

Gender differences in home production and consumption in Uruguay

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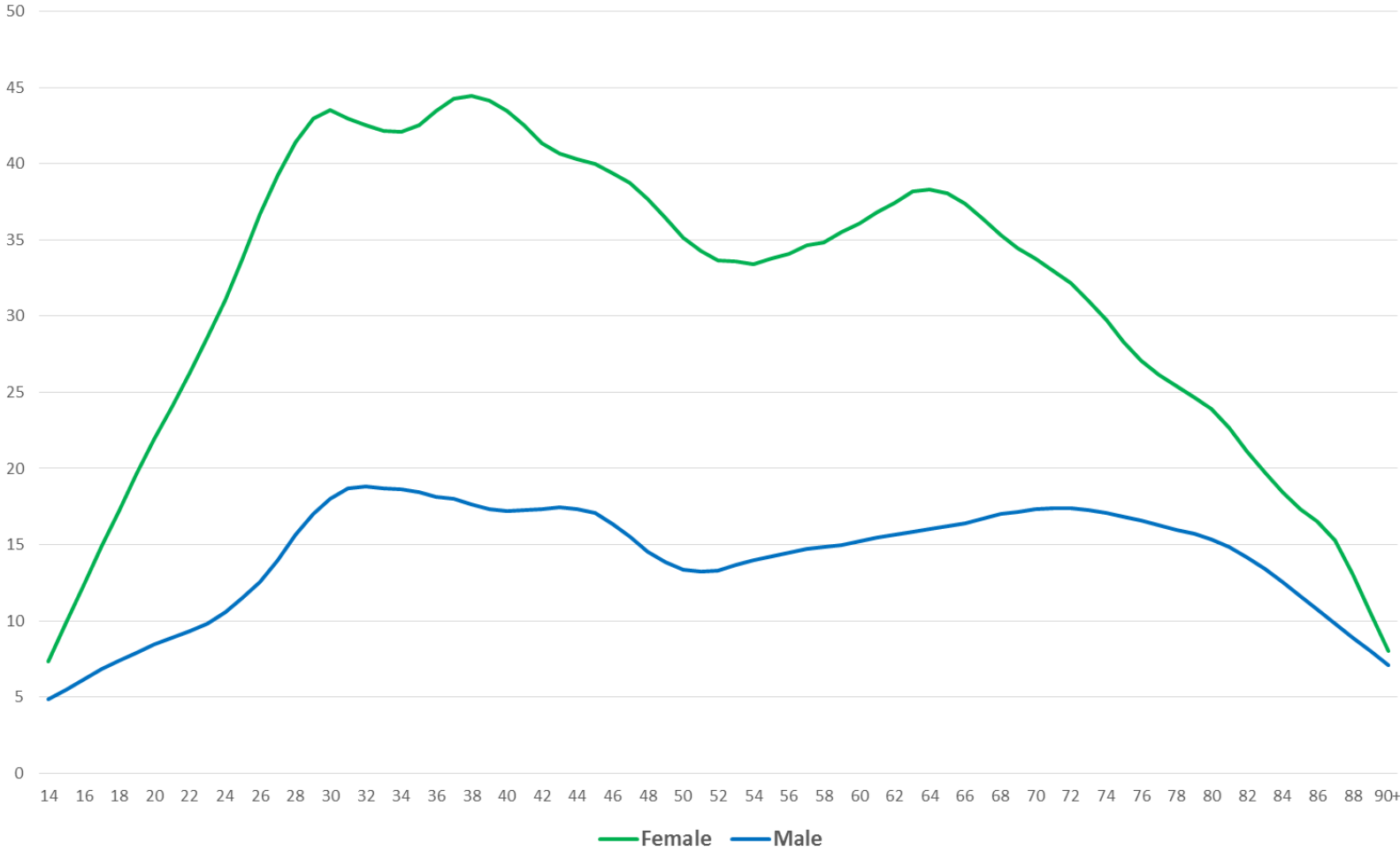
About Uruguay

- Ageing population structure
- XXth century:
 - Rise of women's education
 - Massive incorporation into the labor market
 - Decline in the fertility rate
 - Postponement in the age at first child
- Differences by educational level:
 - The entrance age to motherhood
 - Parity levels
- More recently: an increase in the incidence of divorce and lone parent household, and a decrease in extended households
- Work-family policies are poorly developed. The social protection system in Uruguay mostly focuses on early and late life-cycle stages

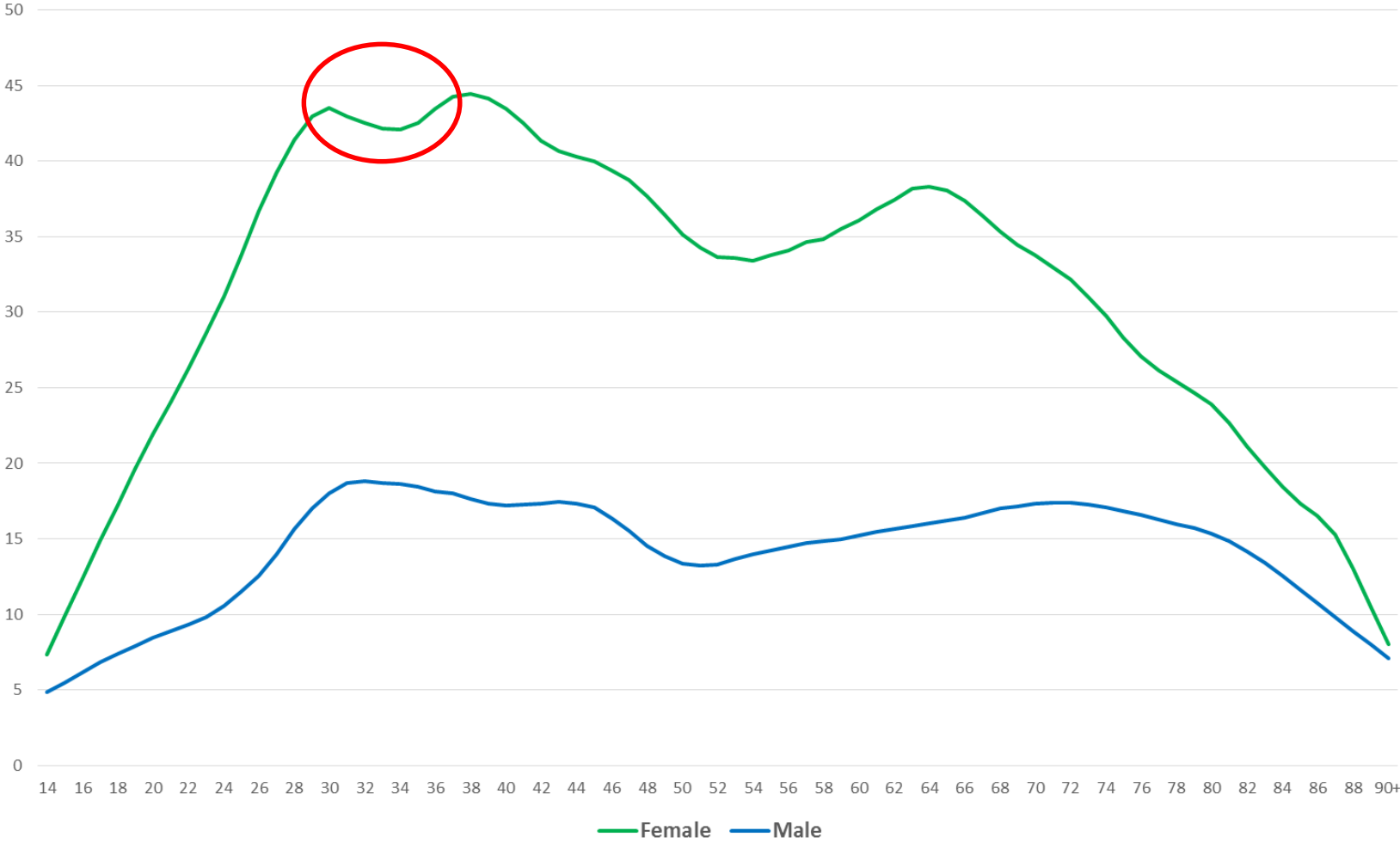
NTTA overall picture

- Home production is 32% of GDP in 2013
- Population over the age of 13 spends 24 hours per week on these activities
- Women: 33 hours per week; Men: 14

Home production (hours per week)



Home production (hours per week)



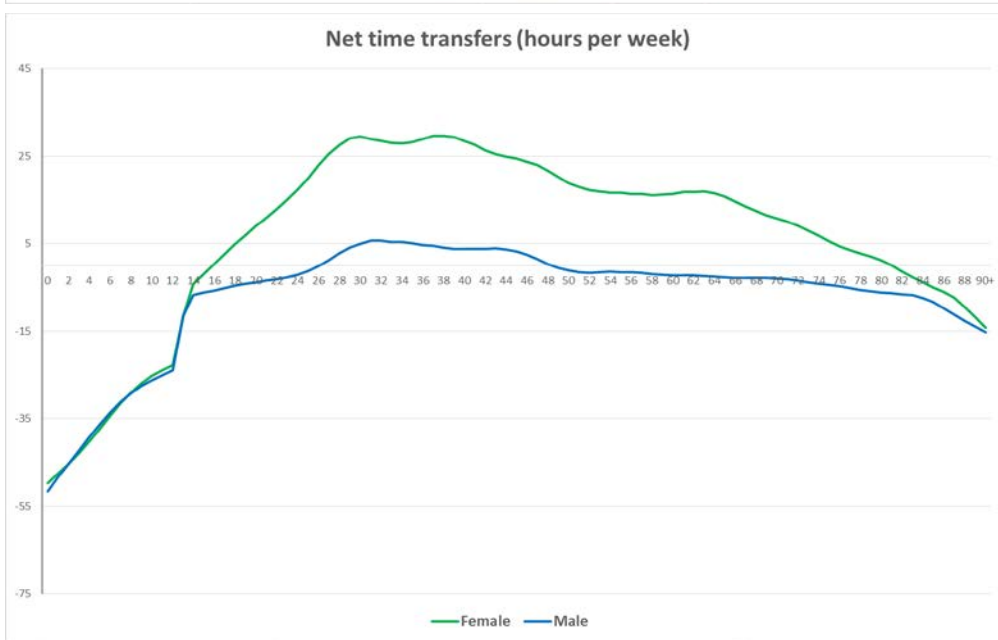
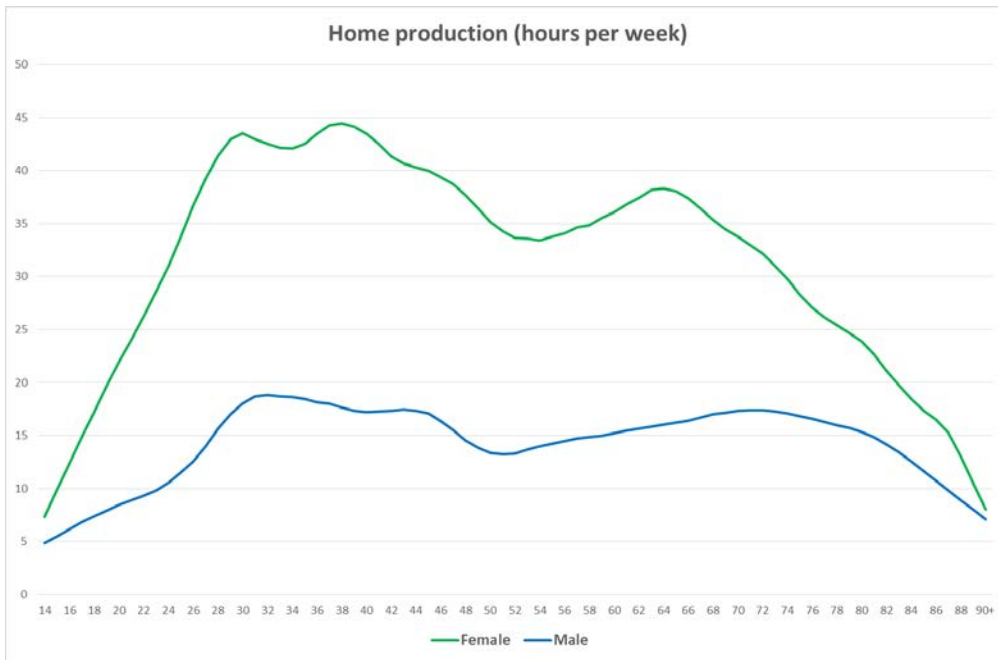


Table 5. Gender gap of time spent in home production

Age group	Gap in time units (hours per week)			Gap as a percentage of male home production	
	Childcare	Other activities	Total	Time units	Monetary units
All	4	15	19	133	127
14-19	3	4	7	105	103
20-39	8	15	23	157	150
40-65	2	20	22	143	133
66+	0	10	10	67	71

Source: Author's elaboration based on *Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (2013a).

Table 6. Distribution of time across activities and average price of activities

Activities	Distribution across activities		Average price	
	(%)		(price of women's childcare=100)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Childcare	22.7	24.7	100	99
Other care	7.0	10.1	117	116
Laundry	8.6	3.2	126	126
Cooking	27.8	21.4	144	144
Cleaning	21.0	9.9	145	145
Maintenance	4.2	13.8	138	163
Management	8.7	16.9	168	170
Total home production	100.0	100.0	132	136

Note: Childcare includes childcare inside and outside the household, transport of children, etc. Other care includes eldercare inside and outside the household, transport of elderly, other care and other activities in other households. Laundry includes: laundry, ironing clothes, etc. Cooking includes cooking, setting the table and dishwashing. Cleaning includes all home cleaning activities. Maintenance includes gardening, pet care, home repairs, etc. Management includes purchases of goods and services for all members of the household, payment of accounts, etc. Source: Author's estimates based on *Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística* (2013a).

Educational level (motivation)

- The decline in fertility was more pronounced for highly educated than low-educated women
- The postponement in the age at first child is not uniform:
Bimodal pattern

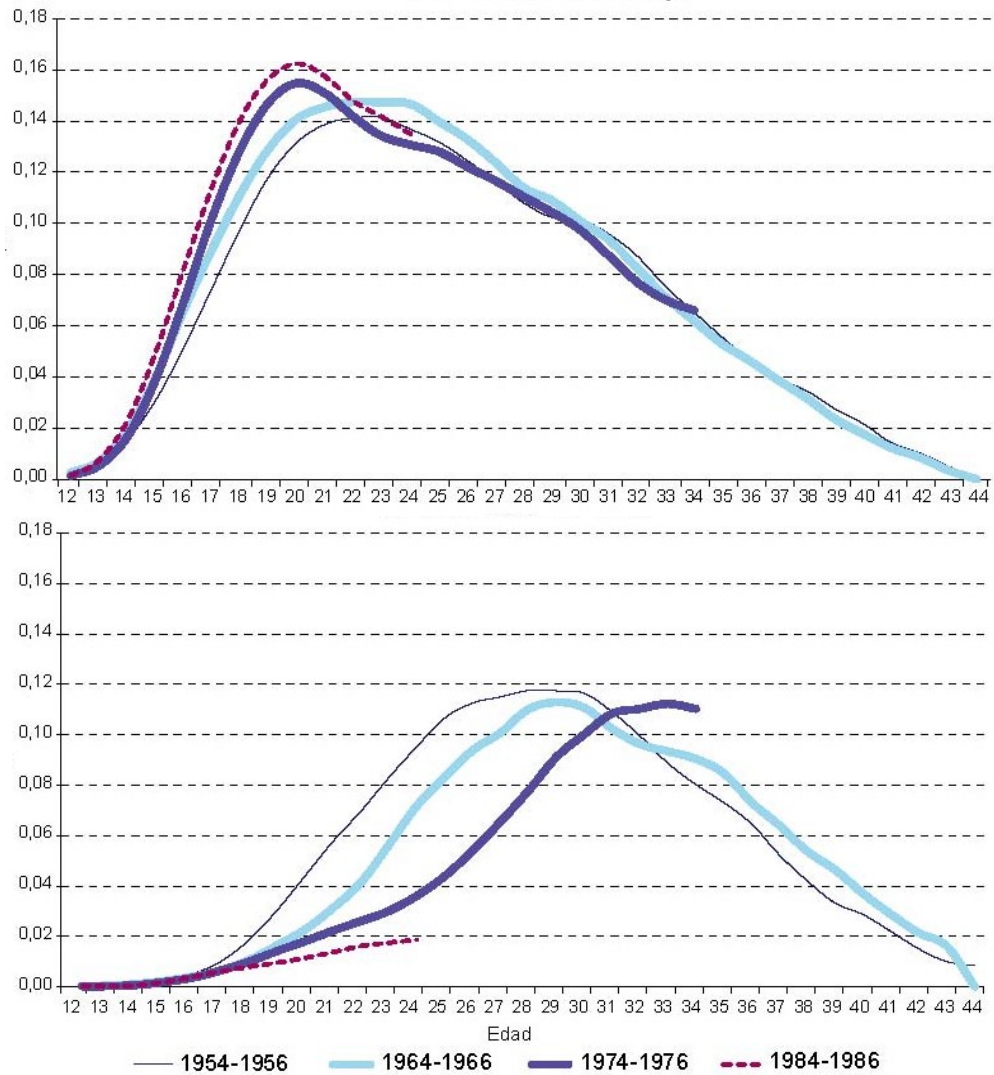


Figura: Probabilidad condicional de tener el primer hijo por edad
 Nota: *Arriba: nivel educativo bajo; Abajo: nivel educativo alto*

Fuente: Extraído de Mathías Nathan Nathan, Mathías (2005). La creciente heterogeneidad en la edad al primer hijo en el Uruguay: un análisis de las cohortes de 1951 a 1990, *Notas de Población* 100:35-60.

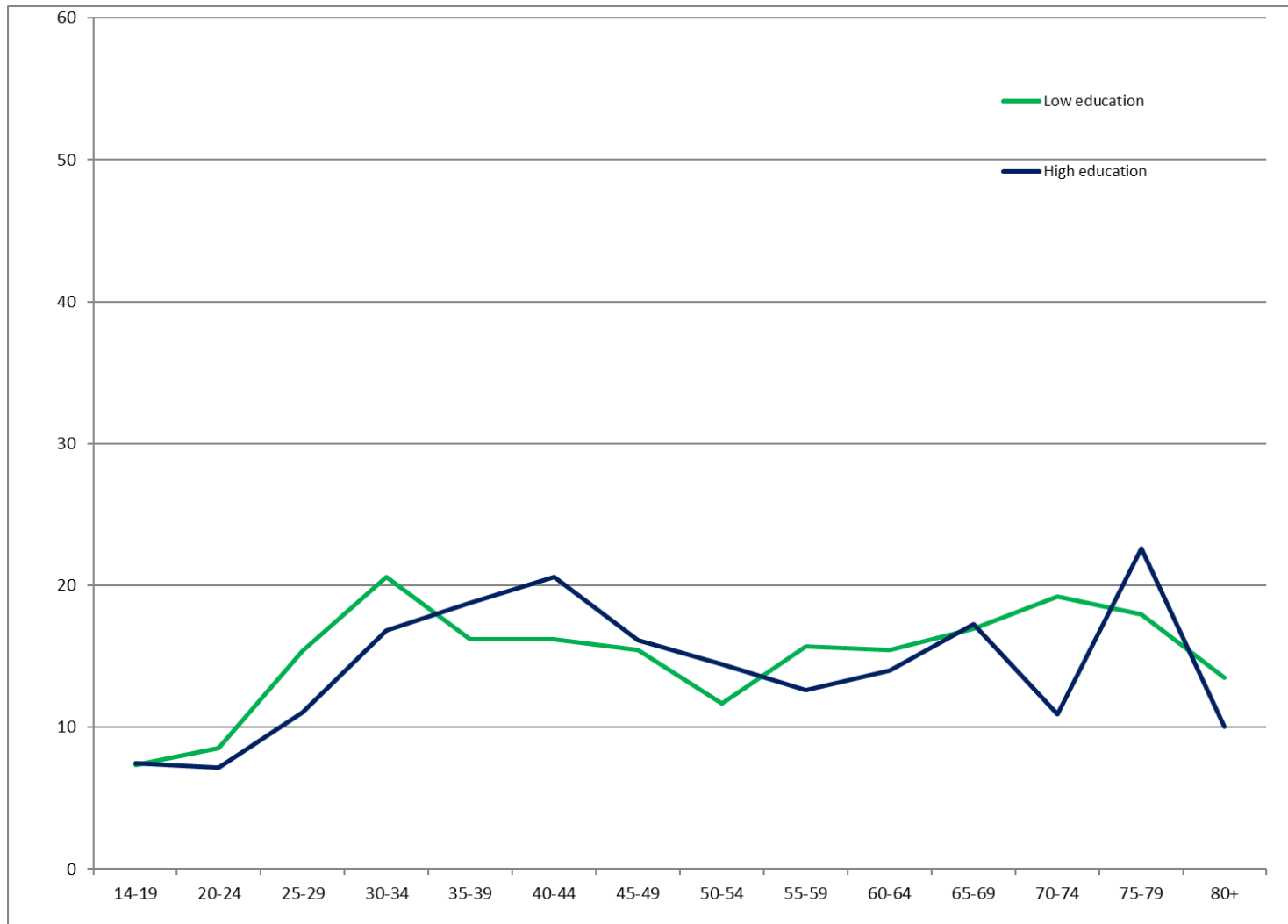
Educational level (women)

- Peaks of women's home production by educational level:
 - 25-29 for low education
 - 35-39 for the high education
 - This explains the two peaks in the overall average
- Unsurprisingly, home production (average and maximum) is higher for low- than for high-educated women (56 versus 43 hours)
 - Difference in the opportunity cost
 - Fertility rates
 - Hiring of domestic services

Educational level (women)



Educational level (men)



Educational level (men)

- Also in the case of men, we observe that the peak is reached at younger ages for the low-education group (30-34 versus 40-44)
- We do not find an increasing involvement of men in home production related to education
- The average gender gap is 21 hours per week for the low-educated population, and 16 hours per week for the high-educated population

Table 8. Gender gap by age group and education level

Age group	Low education level			High education level		
	Childcare	Other act.	Total	Childcare	Other act.	Total
All	4	16	21	4	12	16
14-19	3	5	8	0	3	3
20-39	12	20	32	7	9	16
40-64	2	22	24	1	17	18
65-	1	10	11	2	11	13

Note: The gender gap is measured as the average difference between the time spent by females and the time spent by males.

Source: Author's estimates based on *Encuesta de Uso del Tiempo*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, (2013a).




Why do we consider household type?

- Family-related decisions may be taken at different ages but regardless of the age, decisions reflected the household composition
- Household types reflect stages of life that entail different degrees of involvement with home production
- Contributes to highlighting the effect of children on home production
- Contributes to better understanding the link between household composition and gender gaps

Data

- We restrict the population: Head and his/her spouse (if any)
- We classify them according to their household composition:
 - living alone
 - couple without children
 - with children under age 18
 - with grown-up children
 - extended households
- We classify heads and spouses by household type and an age threshold at age 60
- The subsample accounts for 83% of home production, 80% when considering population under age 60, and 93% for population over age 59

Hours per week spent in home production

		Women	Men	Gender gap
HH heads and spouses under age 60	 Living alone	24	18	6
	 Couple without children	28	12	16
	 Couple with children	50	21	29

Hours per week spent in home production

		Women	Men	Gender gap
HH heads and spouses under age 60	Living alone	24	18	6
	Couple without children	28	12	16
	Couple with children	50	21	29
HH heads and spouses over age 59	Couple with grown-up children	34	12	22
	Couple with grown-up children	40	17	23

Hours per week spent in home production

		Women	Men	Gender gap
HH heads and spouses under age 60	Living alone	24	18	6
	Couple without children	28	12	16
	Couple with children	50	21	29
	<i>SINGLE PARENT</i>	42		
HH heads and spouses over age 59	Couple with grown-up children	34	12	22
	Couple with grown-up children	40	17	23

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	<i>SINGLE PARENT</i>	30	15	14
	Couple without children	34	14	20
	Living alone	28	20	8

Conclusions

- Gender difference in home production, distribution of tasks, surplus length and magnitude
- Education:
 - gender difference: Decreases women's home production but not men's
 - delay of involvement
- Household type:
 - living as a couple: increases women's home production; decreases men's
 - women's home production is higher than men's even when single
 - grown-up children's involvement in home production is greater for those who live with one parent rather than two parents