

From variations in time use to variations in economic contributions: The case of Mexico

Estela Rivero

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Objective

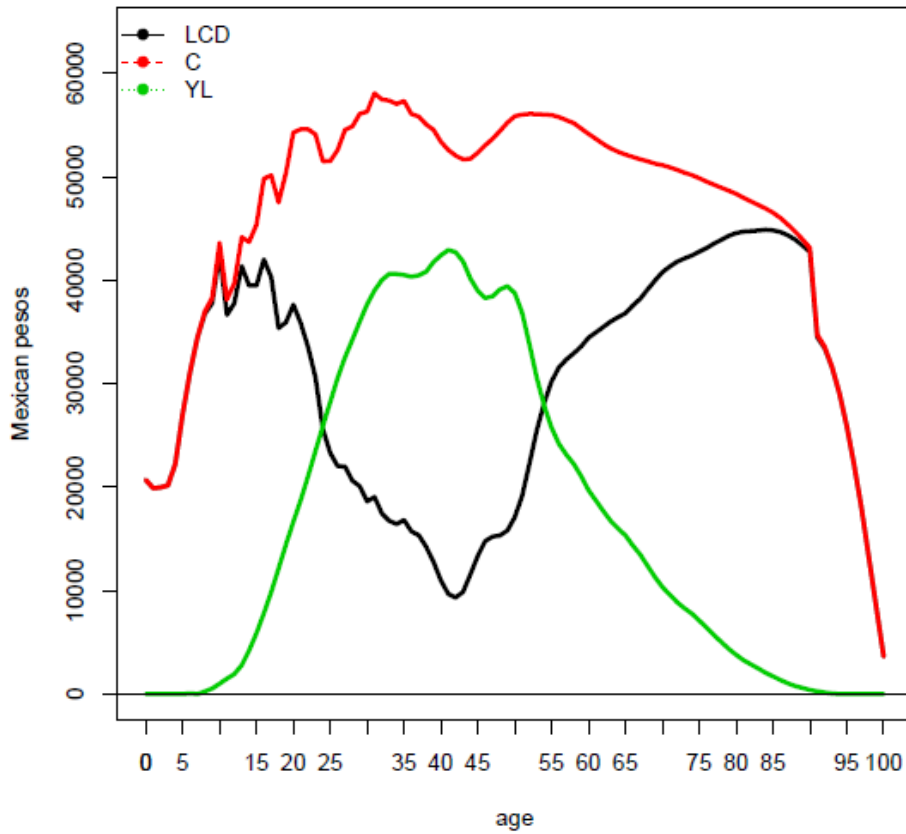
- Show the policy and methodological implications of the heterogeneity in time use of patterns in men and women's economic contribution as estimated by the NTTA

Relevance

- NTTAs: More sensitive to gender and able to show women's contribution as they incorporate other productive activities

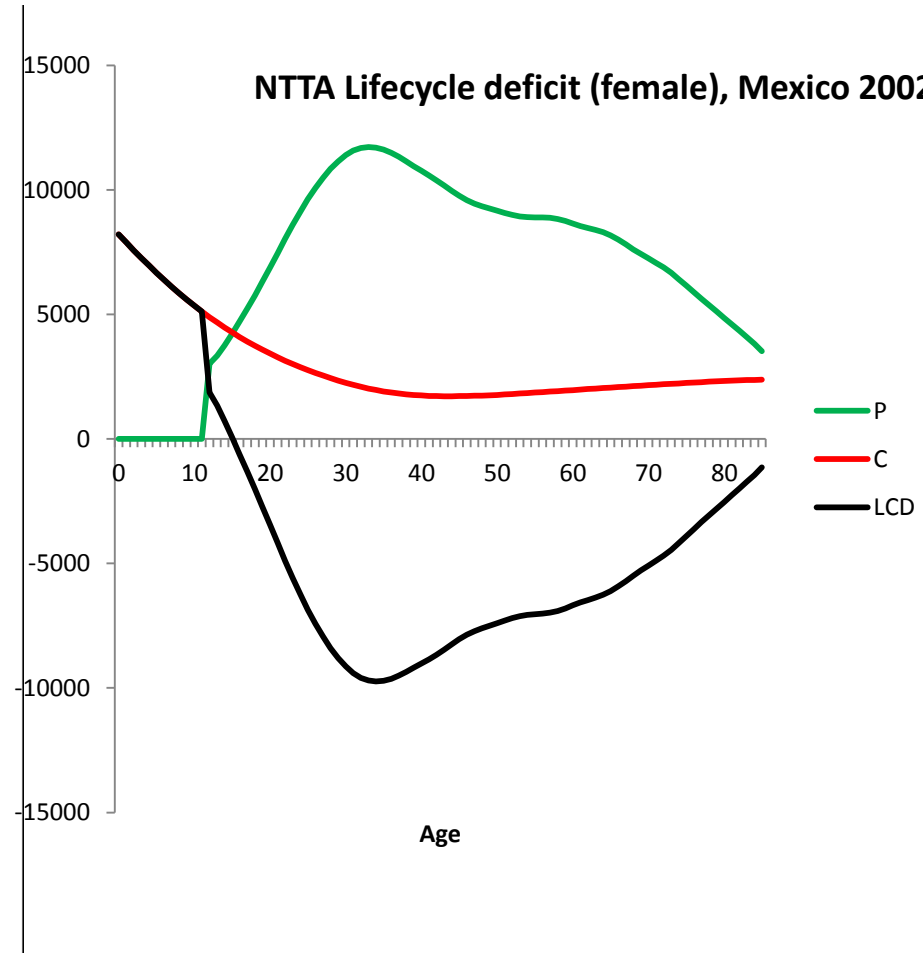
Female LCD curves

Lifecycle deficit (female), Mexico 2002



LCD=-2'232,840 pesos

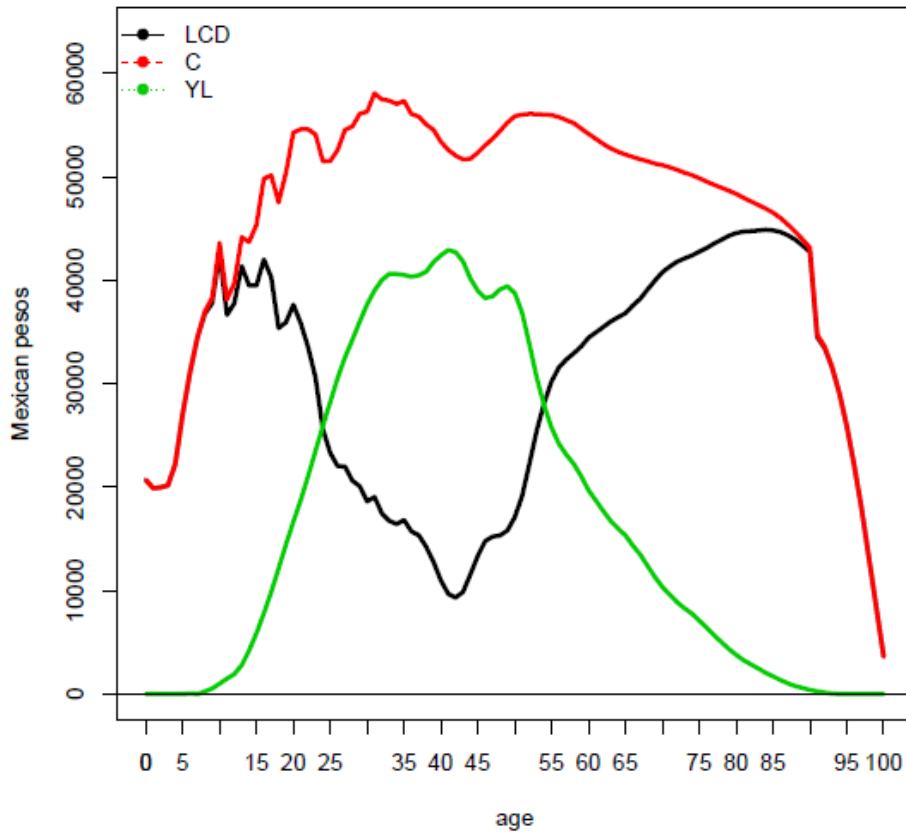
NTTA Lifecycle deficit (female), Mexico 2002



LCD=306,339 pesos

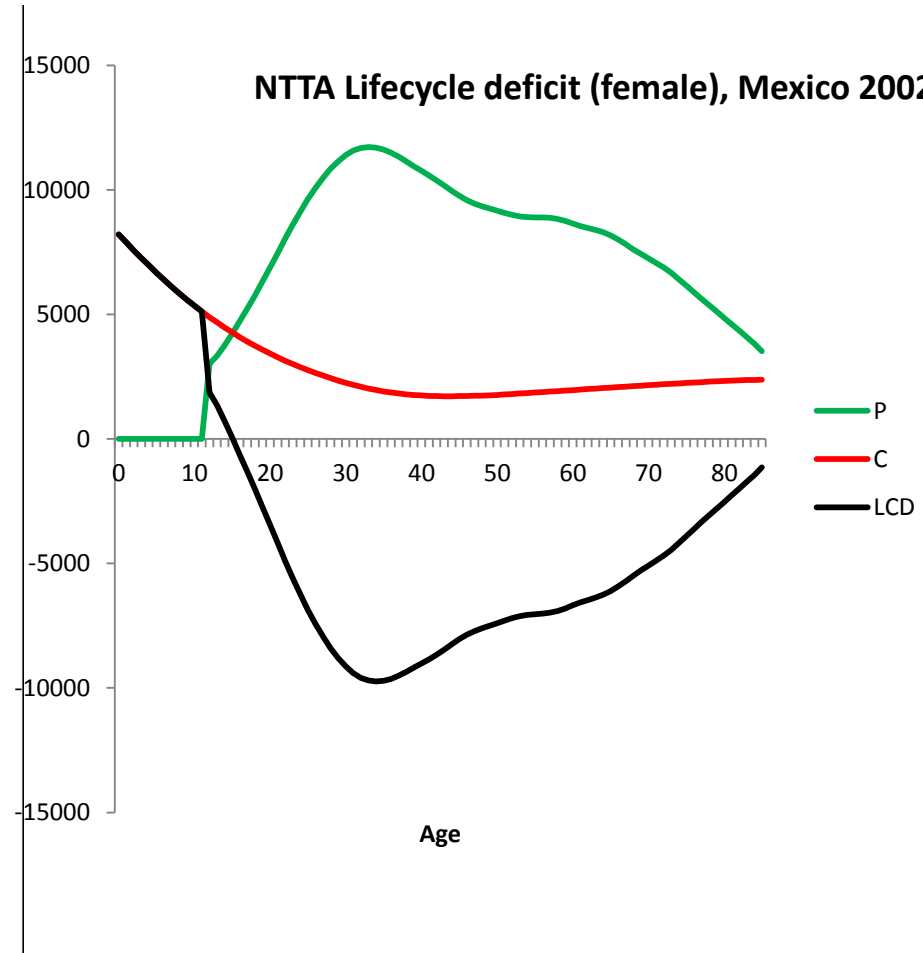
Female LCD curves

Lifecycle deficit (female), Mexico 2002



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NTTA Lifecycle deficit (female), Mexico 2002

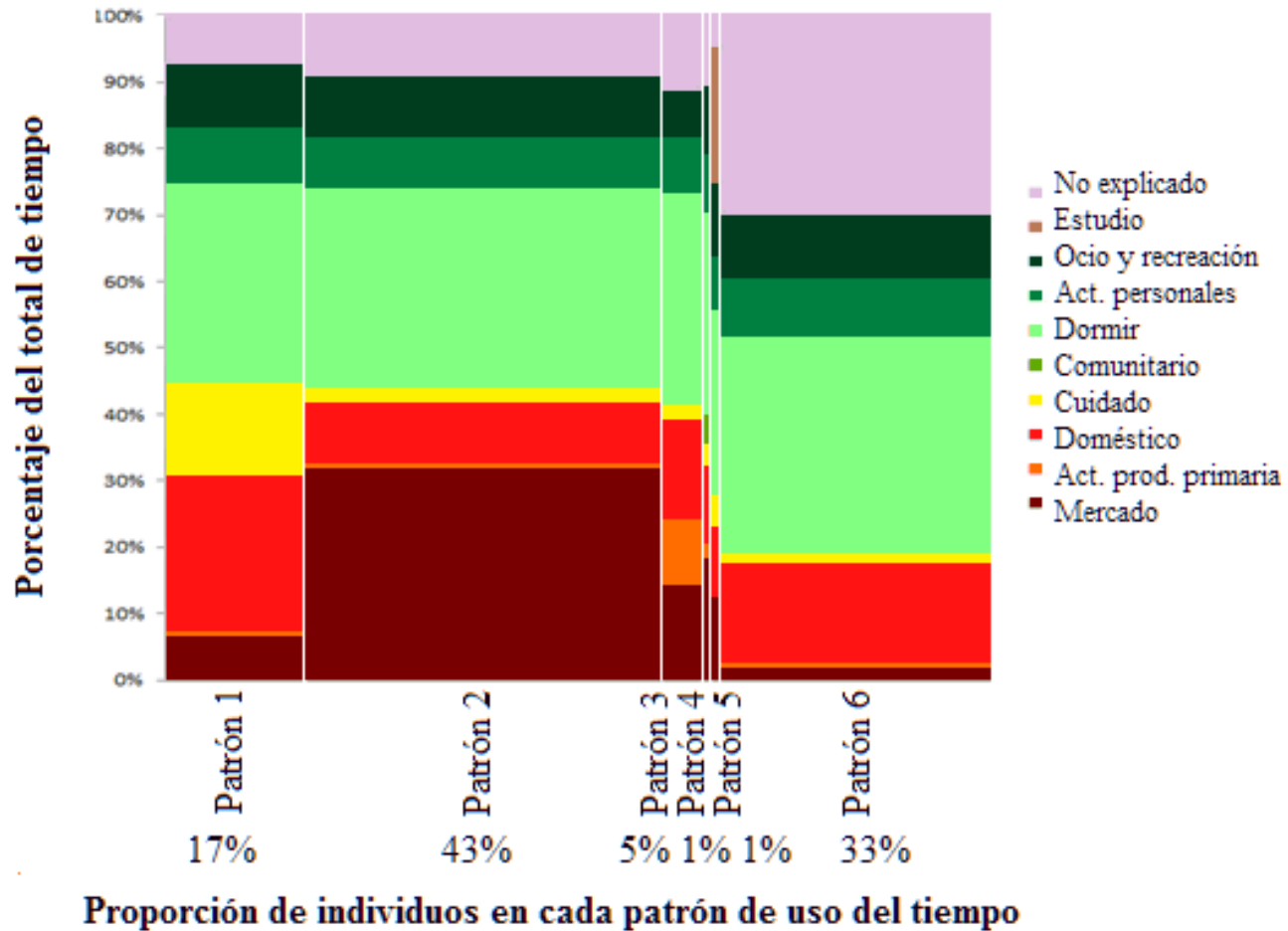


LCD=306,339 pesos

Relevance (2)

- Heterogeneity:
- Men and women do not all follow the same time use patterns (Hernández Jabalera and Rivero 2013)
- Variations depend on sex, marital status, school attainment, number of dependents on hhld
- Educated men contribute more to household work (García and Oliveira 2004)
- Men contribute to caregiving when there is no one else in the household (Rivero 2010)

Time use patterns, individuals who are older than 24 year years old, Mexico 2002



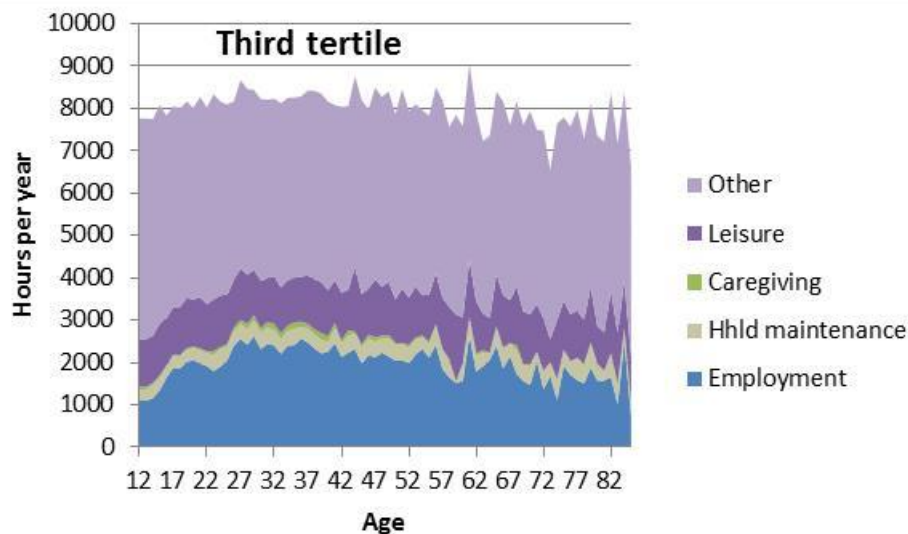
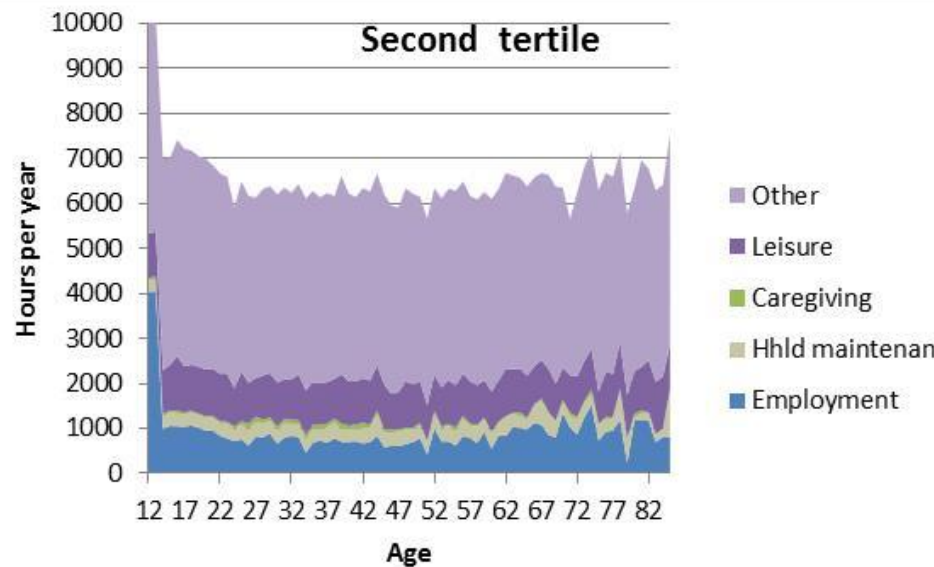
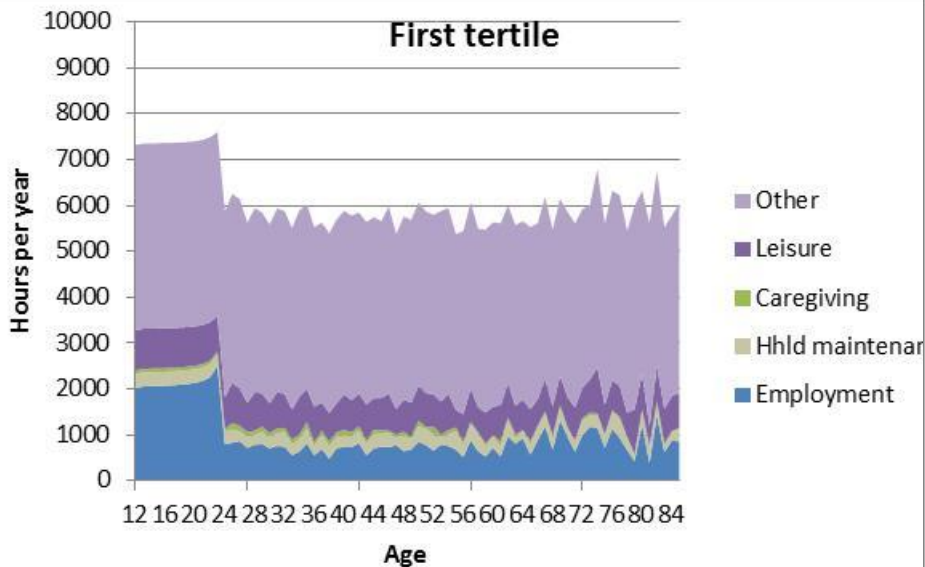
Policy implications

→ If time use patterns vary within sexes, one can expect women's and men's economic contribution, as estimated by NTTA to also vary

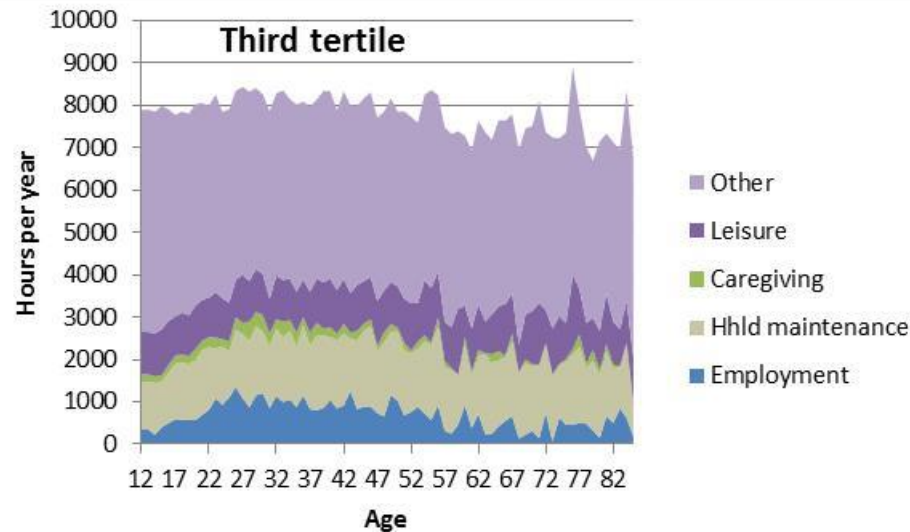
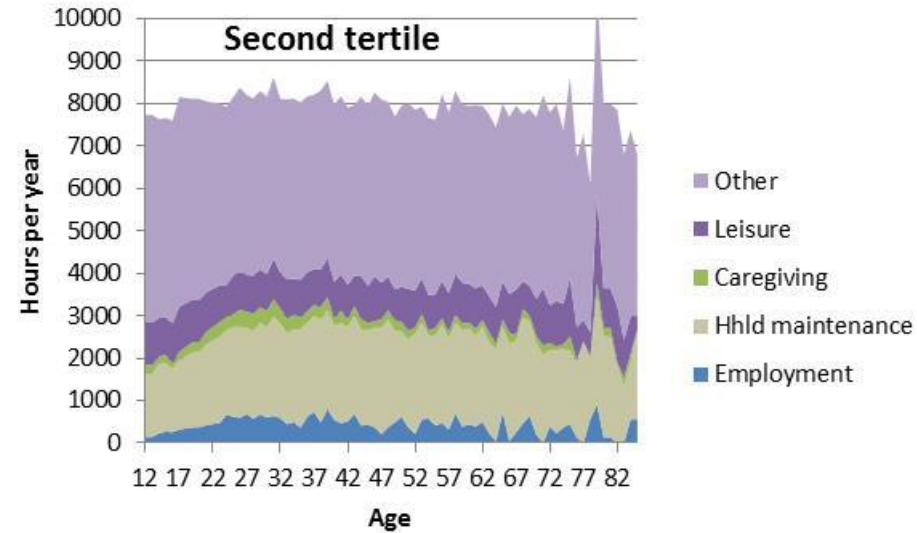
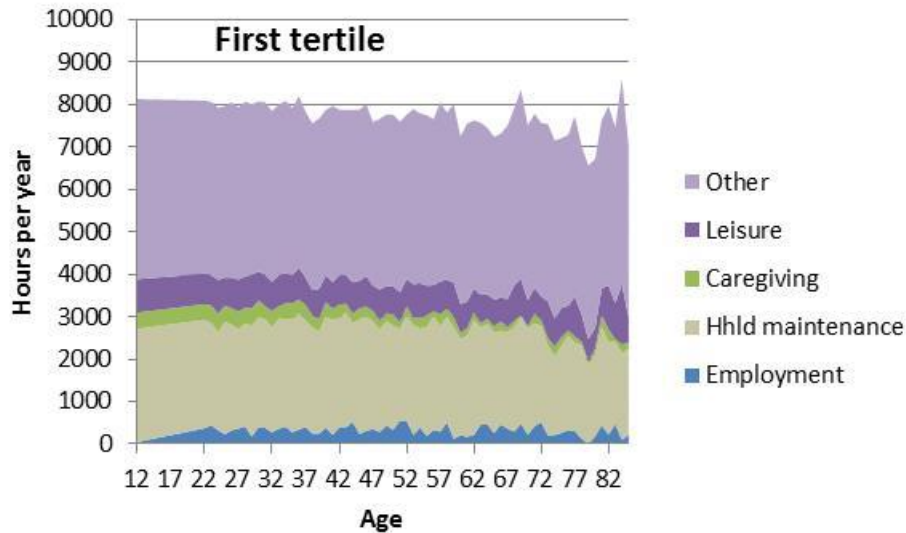
Data and methods

- 2002 Mexican Time Use Survey
- 2 Disaggregations by sex:
 - Schooling tertiles
 - Number of dependents in hhld (0, 1, 2+)
- Time use patterns over the life course
- Time LCD summaries

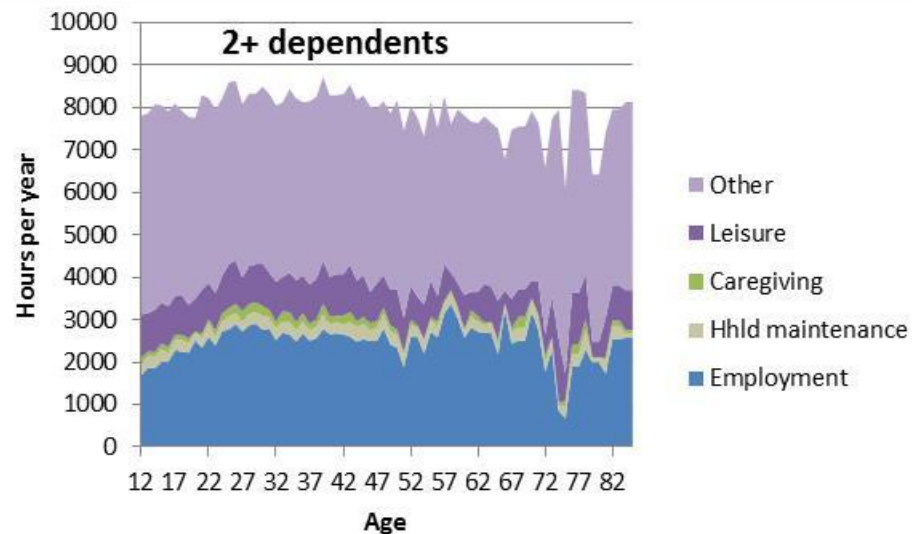
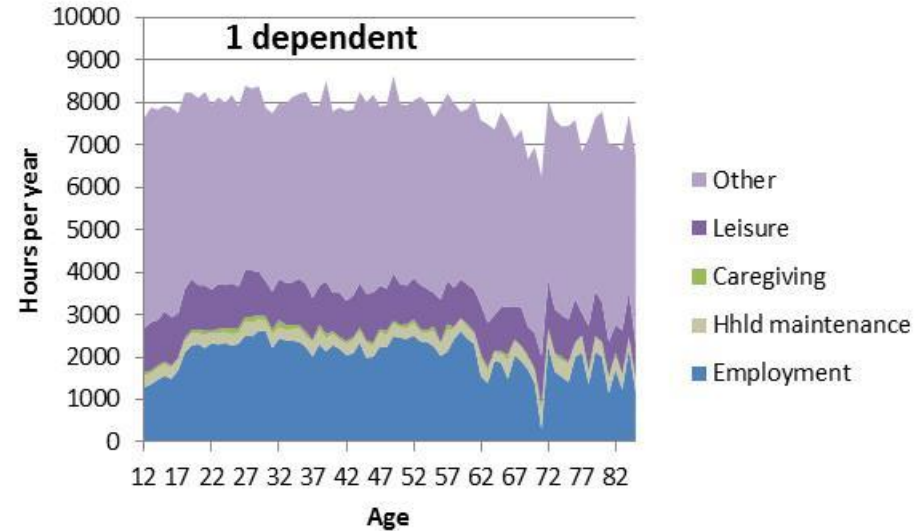
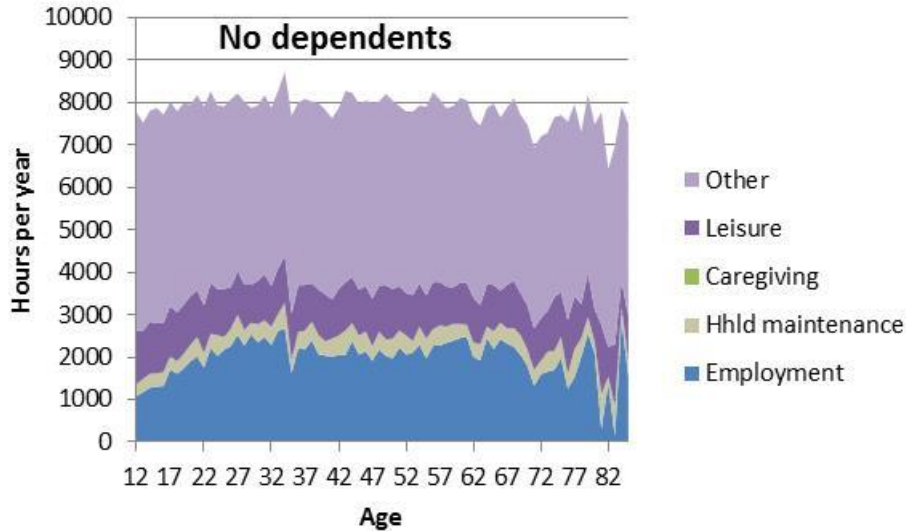
Men's time use patterns by education tertiles



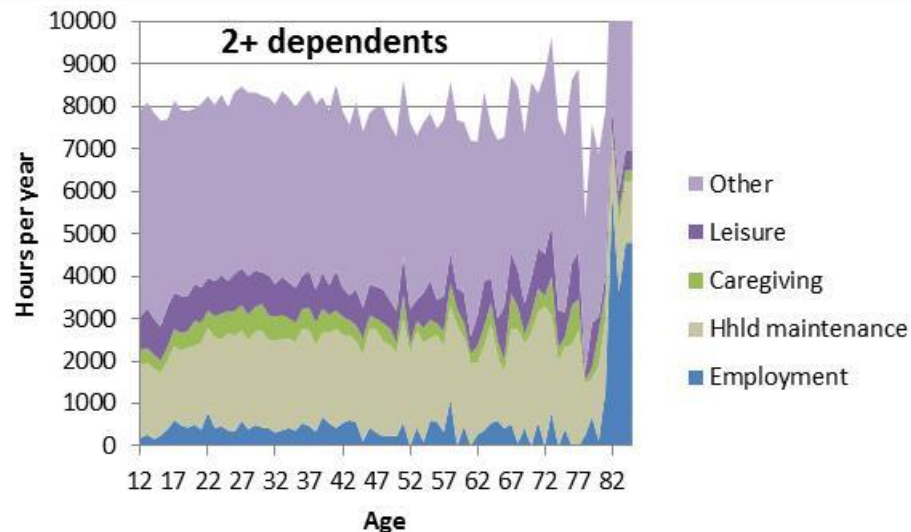
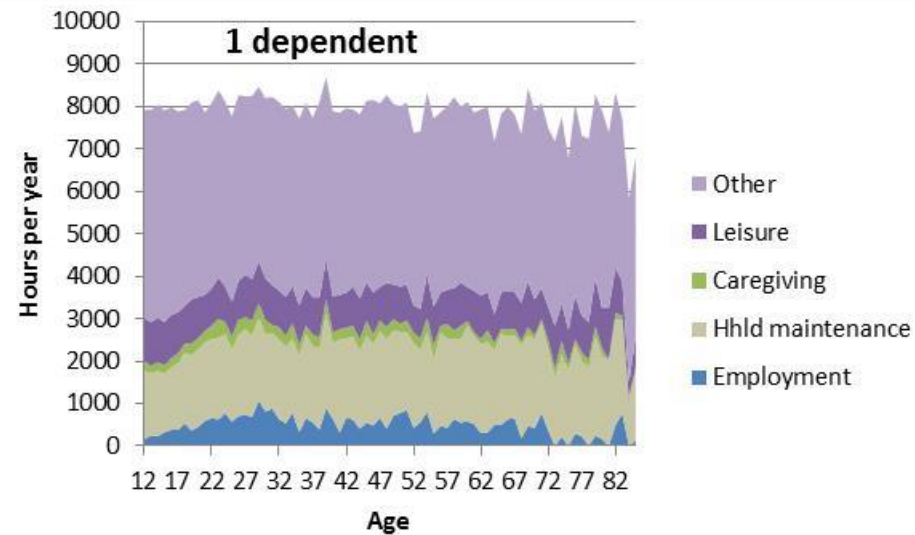
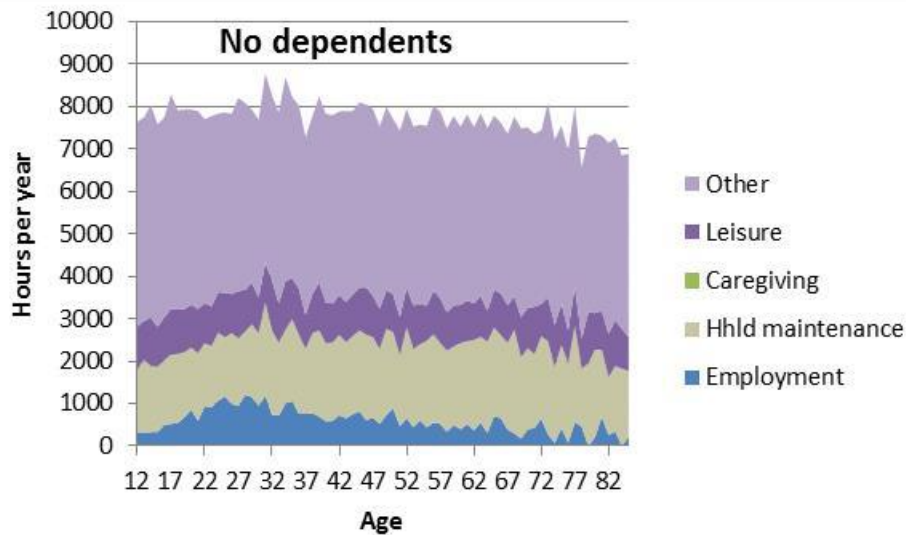
Women's time use patterns by education tertiales



Men's time use patterns by number of dependents in the household



Women's time use patterns by number of dependents in the household



Taking a LCD-balance to time consumption

| | | Men | Women |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Education | | | |
| | 1st tertile | Consumers | Providers |
| | 2nd tertile | Consumers | Providers |
| | 3rd tertile | Providers | Providers |
| Dependents | | | |
| | 0 | Consumers | Providers |
| | 1 | == | Providers |
| | 2+ | Providers | Providers |

Conclusions

In term's of economic contribution:

- Women's incorporation to the LM decreases as the number of dependents in the hhld increases
- Their time use demands, on the contrary are inflexible to the number of dependents
- Men's incorporation in the LM depends positively on schooling, as does their participation on caregiving

Other implications

- NTTA model begins to incorporate this heterogeneity, but macro model needs important assumptions
- Important links to socioeconomic inequality
- Statistical differences between groups?
- Multiple data and estimation issues when working with time data (sample size, missing values, assumptions of longitudinality)