NTA presentation

Hello. In my presentation today I will be talking about how the need for unpaid care work, and the way those needs are met vary across the household life cycle

**Motivation**

By now, thanks to the CWW project, we all know that women do more UCW than men, and that this happens throughout the whole life cycle.

This, along with the monetary imputation of the unpaid work that women do, has been a very important contribution of the CWW project towards recognizing the value of women’s work throughout the world.

It is fairly well recognized now that to decrease the gender gap in unpaid work and labor market participation, it is necessary not only to Recognize, but also to reduce and redistribute unpaid care work.

In order to do this, it is necessary to:

1. Acknowledge that UCW is done by individuals in different life cycle stages, not only by the household head and its partner – most research on gender inequalities tends to focus on this select group
2. Recognize that the amount and type of UCW needed within the household depends on the life cycle stage of the household itself, and on the individuals who are available to contribute. The redistribute part of the RRR equation calls for equal share of UC and domestic work so that boys and men share this equally with women and girls. This needs to
3. Understand how UCW is distributed within the household (again, beyond the household head and its spouse), to know where we are departing from, and what may need to be changed.

**In this presentation**

I try to contribute to this agenda, by showing:

* How Individuals’ contribution to UCW varies across the individual and household life cycle in Mexico
* Within household general and gender inequalities

Definition of individual and household life cycle stages

* Household life cycle stage is defined in terms of the household head and its spouse. The categories are somewhat hierarchical:
	+ They do not have small children and the head is younger than 60 y.o. They have children 0 to 14 (and can also have older children)
	+ No children younger than 20, and head is younger than 60
	+ Household head is 60 years or older and there are no young children in the household
* Important to notice that there may always be children and elderly in need of care in the household
* In terms of the types of individuals analyzed, they are defined in terms of their relationship to the household head and their sex.

**An example:**

This is to show that what I am estimating is the average contribution of all household members with of a certain contribution, across households.

To explain to estimate the share of housework done by female children aged 15 to 29 years old, first I estimate the time that each individuals contribute to housework each household. Then I estimate the total done, within each household, by female children 15 to 29 years old, and divide it by the total housework done in the household. That gives me the share of the work done by female children 15 to 29 years old, within each household. I finally average that across all households in the sample.

**Figure housework**

See as, expected a gendered pattern. Female members do more work than male members

But we also see variations in the contribution of the household members, depending on the household life cycle stage, and the characteristics of the individual.

In all households, most of the housework is done by the female head or spouse (between 49% and 60%)

In households with young children aged 15 to 29, female children aged 15 to 29 do 20%, whereas in households where the head is 60 or older, female children aged 30 and more do 15%

**Childcare (slides 7 and 8)**

In households with children 0 to 14, women do 65% of the household, male heads do 20% and female young children do 7%.

But those are not the only kind of households that have children who need for care. When we look at all the household types, two things to notice:

Female members always contribute more than men, and

Always there are different types of female members contributing.

 **Eldercare**

The organization of eldercare shows greater sharing across individuals, as well as greater participation of men. For example, in households were all children are grown up, the male head of the household does 53% of care, whereas the female head does 27%. The rest is distributed among male and female children, with male children doing more.

**Summing up**

* In general, women do more UCW than men
	+ Contrary to what is assumed in the literature, not all UCW are done by the head and its spouse
	+ Disregarding intrahousehold distribution of UCW may lead to Ignoring the contribution of children and other household members
	+ Underestimating the inequality across genders
	+ Not recognizing the instances when men contribute