

# Dictionary of GenLAC database indicators

## 1. Employment and skills

The indicators from this category are constructed according to SEDLAC's processing protocol (CEDLAS and The World Bank).

### 1.1 Employment

#### 1.1.1 Labor force participation rate

Economically active population as a percentage of the total population aged 25-64. A person is considered economically active if she is either employed or unemployed.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 1.1.2 Employment rate

Employed population as a percentage of the total population aged 25-64.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 1.1.3 Unemployment rate

Unemployed population as a percentage of the economically active population aged 25-64. A person is considered economically active if she is either employed or unemployed.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 1.1.4 Labor informality rate

Workers in informal jobs as a percentage of the employed population aged 25-64. Informal workers include wage workers who do not have access to social security, self-employed workers who have not completed higher education, and zero income workers.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 1.1.5 Weekly hours worked

Weekly hours worked in a paid job for workers aged 25-64, including all jobs.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 1.1.6 Distribution of employment by labor relationship

Percentage of workers aged 25-64 by labor relationship: employers, wage earners, self-employed, and unpaid workers.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.2 Income

#### 1.2.1 Average hourly wage

Average hourly wage in primary occupation, in 2005 PPP US dollars, for workers aged 25-64 with positive earnings and positive hours worked.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\* ) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.2.2 Monthly labor income

Average monthly labor income in all occupations, in 2005 PPP US dollars, for workers aged 25-64 with positive earnings and positive hours worked.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\* ) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.2.3 Gender wage gap (conditional)

Coefficient and standard error of the dummy variable *woman* in a Mincer equation, after controlling for educational level, age, region, and urban-rural area of residence, estimated using Ordinary Least Squares, based on the sample of all paid workers aged 25-64.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 1.3 Skills of the adult population

### 1.3.1 Years of education

Average years of education for population aged 25-64.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and marital status\*\* (married or not).

(\* ) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 1.3.2 Percentage of high-skilled adults

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 with a college degree.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and marital status\*\* (married or not).

(\* ) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\* ) “Married” refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2. Family, care, and time use

### 2.1 Gaps between spouses

#### 2.1.1 Age difference between spouses

Age difference between the man and the woman in a couple. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse).

Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 2.1.2 Education difference between spouses

Difference in years of formal education between the man and the woman in a couple. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse).

Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 2.1.3 Difference in hours worked between spouses

Difference in hours worked between the man and the woman in a couple who are both employed. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse).

Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 2.1.4 Percentage of the spousal labor income contributed by each member

Percentage of the spousal labor income contributed by each member of the couple. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse). Persons who do not report labor income are included with zero income.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.1.5 Percentage of individuals with equal or greater education than spouse who are inactive

Percentage of individuals with equal or more years of formal education than their spouse who are economically inactive, given that their spouse is active in the labor market. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in heterosexual couples (household head and spouse). Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2.2 Autonomy

### 2.2.1 Percentage of adults with zero income

Percentage of individuals aged 25-64 who do not have any personal income. Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2.3 Household structure and headship

### 2.3.1 Self-reported female household headship

Households in which the self-reported household head is a woman, as a percentage of households with household head and spouse aged 25-64.

Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level of the household head (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.3.2 Economic female household headship

Households in which the woman has a higher labor income than the man, as a percentage of households with household head and spouse aged 25-64. If both members have the same income, the economic household head is the self-reported household head.

Indicator available by number of children in the household (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level of the household head (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 2.3.3 Percentage of single-parent households

Single-parent households as a percentage of households where the household head is 25-64, excluding single-person households. A household is considered a single-parent household when there are children but there is no spouse in the household.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), and educational level of the household head (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 2.4 Time use

### 2.4.1 Participation in household chores

Percentage of individuals aged 25-64 who dedicate time to household chores.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 2.4.2 Weekly hours allocated to household chores

Weekly hours allocated to household chores, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 25-64.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (no children, with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

### 2.4.3 Participation in care activities

Percentage of individuals aged 25-64 who dedicate time to children and other household members' care, in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 2.4.4 Weekly hours allocated to care activities

Weekly hours allocated to children and other household members' care, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 2.4.5 Participation in childcare activities

Percentage of individuals aged 25-64 who dedicate time to childcare, in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 2.4.6 Weekly hours allocated to childcare activities

Weekly hours allocated to childcare, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 25-64 in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.



#### 2.4.7 Participation in activities of support to other households

Percentage of individuals aged 25-64 who provide support to other households, including housework and care activities.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 2.4.8 Weekly hours allocated to provide support to other households

Weekly hours allocated to provide support to other households, including housework and care activities. The reference population includes people aged 25-64.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), number of children in the household\* (with children aged 0-5, with children older than 5), marital status\*\* (married or not), and educational level (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) Disaggregation available for household head and spouse only.

(\*\*) "Married" refers to persons in formal and consensual unions.

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

## 3. Childhood and youth

### 3.1 Schooling

#### 3.1.1 Pre-primary enrollment rate (5 years old)

Percentage of five-year-old children enrolled in an educational institution.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household\* (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 3.1.2 Pre-primary enrollment rate (3-5 years old)

Percentage of children 3-5 years old enrolled in an educational institution.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household\* (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 3.1.3 Primary net enrollment rate

Individuals enrolled in primary education as a percentage of primary school age population.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household\* (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

#### 3.1.4 Secondary net enrollment rate

Individuals enrolled in secondary education as a percentage of secondary school age population.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household\* (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\*) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.5 Tertiary net enrollment rate

Individuals enrolled in tertiary education as a percentage of tertiary school age population. Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.6 Primary completion rate

Percentage of children aged 3-5 years above the theoretical age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary school.

Indicator available by gender (women and men), and educational level of the household\* (0-8 years of formal education, 9-13 years, 14 years or more).

(\* ) The household's educational level is the highest educational level held between household head and spouse.

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.1.7 Secondary completion rate

Percentage of youth aged 3-5 years above the theoretical age for the last grade of secondary education who have completed secondary school.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

## 3.2 Development

### 3.2.1 Early marriage

Percentage of youth aged 15-19 who are married or in a union.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.2.2 Youth neither in school nor economically active

Percentage of youth aged 15-24 who are neither in school, nor employed or looking for work.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Household Surveys.

### 3.3 Activities and time use

#### 3.3.1 Participation in care activities

Percentage of individuals aged 15-24 who dedicate time to children and other household members' care, in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 3.3.2 Weekly hours allocated to care activities

Weekly hours allocated to children and other household members' care, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 15-24 in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 3.3.3 Participation in childcare activities

Percentage of individuals aged 15-24 who dedicate time to childcare, in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

#### 3.3.4 Weekly hours allocated to childcare activities

Weekly hours allocated to childcare, including exclusive and non-exclusive time. The reference population includes people aged 15-24 in households with children aged 0-14.

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source: constructed based on Time Use Surveys.

## 4. Gender roles

### 4.1 Political

#### 4.1.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement “Men make better political leaders than women do”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “Men make better political leaders than women do.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

#### 4.1.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement “Half of Parliament members are women”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 that agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “Half of Parliament members are women.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

### 4.2 Labor

#### 4.2.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 that agrees with the statement “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

#### 4.2.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement “Men make better business executives than women do”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 that agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “Men make better business executives than women do.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

#### 4.2.3 Adult population that thinks that employers do not hire women with children

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 that thinks that the main obstacle women have in joining the labor market is that employers do not hire women with children.  
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

#### 4.2.4 Adult population that thinks that a team composed of men and women achieves better outcomes than a team composed of only men

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 that thinks that a team composed of men and women achieves better outcomes than a team made up of only men.  
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

### 4.3 Education

#### 4.3.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement "A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl."

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement "A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl."  
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

#### 4.3.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement "women have the same capabilities for science and technology as men."

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement "women have the same capabilities for science and technology as men."  
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

### 4.4 Family

#### 4.4.1 Adult population agreeing with the statement "If a woman earns more money than her husband, it is almost certain to cause problems."

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees with the statement "If a woman earns more money than her husband, it is almost certain to cause problems."  
Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.4.2 Adult population agreeing with the statement “When a mother works for pay, the children suffer.”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “When a mother works for pay, the children suffer.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.4.3 Adult population agreeing with the statement “Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (World Values Survey).

4.4.4 Adult population agreeing with the statement “Women have to work for pay only if their husband does not earn enough.”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “Women have to work for pay only if their husband does not earn enough.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).

4.4.5 Adult population agreeing with the statement “It is better when the man works and the woman stays at home”

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who agrees or strongly agrees with the statement “It is better when the man works and the woman stays at home.”

Indicator available by gender (women and men).

Source of information: Constructed based on Values Surveys (Latinobarómetro).