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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Condition</th>
<th>Hombres</th>
<th>Mujeres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ocupados</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desocupados</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estudiantes</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quehaceres domésticos</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubilados y rentistas</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacidad o enfermedad</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Characteristics of the care

Care implies:

- Actions
- Knowledge (gender bias)
- Time
- Feelings
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.
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.
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.
Measuring paid care in Latin America

LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED PERSONS WORKING IN THE CARE SECTOR BY SUBSECTOR.
Around 2000 and 2010 (Percentages)
LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): EMPLOYED PERSONS WORKING IN THE CARE SECTOR, BY SUBSECTOR, AROUND 2010
(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.
LATIN AMERICA: EMPLOYED WOMEN WORKING IN THE CARE SECTOR AND IN OTHER SECTORS.

Around 2010 (Percentages)

Care work is developed almost exclusively by women!

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.
LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): WOMEN EMPLOYED IN CAR SECTOR BY SUBSECTOR.

Around 2000 and 2010 (Percentages)

Care work is developed almost exclusively by women!

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de tabulaciones especiales de las encuestas de hogares de los respectivos
43.3% of those working in domestic services belong to households in the 1st and 2nd income quintil.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of data from household surveys conducted in respective countries.
65,7% son mujeres en edad reproductiva.
LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): WORKERS EMPLOYED IN CARE SECTOR BY RESIDENCE ZONE.
Around 2000 and 2010 (Percentages)
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.
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
LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): NON COVERED WORKERS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY
Around 2010 (Percentages)

LATIN AMERICA:
Domestic Work 76.3%
Other Care Work 24.7%
Other Occupations 56.4%
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
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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