Mexico's Satellite Account of Unpaid Work

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CEGS
Global Center of Excellence
on Gender Statistics

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Households unpaid work (HUW)

Work performed by the members of the household to produce services consumed by the household to satisfy their needs

Household housework	Care provided by household members

No payment or compensation related to those services

System of National Accounts

Not accounted for in the System of National Accounts (SNA)

Satellite account of unpaid work (SAUW)

Measures the economic value of the hours households devote to unpaid work

Reports production and consumption of services produced through unpaid work

Provides a measure of the contribution to the national economy households -mainly women- make thorough this work

Services for own final use produced through unpaid work

Defined as productive because if those household activities were to be delegated to someone else outside the household, they would have a market value
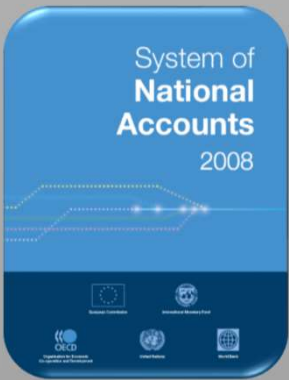
International guidelines and recommendations

System of National Accounts, 2008

UN-IMF-WB-OECD-EUROSTAT

Proposal for a Methodology of Households Satellite Account, 2003

EUROSTAT

Manual on Measuring Volunteer Work, 2008

ILO

Countries producing SAUW:

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Finland | Italy | Canada | New Zealand

Australia | England | Japan | South Africa

Spain | Switzerland | Germany | Hungary

France | United States | Norway | Sweden

COUNTRIES USING INEGI's TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

Peru | Colombia | Ecuador

Working progress

Costa Rica | El Salvador

Activities considered in the SAUW

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✓ **INCLUDES**

- Feeding (cooking & drinks, table set up and services)

- Care, education and children instruction

- Community services and volunteer work

- Cleaning, decoration and home maintenance

- Care for the sick, disabled and elderly household members

- Transportation of household members or their belongings

- Shopping and household management

- Cleaning, maintenance and repair of household durable goods or those of related household members

Activities not considered in the SAUW

EXCLUDES

Services in dwellings occupied by owners

Secondary or simultaneous activities. Only the hours devoted to main activity are taken into account.
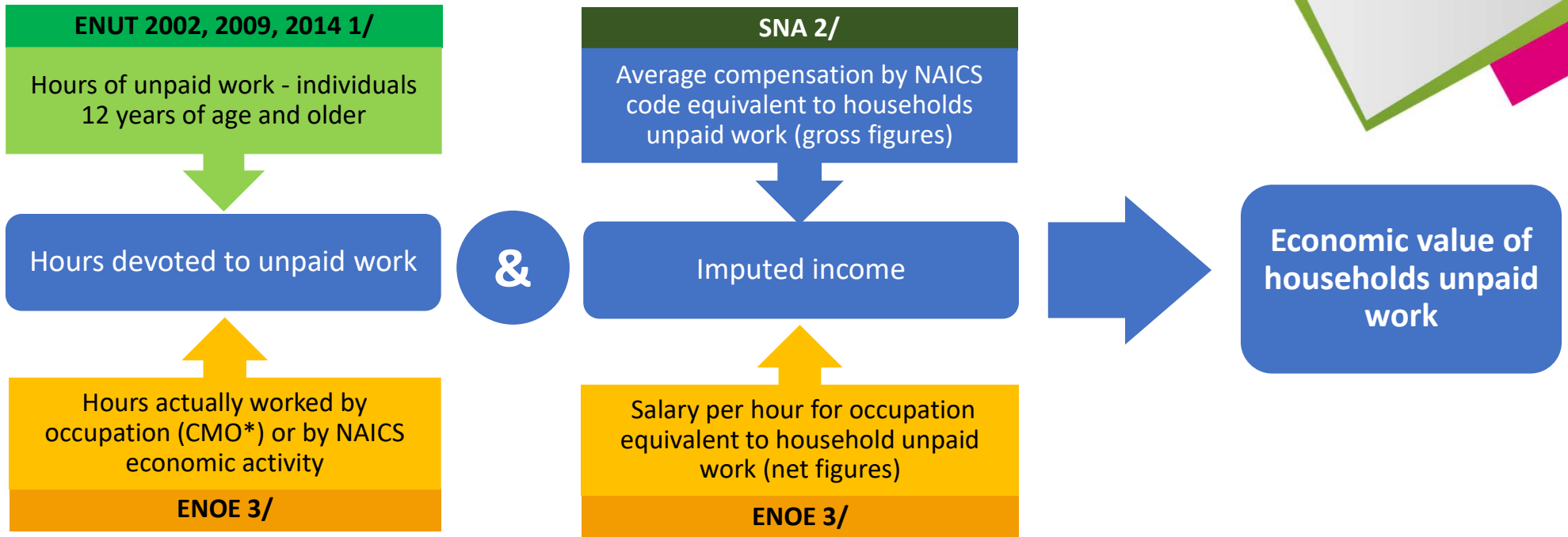
Paid domestic services

Personal activities that usually cannot be delegated and whose benefits are only received by the individuals who perform the activity
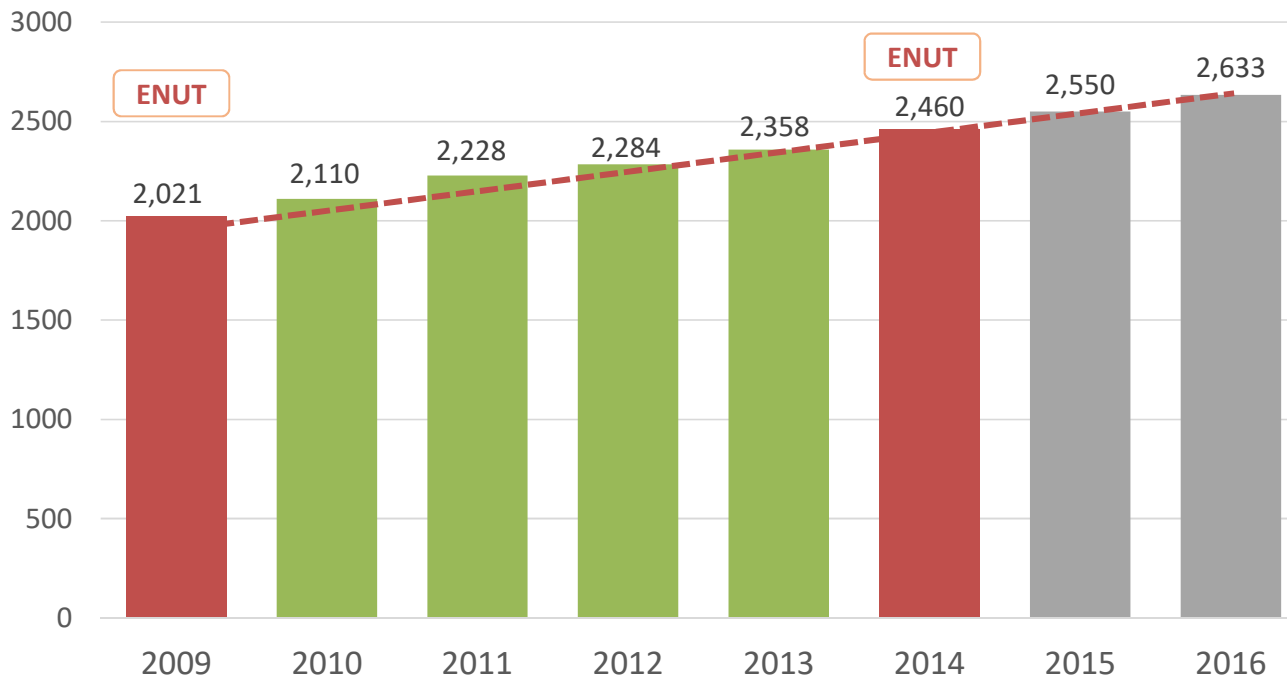
Methodological framework

ENUT 2002, 2009, 2014 1/

Hours of unpaid work - individuals 12 years of age and older

↓

Hours devoted to unpaid work

↑

Hours actually worked by occupation (CMO*) or by NAICS economic activity

ENOE 3/

&

SNA 2/

Average compensation by NAICS code equivalent to households unpaid work (gross figures)

↓

Imputed income

↑

Salary per hour for occupation equivalent to household unpaid work (net figures)

ENOE 3/

→

Economic value of households unpaid work

1/ Time Use National Survey (ENUT) 2002, 2009, 2014
2/ System of National Accounts
3/ Occupation and Employment National Survey
*Mexican Classification of Occupations

Methodological framework

Hours of unpaid household work 2009-2014
Millions of hours per week

Chart data (Millions of hours per week):
- 2009: 2,021 (ENUT)
- 2010: 2,110
- 2011: 2,228
- 2012: 2,284
- 2013: 2,358
- 2014: 2,460 (ENUT)
- 2015: 2,550
- 2016: 2,633

Legend:
- **2009, 2014 ENUT figures**
- **2010-2013 interpolated data using ENOE categories**
- **2015-2016 extrapolated data using ENOE categories**

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Methodological framework
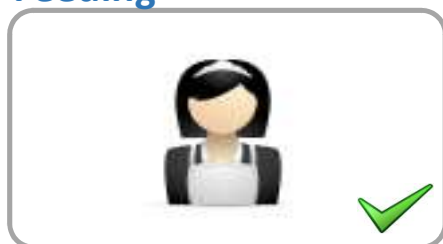
Valuation approaches.

Generalist approach   **Specialist approach**   Hybrid approach
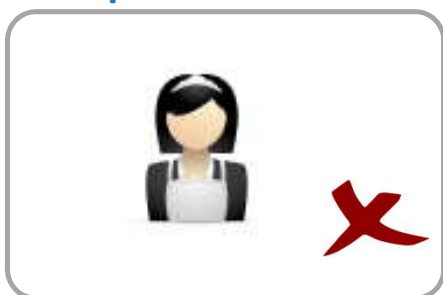
Feeding

Housekeeper   Cook   Housekeeper

Car repairs

Housekeeper   Mechanic   Mechanic

The main difference is the **degree of specialization** of each activity.

The **specialist approach** distinguishes levels of specialization, whereas the **generalist approach** does not.

The **hybrid approach** seeks to gather the best of the previous two approaches

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Methodological framework
Valuation approaches.

Activity	Generalist approach	Specialist approach	Hybrid approach
Feeding	Housekeeper	Cook →	Housekeeper
Car repairs	Housekeeper	Mechanic →	Mechanic

The main difference is the degree of specialization of each activity

- The **specialist approach** distinguishes levels of specialization, whereas the **generalist approach** does not
- The **hybrid approach** seeks to gather the **best of the previous two approaches**

Methodological framework

The hybrid approach for valuing activities combines the generalist and the specialist methods

Examples of activities

Activity	Method	Market activity	Value per hour 2016 (Pesos)
Cooking	Generalist	Housekeeper	23.1
Maintenance and minor repairs to the dwelling	Specialist	Plumber, etc	25.5
General care for children	Generalist	Housekeeper	23.1
Care for the chronically ill or disabled	Specialist	Nurses and specialized technicians	100.3
Everyday purchases	Generalist	Housekeeper	23.1

Activities are defined according ENUT's detailed block of unpaid household work activities. Value per hour is calculated according the evolution of its most similar ENOE category.

Main results
Satellite account of unpaid work in Mexico
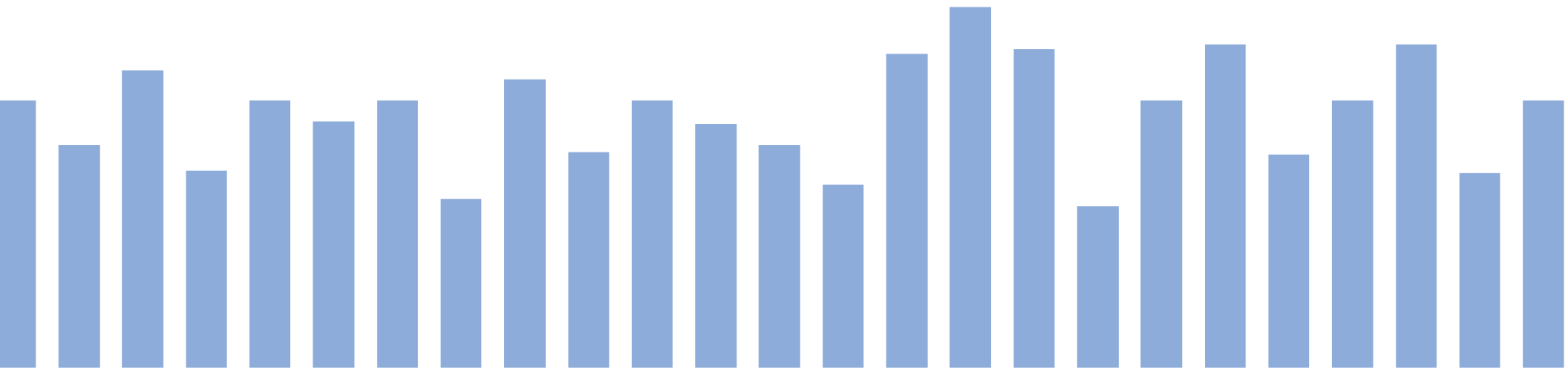
Value of HUW

by gender of the individual who performs the task (as % of GDP)

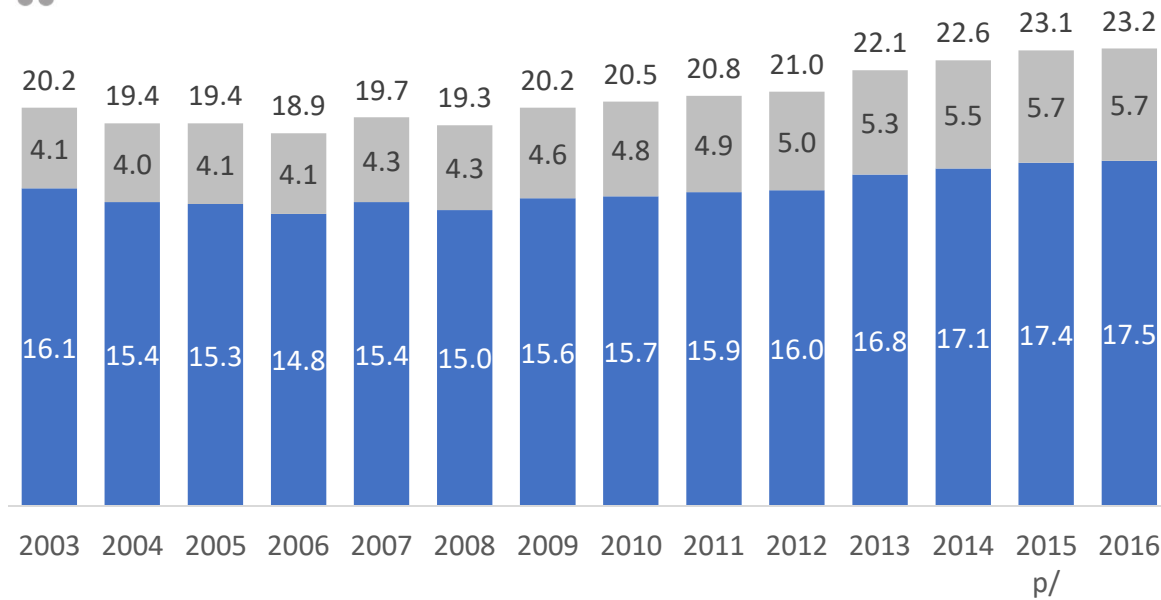| Year	Women (blue)	Men (grey)	Total
2003	16.1	4.1	20.2
2004	15.4	4.0	19.4
2005	15.3	4.1	19.4
2006	14.8	4.1	18.9
2007	15.4	4.3	19.7
2008	15.0	4.3	19.3
2009	15.6	4.6	20.2
2010	15.7	4.8	20.5
2011	15.9	4.9	20.8
2012	16.0	5.0	21.0
2013	16.8	5.3	22.1
2014	17.1	5.5	22.6
2015 p/	17.4	5.7	23.1
2016	17.5	5.7	23.2

ᴾ Preliminary figures

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(percentage distribution 2016)

Category	%
Care and support	**32.3 %**
Feeding	**19.5 %**
Cleaning & household maintenance	**18.8 %**
Shopping & household management	**11.5%**
Providing help to other households and volunteer work	**10.8%**
Laundry and footwear care	**7.1%**

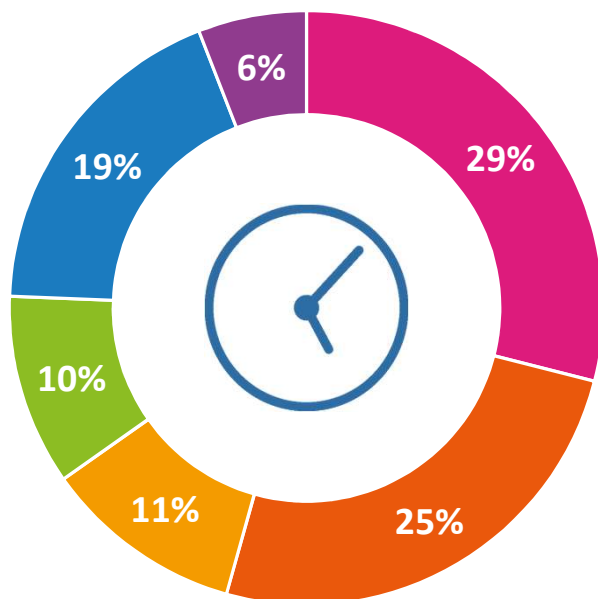# Distribution of economic value from HUW tasks by gender, 2016

(percentage)

Women	Task	Men
86.2%	Feeding	13.8%
72.8%	Cleaning and household maintenance	27.2%
83.4%	Laundry and footwear care	16.6%
60.7%	Shopping and household management	39.3%
74.9%	Care and support	25.1%
71.1%	Providing help to other households and volunteer work	28.9%

Hours and economic value from HUW, 2016
(percentage distribution)

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Hours

- 6%
- 29%
- 19%
- 25%
- 10%
- 11%

Economic value

- 11%
- 20%
- 32%
- 19%
- 12%
- 7%
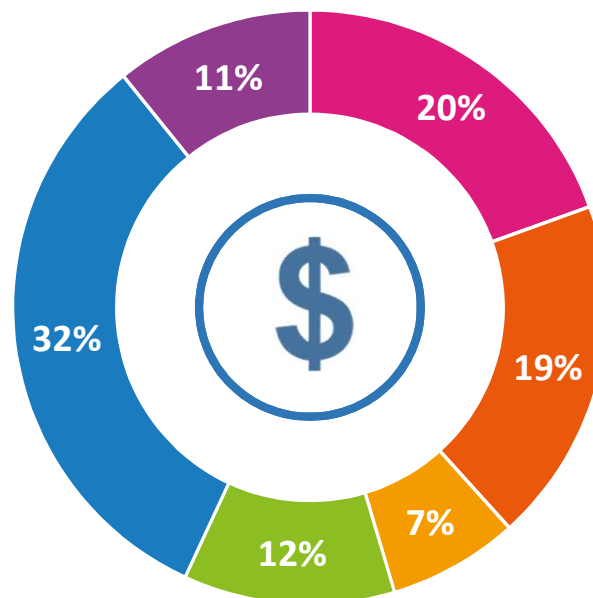
Legend:
- Feeding
- Cleaning and household maintenance
- Laundry and footwear care
- Shopping and household management
- Care and support
- Providing help to other households and volunteer work

HUW value as compared to other market activities, 2016

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10.5 times — The size of → Health and social assistance services
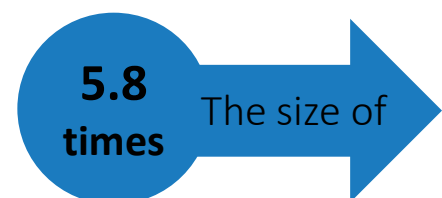
5.8 times — The size of → Educational services
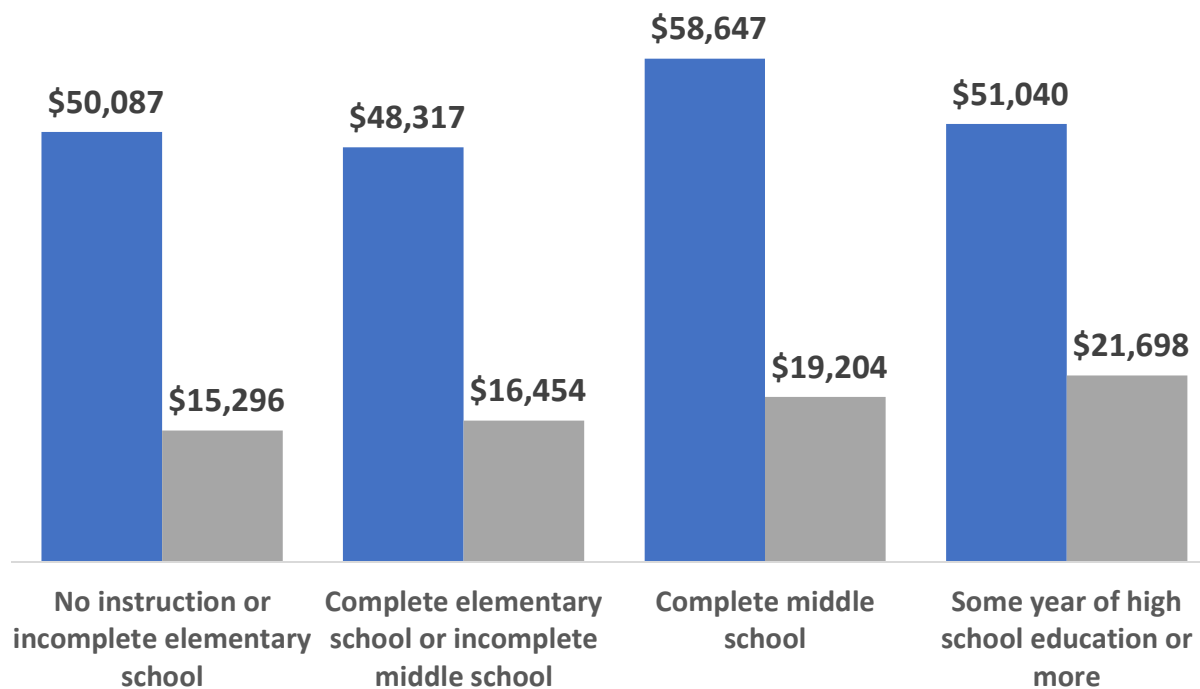
10.2 times — The size of → Temporary accommodation and food and beverage preparation services
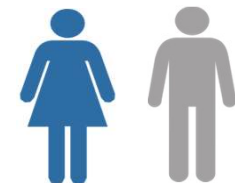
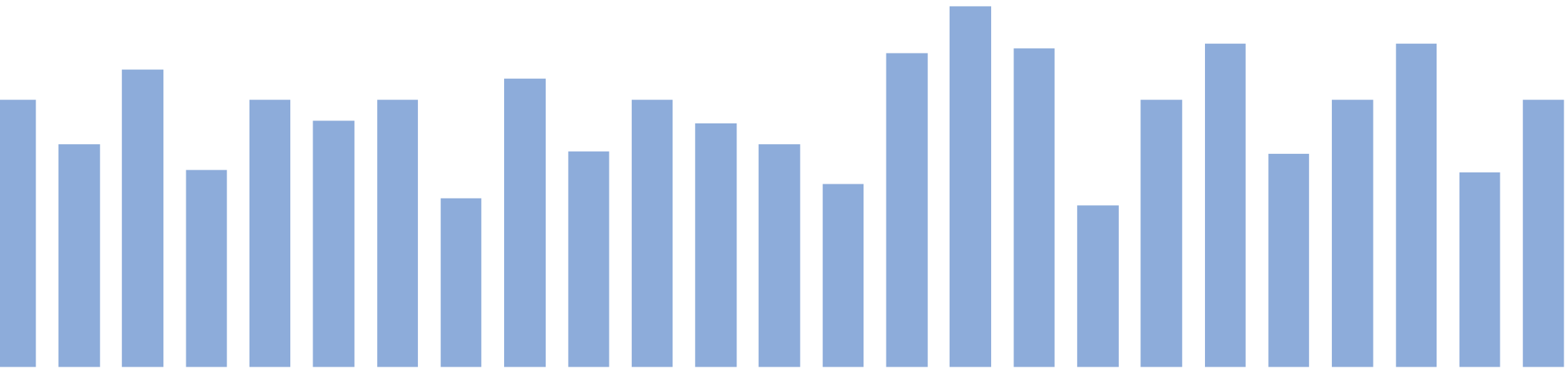# Economic value per capita by schooling and gender, 2016, pesos

(average income that would be earned by individuals who perform HUW if they had invested the same time performing equivalent activities within the formal market)

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The more education, the more economic value of unpaid work men perform

Schooling	Women (blue)	Men (gray)
No instruction or incomplete elementary school	$50,087	$15,296
Complete elementary school or incomplete middle school	$48,317	$16,454
Complete middle school	$58,647	$19,204
Some year of high school education or more	$51,040	$21,698

Final remarks

Final remarks

- Mexico's SAUW is a valuable instrument that shows the contribution that unpaid household work -mainly from women- make to the national economy.
- Further refinements related to the valuation of "tasks" would be welcome.
- This satellite account is part of INEGI's efforts to boost gender statistics.
- SAUW is an important tool to design and assess public policy on gender equality.

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