS FOR WOMEN	0.2 HOURS FOR MEN 0.1 HOURS FOR WOMEN
Coffee Field Work	Coffee Processing
1.3 HOURS FOR MEN 0.6 HOURS FOR WOMEN	0.2 HOURS FOR MEN 0.2 HOURS FOR WOMEN

IDM: MEASURING WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD

IDM can reveal the relationships between 15 key dimensions of life, including time use, voice and access to water, sanitation and energy/fuel – and how this varies by sex, age, disability and location. This makes the IDM a powerful tool for planning sustainable infrastructure investment that will help reduce gender inequality, and tracking its impacts. This granular picture can make visible barriers that are otherwise invisible and support leaders to leave no one behind.

¹UN Women, Asian Development Bank, 2018, *Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific*, UN Women, Asian Development Bank.

²Ibid, pp.18

³World Bank Group, 2018, *Household Allocation and Efficiency of Time in Papua New Guinea*, World Bank.

⁴Ibid, pp.17

⁵Ibid, pp. 5

⁶Ibid, pp. 21

⁷Ibid, pp. 20

individualdeprivationmeasure.org