

5th. Global Forum on Gender Statistics

Measuring care work:

The circle of paid and unpaid care work



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Contents

- Context and structure of work in Latin America
- Characteristics of care work
- Measuring paid care work
- The circle between UCW and PCW in Latin America



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Context: socio-demographic issues

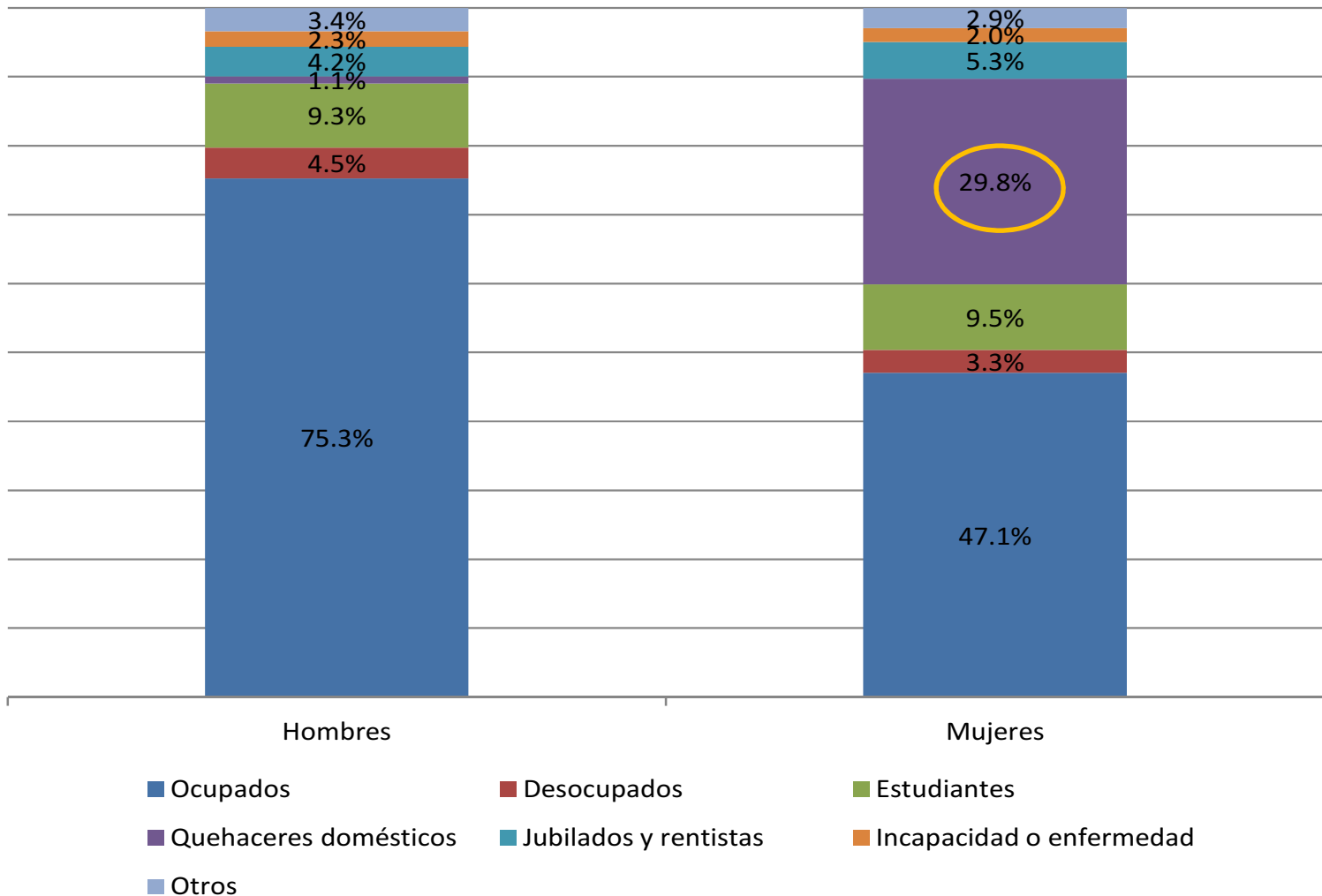
- Demographic Transition
 - longer life expectancy;
 - greater proportion of elderly in the population pyramid
- Greater number of children in poorest households
 - higher levels of dependence (disabilities, chronic illnesses)
- Adolescent pregnancy



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Latin America (18 countries): Distribution of the population 15 years old and over , by activity condition and sex.

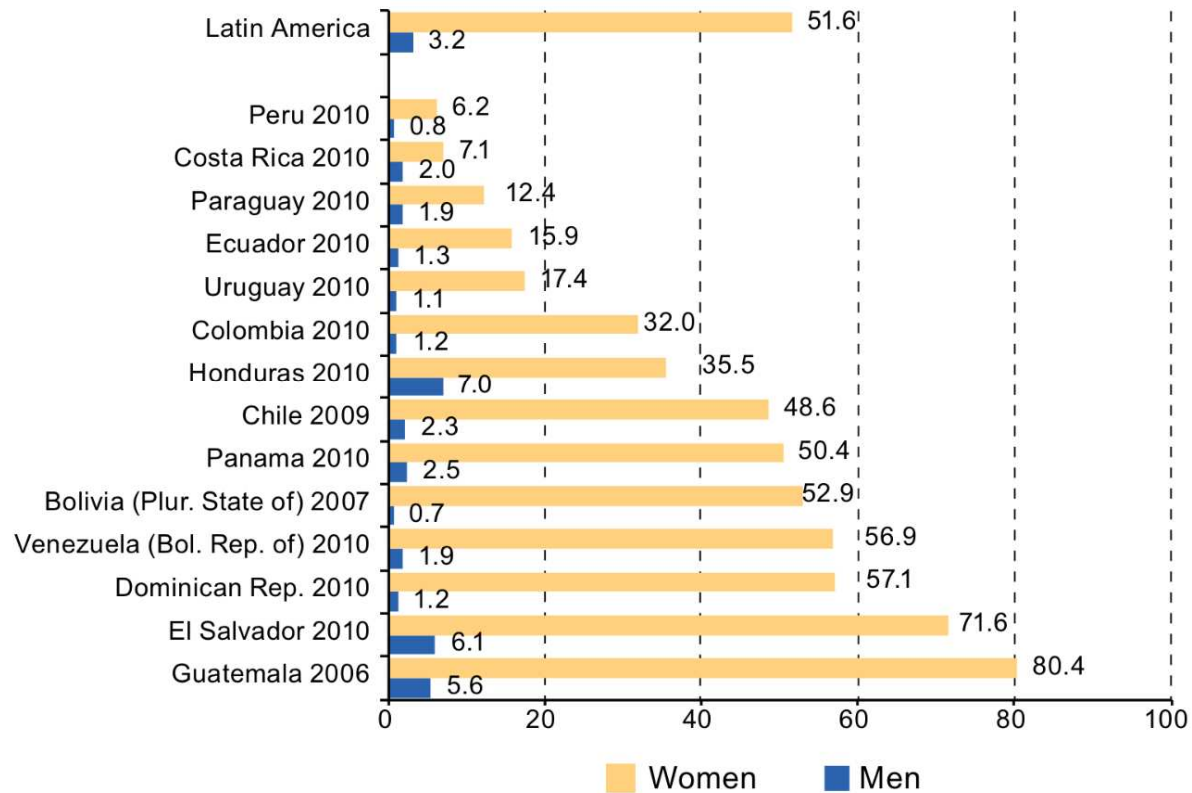




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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): INACTIVE WORKERS WHO CITE CARE WORK AND HOUSEHOLD WORK AS A REASON, BY SEX (Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of data from household surveys conducted in the respective countries.



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Characteristics of the care

Care implies:

- Actions
- Knowledge (gender bias)
- Time
- Feelings



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The caregiver takes the responsibility for another person establishing different types of effort:

- ❖ Mental
- ❖ Physical
- ❖ Emotional

Fulfilling this responsibility generates a mutual, emotional bond between those who provide and who receive care.



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How do we define operationally paid care from the household surveys in the region?

Workers who provide a paid service for dependent people including relational and non-relational reproductive work

Includes the following occupation categories:

Nurses, teachers of preschool and primary education, workers in kindergartens and nurseries, elderly caregivers, social workers, caregivers of all kinds in homes, domestic workers.



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This operationalization aims:

To characterize and identify gaps in the labor market and employment conditions in the field of caring for dependents (children, disability, chronic diseases and elderly);

To become an input for the public policy debate on care and overcome deficits;

To improve working conditions for those employed in care activities.



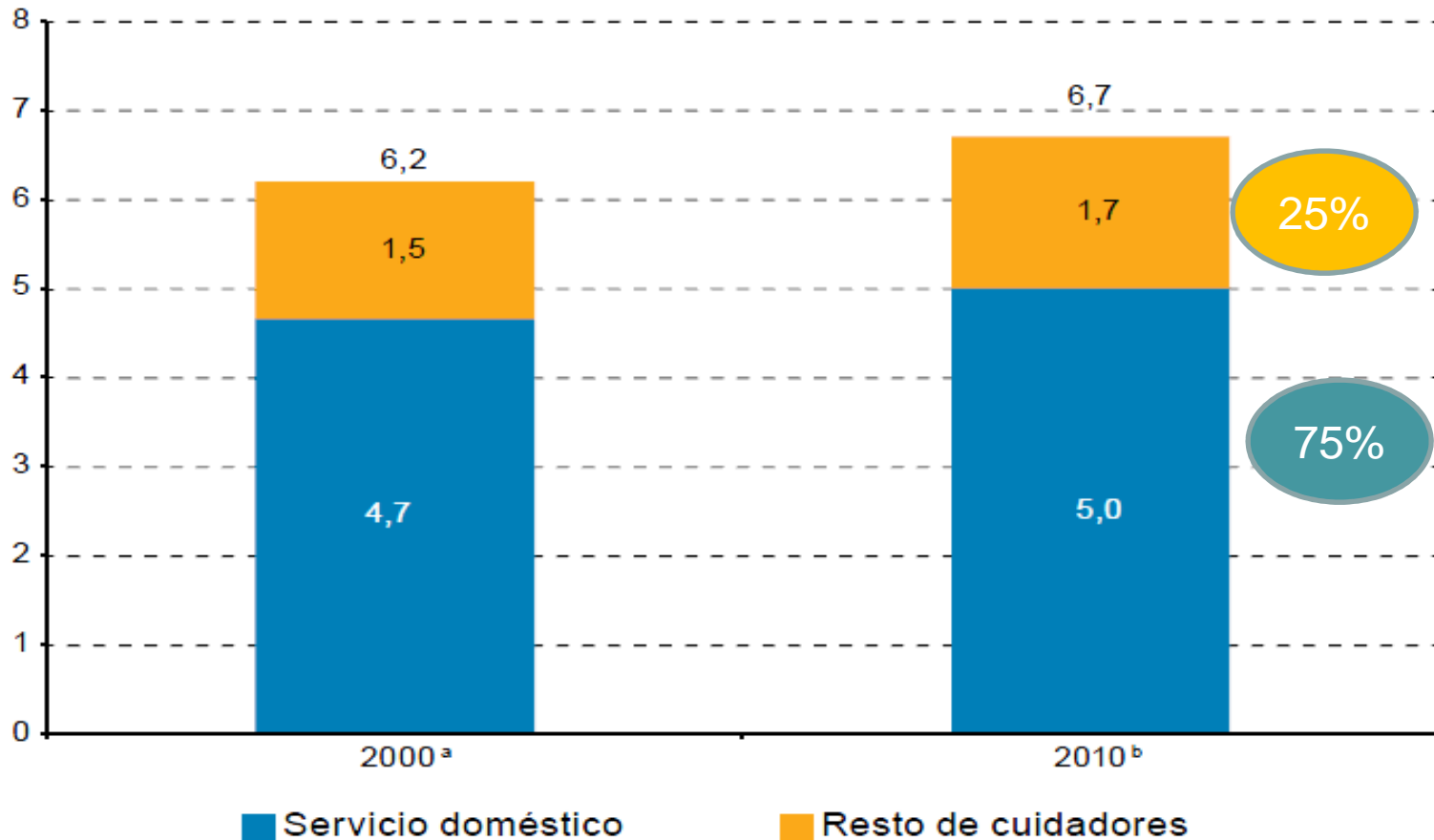
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Measuring paid care in Latin America

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED PERSONS WORKING IN THE CARE SECTOR BY SUBSECTOR.

Around 2000 and 2010 (*Percentages*)

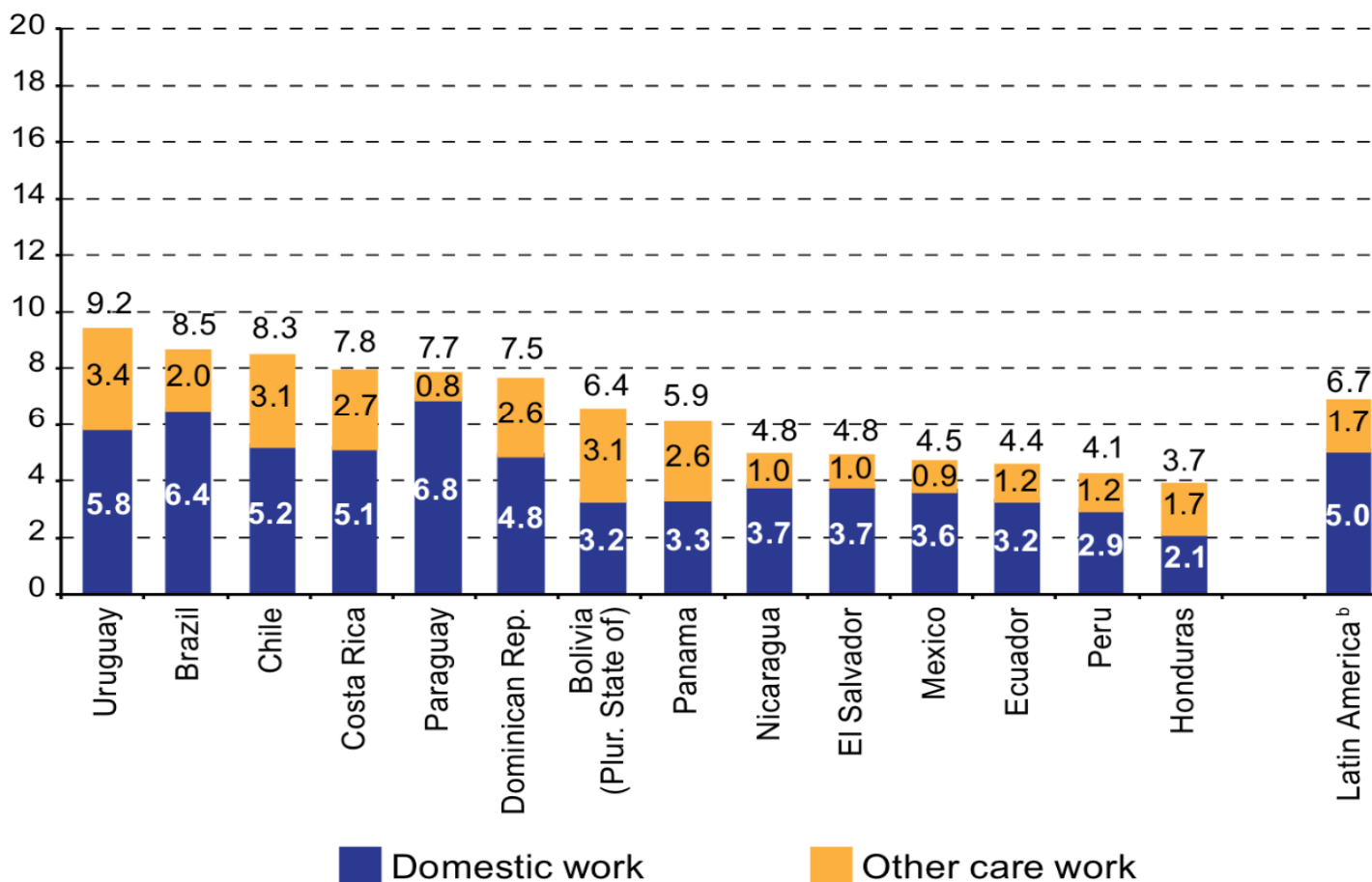




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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): EMPLOYED PERSONS WORKING IN THE CARE SECTOR, BY SUBSECTOR, AROUND 2010^a (Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of data from household surveys conducted in the respective countries.

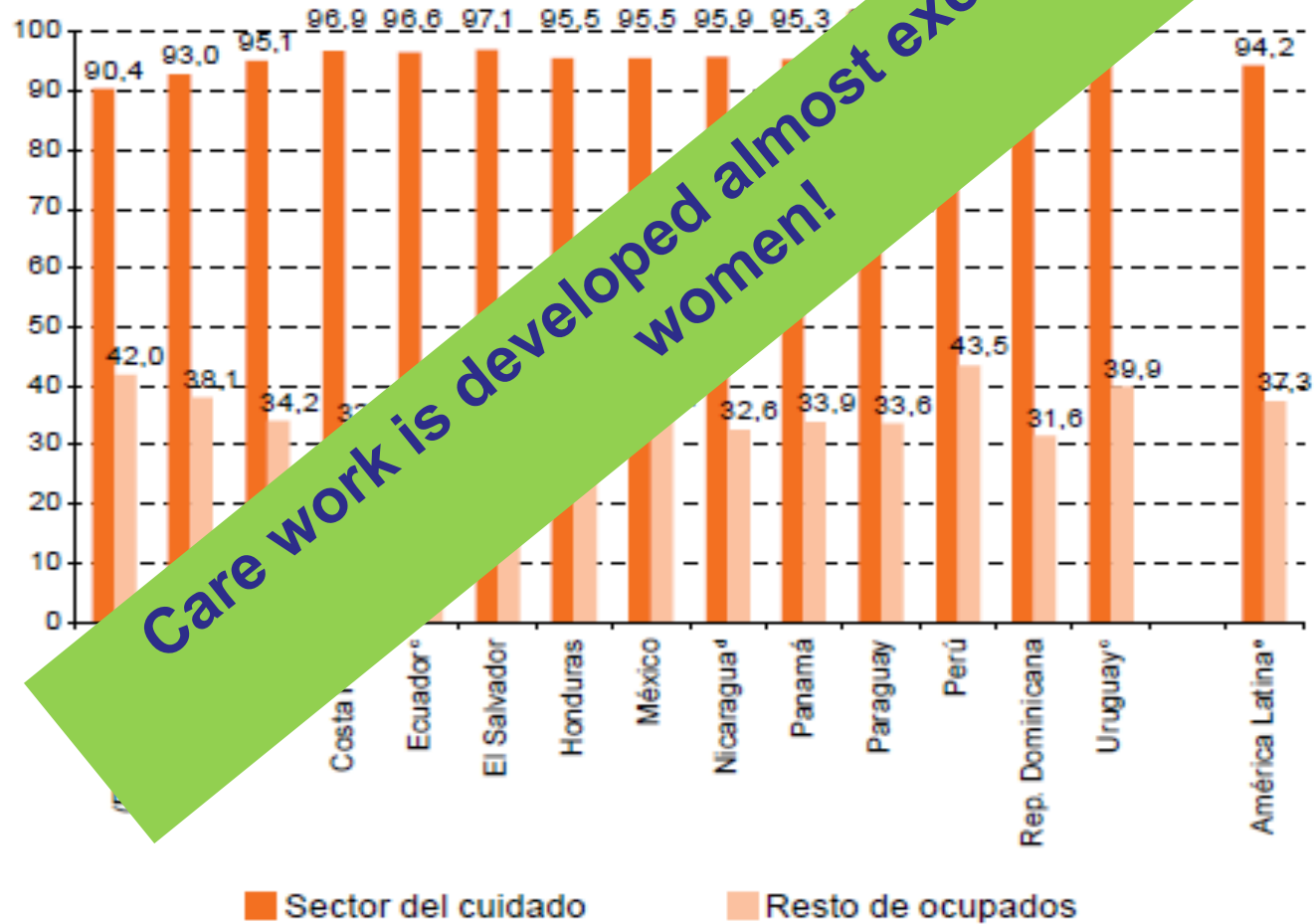


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LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED WOMEN WORKING IN THE CARE SECTOR AND IN OTHER SECTORS

Around 2010 (Percentage)



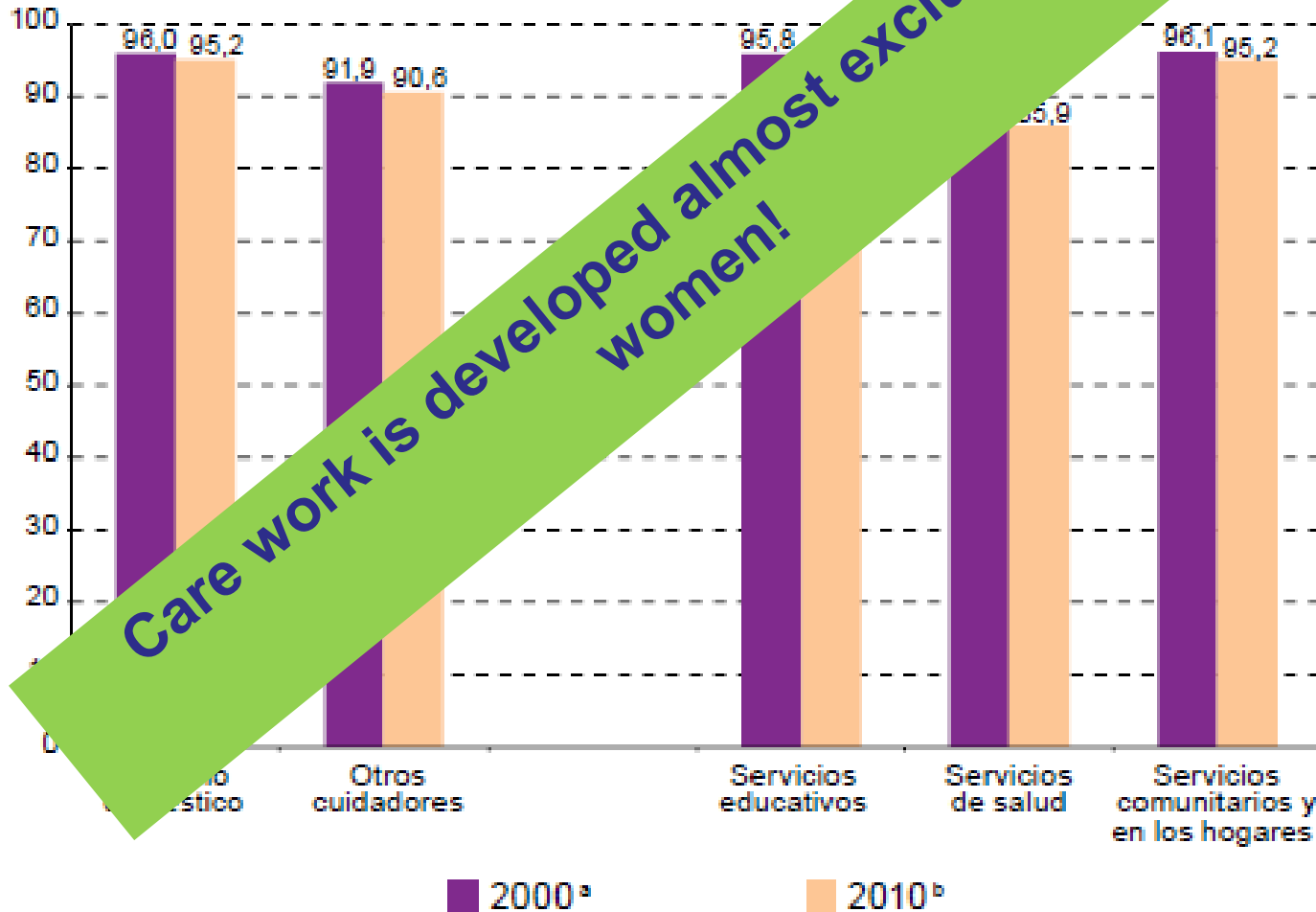
Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de tabulaciones especiales de las encuestas de hogares de los respectivos



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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): WOMEN EMPLOYED IN CARE WORK BY SUBSECTOR.

Around 2000 and 2010 (Percentages)



Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de tabulaciones especiales de las encuestas de hogares de los respectivos

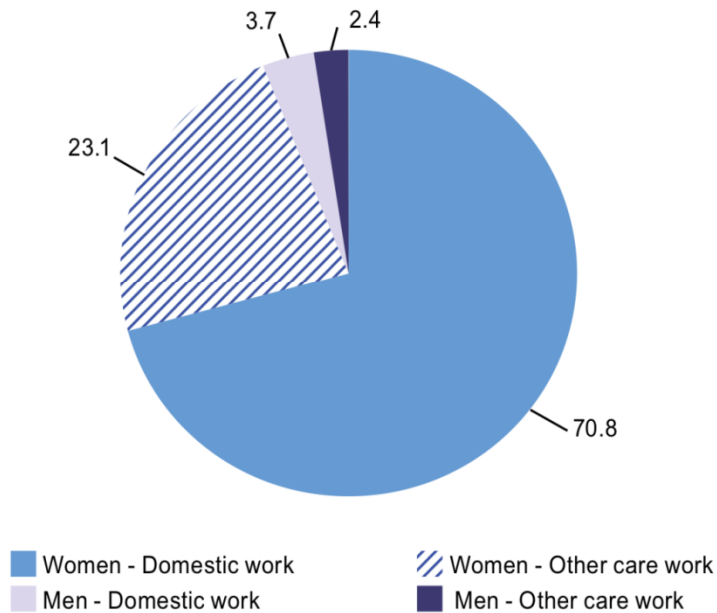


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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): DISTRIBUTION OF CARE SECTOR WORKERS BETWEEN DOMESTIC WORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, BY SEX, AROUND 2010^a

(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on basis of special tabulations of data from household surveys conducted in respective countries.

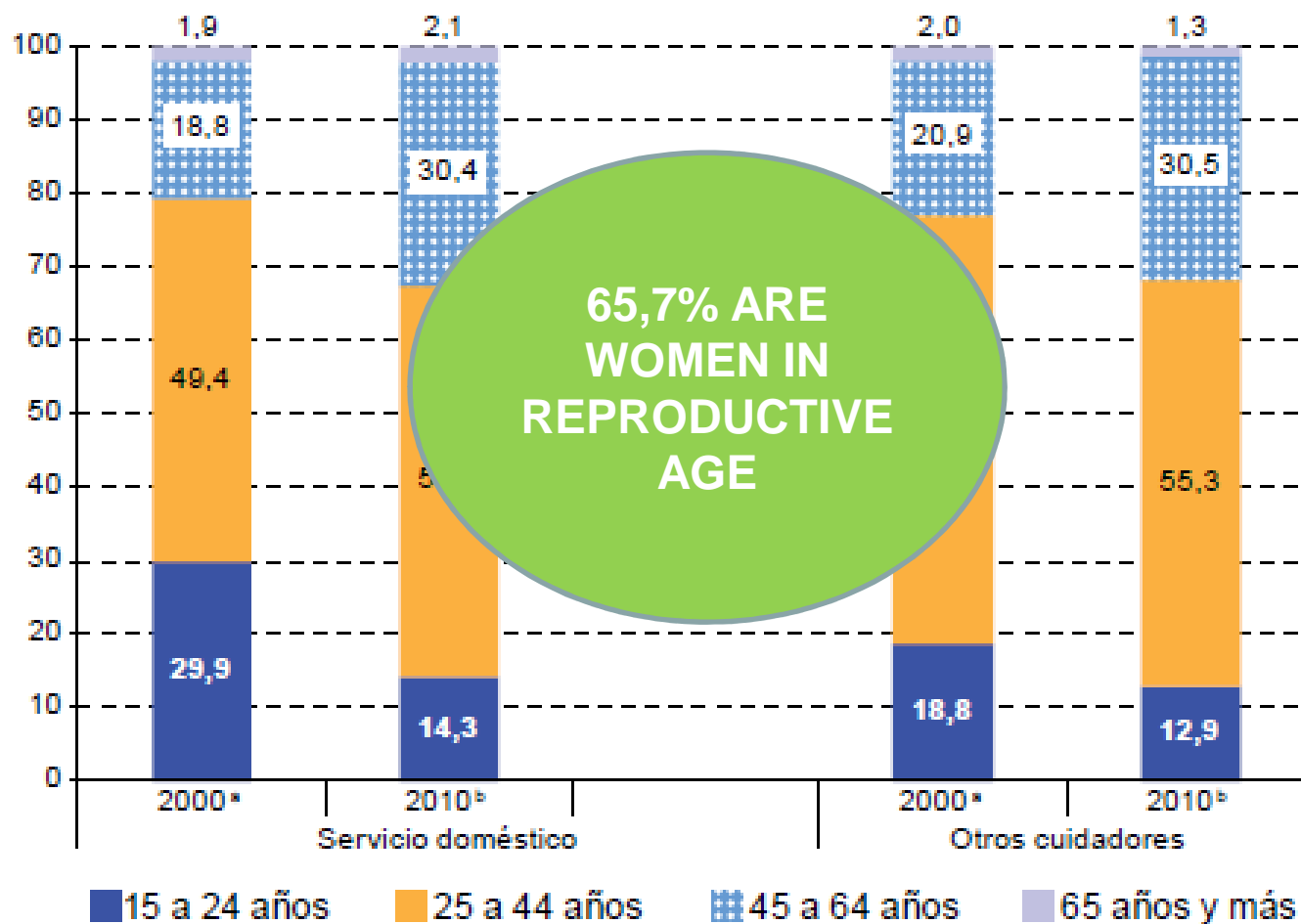
43,3% OF THOSE WORKING IN DOMESTIC SERVICES BELONG TO HOUSEHOLDS IN THE 1ST. AND 2ND. INCOME QUINTIL



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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): PROFILE AGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN CARE SECTOR BY SUBSECTOR.

Around 2000 and 2010 (*Percentages*)



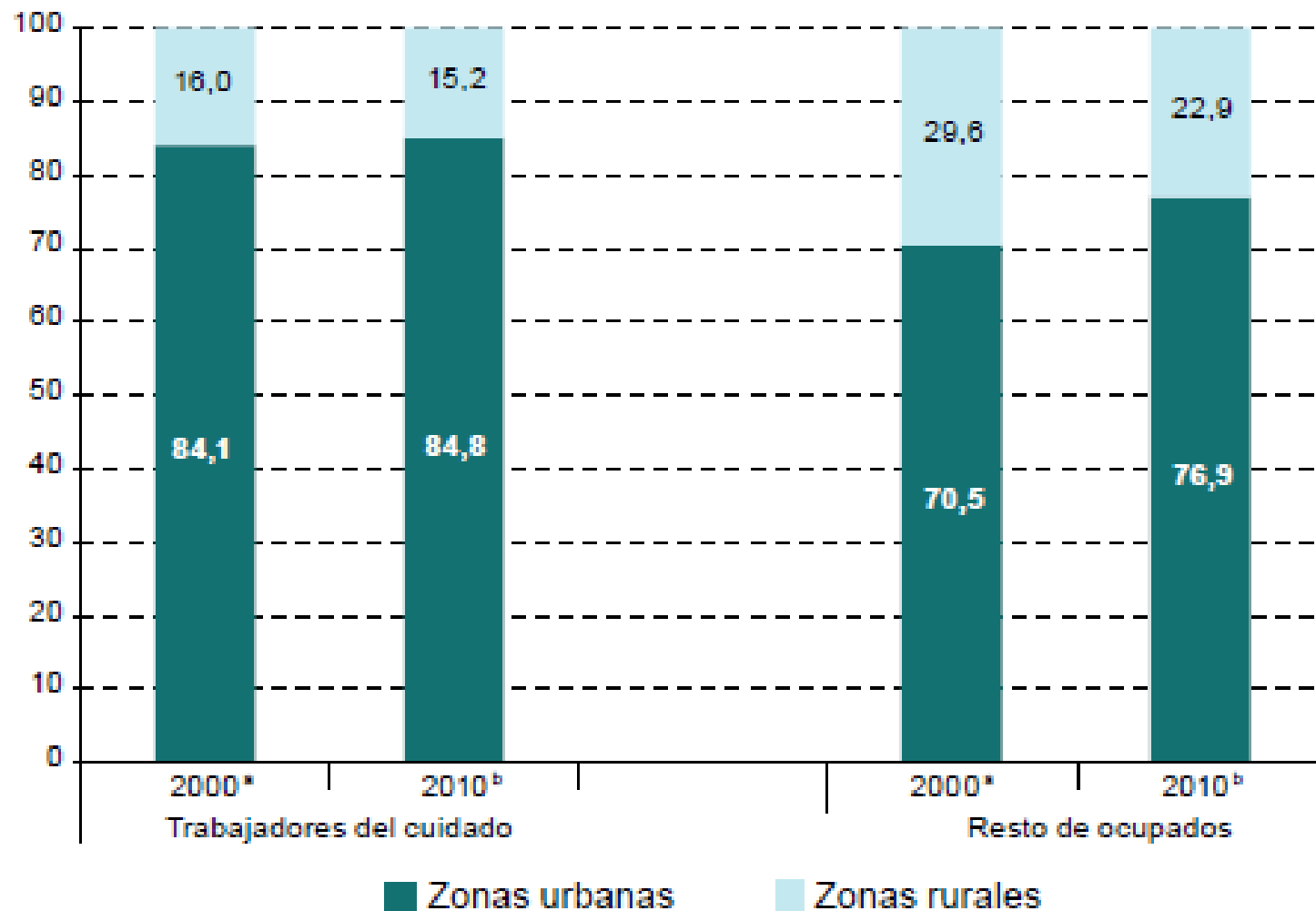
Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de tabulaciones especiales de las encuestas de hogares de los respectivos



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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): WORKERS EMPLOYED IN CARE SECTOR BY RESIDENCE ZONE.

Around 2000 and 2010 (*Percentages*)

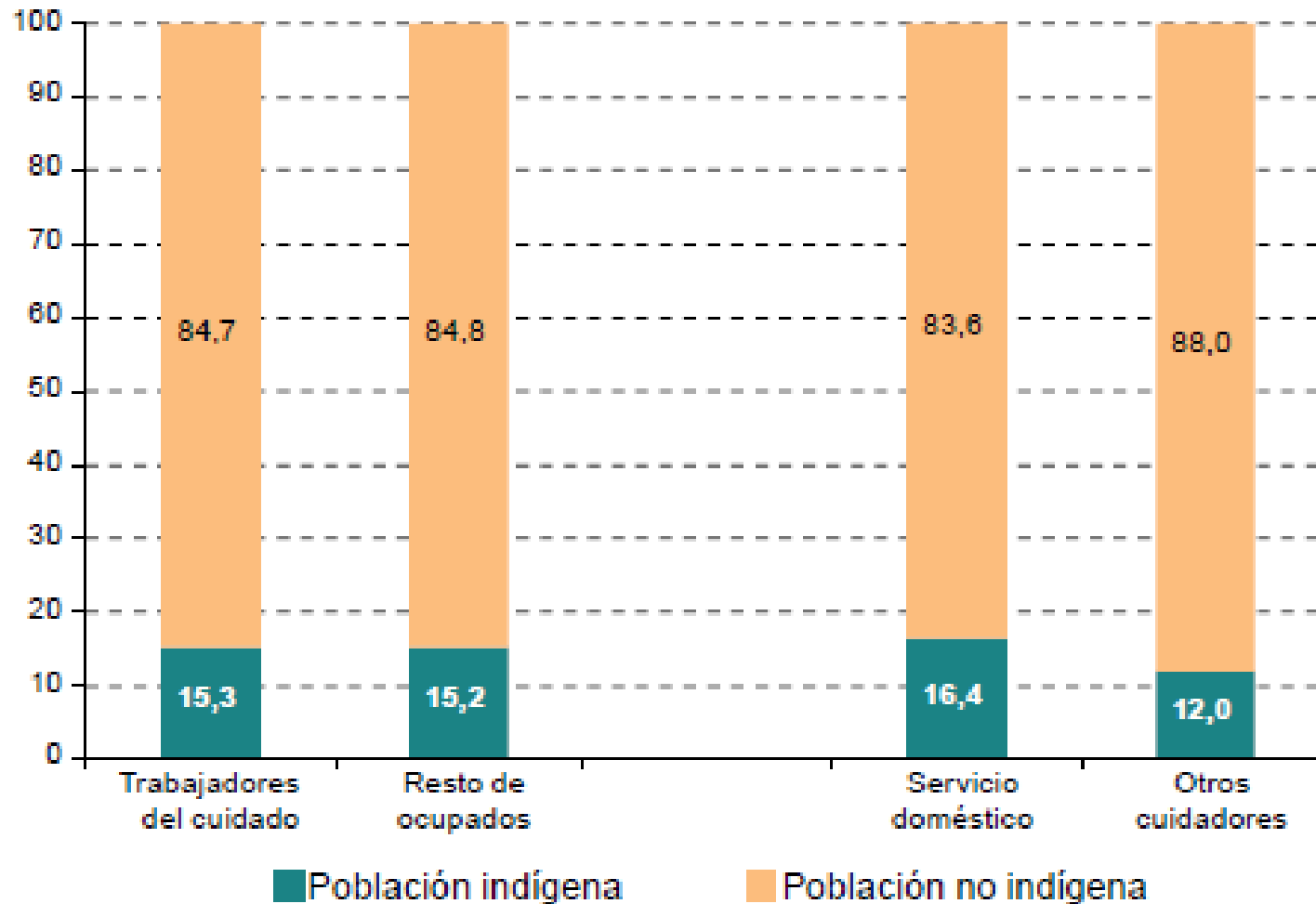




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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): WORKERS EMPLOYED IN CARE SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS BY ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS.

Around 2000 and 2010 (*Percentages*)



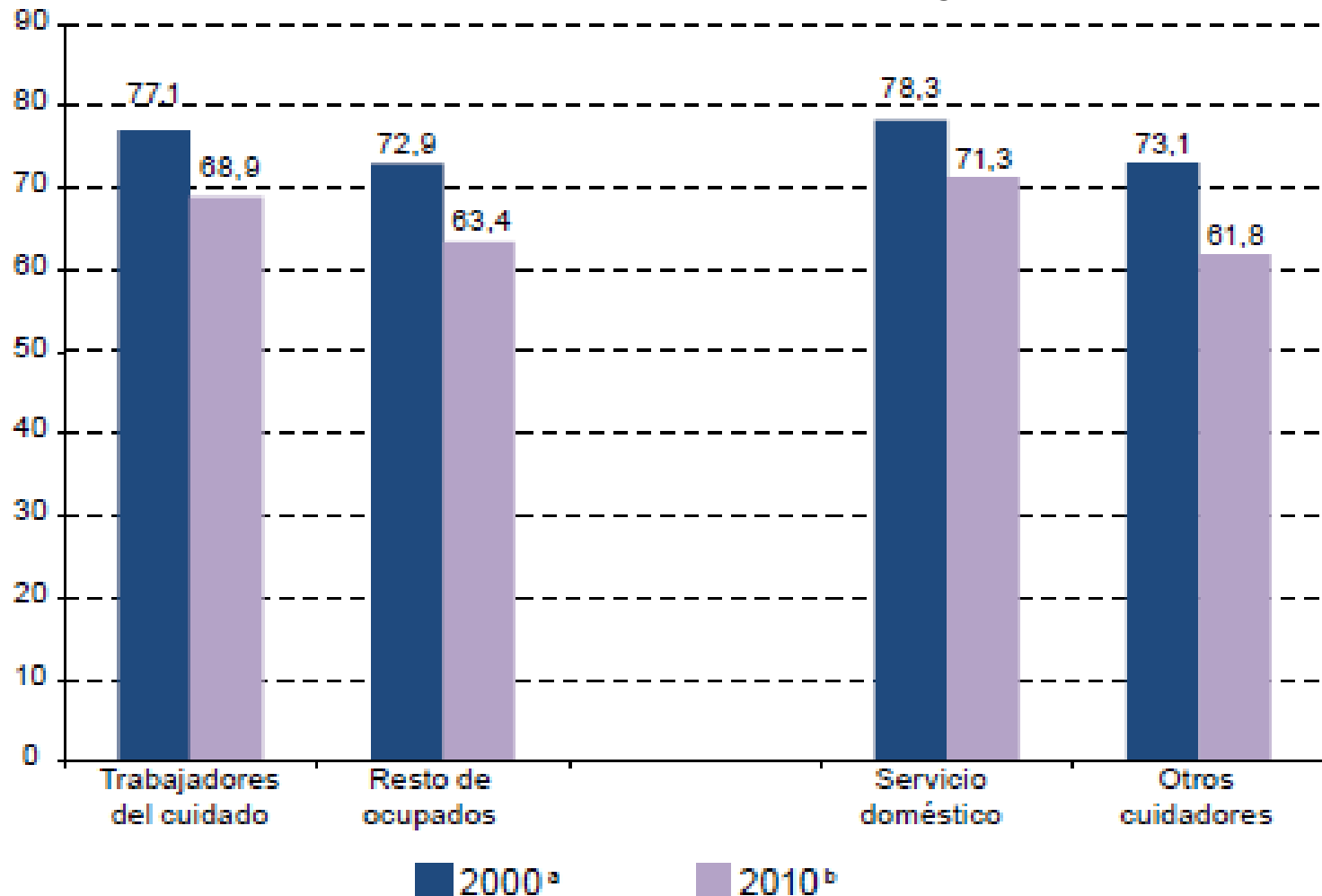
Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de tabulaciones especiales de las encuestas de hogares de los respectivos países.



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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): WORKERS EMPLOYED IN CARE SECTOR AND OTHER SECTORS BY PRESENCE OF CHILDREN IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Around 2000 and 2010 (Percentages)



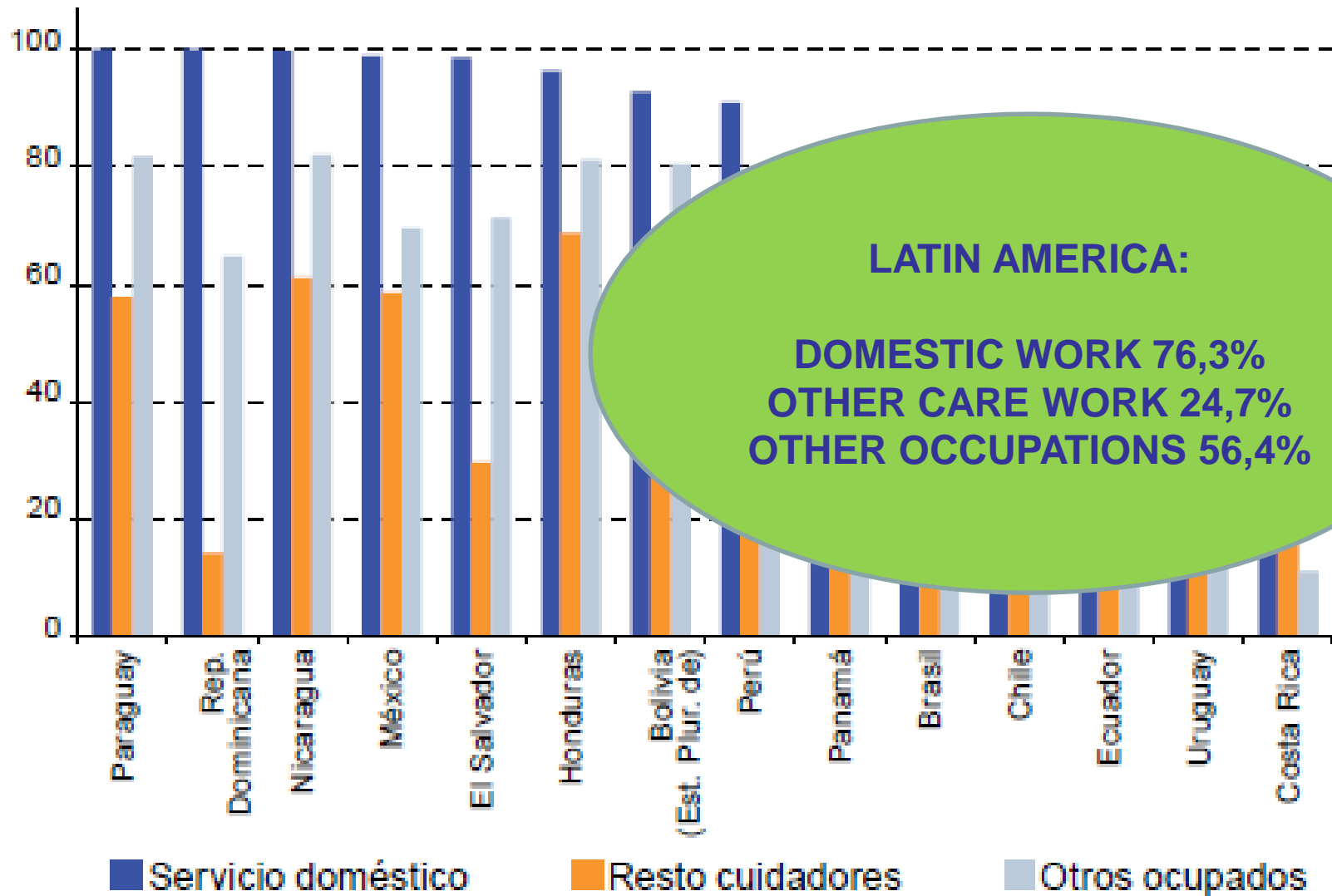
Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de tabulaciones especiales de las encuestas de hogares de los respectivos



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LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): NON COVERED WORKERS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY

Around 2010 (*Percentages*)





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Why it is a circle?

- Feminized work
- **Social mandate and gender stereotypes**
- Low social recognition but high emotional effort
- Bad working conditions and long working periods



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What we need in terms of policies?

- Public policies that understand the issue as a whole
- High quality public care services
- Implement Convention 189 ILO
- Regulate care services at households that are not domestic service
- Improve working conditions in Education and Health sectors

MUCHAS GRACIAS

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