Intergenerational time transfers and time use in Mexico. A 2002–2014 comparison

Estela Rivero, INSAD and CWW

2016
Motivation (1)

- Throughout the world, women spend more time than men in caregiving and household chores.
- This pattern is the result of various factors:
  - Gender norms and roles
  - Women’s participation in the labor market
  - Demand for household chores and caregiving
  - Private and public programs and support for caregiving
Motivation (2)

- Demographic and social changes that may lead to changes in TU:
  - Fertility decline
  - Ageing
  - Decrease in gender disparities in schooling
  - Increase in female LF participation

Source: Conapo, 2015
Motivation (2)

- Demographic and social changes that may lead to changes in TU:
  - Fertility decline
  - Ageing
  - Decrease in gender disparities in schooling
  - Increase in female LF participation

![Change in population structure from 2002 to 2030, percentage points](Source: Own elaboration, w/data from Conapo)
Motivation (2)

- Demographic and social changes that may lead to changes in TU:
  - Fertility decline
  - Ageing
  - Decrease in gender disparities in schooling
  - Increase in female LF participation

![Graph of average years of education by age group and gender](source: Pederzini, 2000)
Motivation (2)

- Demographic and social changes that may lead to changes in TU:
  - Fertility decline
  - Ageing
  - Decrease in gender disparities in schooling
  - Increase in female LF participation

Source: Bercovich, 2014
Motivation (3): Policy recommendations

Given these changing forces, we need to understand what is needed to strike a balance that:

- Satisfies the demand for care and household chores
- Capitalizes on gains on education and female labor force participation
- Does not perpetuates gender inequalities in time use and access to economic resources
How does CWW in Mexico contribute to this?

- Descriptive results that help to understand time demands and consumption over the life course
- Comparison of 2002 and 2014, with an eye on time spent on work, caregiving and household chores → Minimum care needed
- Common methodology: Comparison across countries and time
  - Learning from different context and changing policies
In this presentation

- **Individual** time use production and consumption over the life course for 2002 and 2014
  - Focus on comparison of age profiles
  - Restricted to comparable activities

- **Time production:**
  - Distribution of time spent on household chores and caregiving by age

- **Time consumption:**
  - Regression method: Standardized distribution of time given by any individual, across potential users of a given age and sex

- Smoothed
Activities included in the analysis

- Cooking
- Cleaning
- Shopping
- Hh management
- Home improvements
- Pet care

- Children care
  - Physical
  - Training
  - Company and supervision
  - Transport

- Care for the elderly and the sick
  - Physical
  - Company
  - Transport
How is time spent in Mexico, 2014

Men, hours per day

Women, hours per day
There seems to be a trade-off between the sexes in work and hh chores/care
This is not constant through the life-course
## Average number of daily hours spent in different activities, by sex and age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men/Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work</strong></td>
<td>12–24</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–64</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hh Chores and Care</strong></td>
<td>12–24</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–64</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sleep</strong></td>
<td>12–24</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–64</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>12–24</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25–64</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For women, the trade-off between work and hh chores and care is particularly important in productive ages.
What can we learn from changes between 2002 and 2014

![Graph comparing hours weekly for men and women in 2002 and 2014](image-url)
Changes between 2002 and 2014

- Remember context: Increase in female LF participation of at least 8 percentage points.
- Both in 2002 and 2014, women spend more time in hh chores and care than men, throughout the whole life course.
- But from 2002 to 2014:
  - Time women spend on these activities, decreased
  - Time men spend on these activities, increased
  - Time consumption of men and women is similar, and changed little
Discussion and Implications

- Can’t really know whether changes between 2002 and 2014 are the result of changes in female LF participation, or measurement issues.
- But, the story seems consistent with a trade-off between trade-off between hhchores, care, and LF participation.
- It also seems that, as women decrease their participation in hhchores and care, men need to increase theirs.
- This may be because (as unchanging consumption of time implies), there is a minimum amount of care than needs to be satisfied.
Future research implications

- What needs to be done to better understand trade-off
  - Explore whether differences between 2002 and 2014 are due to measurement or changes in time spent in LF
  - Analyze those who work and those who don’t separately
  - Individual-level analysis of work and hh chores/care
Comments, questions and general feedback:
estelariv@gmail.com