Mexico’s Satellite Account of Unpaid Work

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Launch of Global Center of Excellence on Gender Statistics and the First Global Conference on Gender Equality and the Measurement of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work

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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

Not accounted for in the System of National Accounts (SNA)
### Satellite account of unpaid work (SAUW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures the economic value of the hours households devote to unpaid work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reports production and consumption of services produced through unpaid work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides a measure of the contribution to the national economy households -mainly women- make thorough this work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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

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Satellite account of unpaid work in Mexico
Countries producing SAUW:

- Finland
- Italy
- Canada
- New Zealand
- Australia
- England
- Japan
- South Africa
- Spain
- Switzerland
- Germany
- Hungary
- United States
- Norway
- Sweden
- France
- Finland
- Italy
- Canada
- New Zealand
- Australia
- England
- Japan
- South Africa
- Spain
- Switzerland
- Germany
- Hungary
- United States
- Norway
- Sweden
- France

COUNTRIES USING INEGI’s TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

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- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Working progress
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador

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Satellite account of unpaid work in Mexico
Activities considered in the SAUW

INCLUDES

- Feeding (cooking & drinks, table set up and services)
- Cleaning, decoration and home maintenance
- Shopping and household management
- Care, education and children instruction
- Care for the sick, disabled and elderly household members
- Cleaning, maintenance and repair of household durable goods or those of related household members
- Community services and volunteer work
- Transportation of household members or their belongings
Activities not considered in the SAUW

EXCLUDES

- Services in dwellings occupied by owners
- Paid domestic services

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

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

**SNA 2/**
- Average compensation by NAICS code equivalent to households unpaid work (gross figures)

**ENOE 3/**
- Hours actually worked by occupation (CMO*) or by NAICS economic activity

**ENOE 3/**
- Salary per hour for occupation equivalent to household unpaid work (net figures)

**Economic value of households unpaid work**

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

2009, 2014 ENUT figures
2010-2013 interpolated data using ENOE categories
2015-2016 extrapolated data using ENOE categories
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
Valuation approaches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Generalist approach</th>
<th>Specialist approach</th>
<th>Hybrid approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeding</td>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car repairs</td>
<td>Housekeeper</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
<td>Mechanic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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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Satellite account of unpaid work in Mexico
### Methodological framework

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

#### Examples of activities

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

Activities are defined according to ENUT’s detailed block of unpaid household work activities. Value per hour is calculated according to 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)

(percentage distribution 2016)

- 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%

P Preliminary figures

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Distribution of economic value from HUW tasks by gender, 2016 (percentage)

- Feeding: 13.8%
- Cleaning and household maintenance: 27.2%
- Laundry and footwear care: 16.6%
- Shopping and household management: 39.3%
- Care and support: 25.1%
- Providing help to other households and volunteer work: 28.9%

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Satellite account of unpaid work in Mexico
HUW value as compared to other market activities, 2016

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)

- No instruction or incomplete elementary school: $50,087
- Complete elementary school or incomplete middle school: $48,317
- Complete middle school: $58,647
- Some year of high school education or more: $51,040

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