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**The Political and Social Economy of Care:
Argentina Research Report 2**

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ARGENTINA

An Analysis of Time-Use Data on Work/Care Arrangements and Macro Data on the Care Diamond¹

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¹ This report was written by Valeria Esquivel (UNGS). Data has been processed by Marianela Ava. The author would like to thank Debbie Budlender, Eleonor Faur and Shahra Razavi for their comments on preliminary versions of the report.

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Introduction

This paper presents specially processed data from the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey, which was collected by the Directorate-General of Statistics of the City Government (*Dirección General de Estadística y Censos*) as a module of the City of Buenos Aires' Annual Household Survey (AHS) in November-December 2005. First results from the survey have recently been released (DGEyC, 2007b and 2007c) and basic tabulations are available on request.

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey is the first to be collected in the country using a 24-hour recall activity diary and consistent with the United Nations technical recommendations (UNSTAT, 2005). Its methodological approach builds on the 2000 South African Time Use Survey –albeit on a smaller geographical scale. A closer look reveals a number of methodological variations, particularly with respect to fieldwork organization, activity classification and the way simultaneous activities are captured (Budlender, 2007; Esquivel, forthcoming). A summary of the survey's methodology, including the Activity Classification used, can be found in the Methodological Annex.

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey provides information on the time that women and men aged 15 to 74 years spend in productive activities (paid and unpaid) as well as in activities such as study, interaction with other people, use of communications media, personal care, etc.

The data from the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey have made it possible to analyse the relationship between unpaid care work, on the one hand, and work in the marketplace by women and men, on the other. As a result, labour-care arrangements – the varieties of ways in which families arrange income and care provision – can be delineated in a descriptive yet *quantifiable* way.

Gender inequalities in the distribution of paid and unpaid care work are analyzed in this report according to personal characteristics (age, educational credentials, labour market status, etc.), position in household (relative to the head of household), household's material welfare (absolute poverty, per capita household income) and household's demographic characteristics (presence of children, presence of other family members and non-members, etc.). The use of multivariate analytical tools sheds light on aspects of the labour-care arrangements hitherto unexplored from a quantitative perspective in Argentina.

This report also calculates the size of women's and men's contribution to the economy which goes unpaid and unrecognized, by assigning a monetary value to the volume of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare performed in the City of Buenos Aires. These “macro” aggregates are in turn contrasted with traditional measures of economic

performance and wellbeing (GDP, gross earnings/wages, public sector revenue and expenditure, etc.) to get the *complete* picture of the economy.

This report is divided into seven sections, followed by some final observations. The first section sets the stage for the subsequent analysis by providing some definitions; the basic socioeconomic characteristics of the 15- to 74-year-old population of Buenos Aires covered by the survey; and work and non-work in the City of Buenos Aires. Section 2 shows mean population times devoted to SNA work, unpaid care work and care of persons; while Section 3 explores care of persons in more detail. Section 4 turns to the primary focus of our analysis, *childcare*, investigating who cares for children and for how long. Section 5, in turn, summarizes key findings based on multivariate analysis. Section 6 assigns monetary values to unpaid care work and compares the total monetary value of unpaid care work to other macro economic indicators such as GDP, while Section 7 presents standard indicators which will be used in international comparisons.

1. Analyzing care time in the City of Buenos Aires

1.A. DEFINITIONS

According to UNIFEM (2005:24), *unpaid care work* is “unpaid” if the person doing it earns no income; “care” is an activity that serves people and their well-being; and “work” is an activity that has a cost in terms of time and energy and arises out of social or contractual obligations, such as marriage or less formal societal relationships. In more technical terms, unpaid care work corresponds to work that is productive but lies beyond the System of National Accounts (SNA) boundary. It is usually referred to as *extended-SNA work*, and comprises unpaid work in *services* performed for the benefit of households and/or the community.

The operational benefits of this definition are straightforward. Unpaid care work consists of activities, i.e., identifiable and quantifiable ways of spending time. Activities can be measured in terms of the time devoted to them, and can potentially be assigned a monetary value. Unpaid care work can be distinguished from non-work (personal care, leisure time activities and activities involving the use of communication media) and from SNA work.

In this report, activities listed under Household maintenance (Activities 400), Unpaid childcare and/or care of adult household members (Activities 500), and Unpaid services to the community (Activities 600) in the Buenos Aires Time Use Classification of Activities are all part of unpaid care work (see Methodological Annex for details). Successive disaggregation can be performed, from unpaid care work (Activities 400, 500 and 600) to care of persons in general (Activities 500, which might or might not include a subgroup of Activities 600) to childcare in particular (a subgroup of Activities 500 and 600).

SNA work is work usually counted by economic and labour market statistics and normally (but not always) paid for. It includes unpaid production of *goods* for own consumption, and fetching wood and collecting water. None of these activities have been differentiated in the Buenos Aires Time Use Classification of Activities, though, on the grounds of its presumed inexistence given the fact that the City of Buenos Aires is a massive urban centre (see Methodological Annex and Budlender, 2007).

1.B. ANALYZING TIME USE DATA

Before turning to the analysis of time use data itself, we would like to draw attention to two technical issues involved in the calculation and use of time use data from the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey.

The first technical issue is related to the “length” of time assigned to activities. Like the South African Time Use Survey, the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey provides for reporting both for the *24-hour time* and the *full-minute time* i.e., time allocations that by definition total 24 hours for each person, versus time allocations that assign the full-minute to each activity irrespective of its taking place simultaneously with other activities, producing total times that could exceed 24 hours (see Methodological Annex).

Neither one of these reporting methods is “truer” than the other. However, since not all simultaneously occurring activities have the same frequency or duration, the 24-hour approach skews the data away from those activities most frequently carried out simultaneously with other activities (i.e. unpaid care work, socialising) and over-represents those that less frequently occur simultaneously, i.e. personal care activities (in particular, sleep).

In the City of Buenos Aires, mean population full-minute time reaches 28:15 hours per day (all times expressed in hours and minutes). Analysis shows that the highest simultaneity ratios occur in *Activities related to leisure time* (the ratio between full-minute time and 24-hour time is 1.43), in *Care of persons*, in *Unpaid community work* and in *Activities related to the use of communications media* (in these three cases the ratio is above 1.30). The lowest simultaneity ratios occur in personal care activities, SNA work and education (with ratios below 1.10). The aggregate simultaneity ratio is 1.18.

The second technical issue has to do with the way in which mean times are calculated—i.e., what denominator is used to divide the *sum of all the time devoted to an activity or group of activities*. If the denominator is the number of participants performing those activities, the resulting figure represents *mean participant* (or actor) *time*. If, on the other hand, the denominator is the total population in the relevant group (e.g., total time devoted to SNA work by women, divided by the total number of women), the result is *mean population time*.

Interpreting mean population time is particularly difficult given that it is a combined indicator of the mean participant time (e.g. total time devoted to SNA work by women, divided by total number of women engaging in SNA work) and the *rate of participation* in an activity or group of activities (e.g. women who are in the labour market divided by total number of women).

In other words:

$$\frac{\text{Total time}}{\text{Population}} = \frac{\text{Participants}}{\text{Population}} * \frac{\text{Total time}}{\text{Participants}}$$

$$\text{Mean population time} = \text{Participation rate} * \text{Mean participant time}$$

For the purposes of studying the distribution of time on an average day, it is more useful to use *24-hour time*, showing mean population times. In this approach, the percentage of time devoted to a particular activity by the *entire population* or subgroups thereof (e.g., *all women* or *all men*) coincides with the mean hours devoted to the activity. In general, this is the best analysis for the purpose of contrasting unpaid care work with SNA work.

Of special interest for the purposes of this report is the analysis of participation rates in SNA work, unpaid care work and care of persons by sex and other individual and household characteristics, as well as the mean participant times spent in unpaid care activities in general and in childcare in particular—the focus of our analysis. In these latter cases, where figures are presented by activities or group of activities, it is the full-minute time which becomes relevant, since it fully reflects the total time devoted to them.

Before turning to the analysis of time use patterns, the following section describes the relative sizes of different population groups according to the individual and household characteristics that will be used in this report.

1.C. STRUCTURE OF THE 15- TO 74-YEAR-OLD POPULATION IN THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey is representative of the City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population living in households², namely 2.135 million people.

Aside from the time use information, the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey includes demographic and socioeconomic information both for the individual *and* her/his household. This can partly compensate for the use of the individual as the unit of analysis, since individuals carry with them not only their own characteristics, but also all household members' basic demographic characteristics.

Among the many standard individual characteristics that can be identified, this report will present tables by sex; age (which is collected in years); educational attainment (also collected in years); labour market status (inactive, unemployed, or employed); earnings³; and relationship to household head (head, spouse, daughter/son). It should be noted that in Argentina's statistical system, the head of household is determined by whoever the respondent claims being the "head", or is designated by family members as such (rather than some objective criteria, such as who is the main income earner); though in practice most heads of households would also be the ones earning the higher incomes.⁴ All other

² Those living in hotels/pensions and shanty towns have been excluded. See Methodological Annex.

³ Personal earnings, in the form of income from main occupation, is used as a continuous variable later on and won't be presented here.

⁴ Since the survey question uses the traditional masculine gender in asking who is head of household ("Please tell me all of the people making up this household, starting with *el jefe*," i.e., "the [male] head"), and since head of household status is associated with

household members' kinship relationships are established based on their relationship to the head of household.

Household's characteristics analysed in this report are household type; presence and age of children; and household relative income (in the form of per capita income quintiles and absolute poverty). Household types are relatively sophisticated and have been built based on kinship relationships to capture more fully the functioning of families. Non-family households are one-person households and non-family multi-person households.

Types of household

One-person household: Head of household only.⁵

Couple without children: Head of household and spouse.

Complete nuclear family with daughters/sons: Couple with at least one unmarried daughter/son (most of them are children, but strictly speaking could be 18 or older).

Partial nuclear family (one-parent): Single parent with at least one unmarried daughter/son.

Extended families: Head of household or nuclear family plus other head of household's relative(s);

Other: Complex households (head of household, nuclear family or extended family, plus non-family member(s) and **Non-family multi-person** households (head of household and non-family member(s)).

This section shows the structure of the Buenos Aires City population between 15 and 74 years of age by sex and by the above-mentioned demographic and socioeconomic characteristics that we believe are relevant when analyzing time use patterns. It also shows the relative sizes of the different sub-groups used, which will be referred to when showing time use results.

Starting with the structure of population by sex, women represent the substantial majority (55%) of the 15- to 74-year-old population in the City of Buenos Aires, while men constitute the remaining 45%.

power, as is masculinity, it is not frequent for a woman to designate herself as the head of household of a complete nuclear family, even when she earns more than her husband (unless he is unemployed or not in the labour market).

⁵ Paid domestic workers are members of the household they work for if they live-in most of the week.

Table 1.1 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population by sex and age (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>Age 15 to 24</i>	18	14	22
<i>Age 25 to 39</i>	26	26	26
<i>Age 40 to 49</i>	19	19	19
<i>Age 50 to 64</i>	26	29	23
<i>Age 65 to 74</i>	11	11	10

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Young people between the ages of 15 and 24 years constitute 18% of the population. The male population is younger than the female, as reflected in the fact that there are more young men than young women, while there are more women over 50 than men over 50. This has to do with differing birth ratios and differing patterns of life expectancy by sex, which are long standing and common to the Argentine population as a whole.

Table 1.2 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population by sex and educational level (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>Secondary not completed</i>	29	28	30
<i>Secondary completed / tertiary not completed</i>	44	43	46
<i>Tertiary/college degree</i>	27	29	24

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Women inhabitants of the City of Buenos Aires in the 15 to 74 age bracket have, on average, more education than men. Nearly 30% of the women have college or other tertiary degrees, versus 24% of men. Indeed, 30% of men have completed only primary school, and nearly half (46%) have completed only secondary school (Table 1.2).

Table 1.3 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population, by sex and labour market status (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>Employed</i>	65	55	76
<i>Unemployed</i>	5	5	5
<i>Not in the labour market</i>	30	40	19
Unemployment rate	7	8	6

Source: Author's calculations based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Shifting the focus to basic labour market indicators, one sees that the proportion of women not in the labour force (40%) is relatively high considering Buenos Aires's level of development,⁶ and is twice the figure for men. Unemployment figures indicate that women are more likely to be unemployed than men, with the unemployment rate for the reference population being 8% among women and 6% among men. Over three quarters of men are employed (Table 1.3).

Table 1.4 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population, by sex and position in household (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>Head</i>	48	32	69
<i>Spouse or partner</i>	28	50	2
<i>Daughter/son</i>	16	11	23
<i>Other</i>	7	8	6

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Nearly 70% of men are heads of household, and only a small percentage report being spouse or partner.⁷ On the other hand, 50% of women report that they are spouse or partner, and only 32% report being head of household. Of the latter (i.e. women who are heads), one third are heads of one-person households (Table 1.4).

⁶ The activity rates for the City of Buenos Aires (calculated as the economically active population—employed plus unemployed—as a percentage of the total population 10 years of age or older) were 61.8% for men and 48.2% for women in the fourth quarter of 2005 (DGEyC, 2007a).

⁷ Interestingly, the Annual Household Survey definition of nuclear family households includes those where the head of household and spouse are of the same sex, which is not the case in other household surveys in Argentina, which recognise no spousal status for same-sex partners.

Table 1.5 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population, by sex and type of household (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>One-person household</i>	10	12	8
<i>Couple without children</i>	15	13	16
<i>Complete nuclear family with children</i>	45	43	48
<i>One-parent</i>	10	12	8
<i>Extended-family</i>	12	12	12
<i>Other</i>	8	8	8

Source: Author's calculations based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

The structure of the population by household type shows the predominance of nuclear-family households (Table 1.5).⁸ Six out of ten inhabitants of the city who are between the ages of 15 and 74 live in nuclear-family households (couples without children and complete nuclear families with children). The percentage is smaller among women (56%) than among men (64%).

Men are less likely to live in one-person households (8%) or one-parent households (8%) than are women (12% and 12% respectively).

Table 1.6 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population, by sex and presence of children in household (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>In households with...</i>			
<i>At least one child 5 or under</i>	17	18	16
<i>Children 6-13</i>	14	14	13
<i>Adolescents (14-17)</i>	12	13	11
<i>No children or adolescents</i>	57	55	60

Source: Author's calculations based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: There is no overlap between the categories "households with at least one child 5 or under", "households with children 6-13" and "households with only adolescents (14-17)."

Over four out of ten Buenos Aires residents between 15 and 74 years of age live in households with at least one child (under 18), while 17% of the city's total population

⁸ Information in this section and indeed in the whole of this report is built using *individual weights*. As sampling design is based on households (which are randomly selected, see Methodological Annex) and not on individuals; and as individuals are randomly selected *within* households, the 15- to 74-year-old population structure by *household type* calculated using the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey reflects that of the City of Buenos Aires as a whole in the same age bracket.

lives in households with at least one child aged 5 years or younger. Men are less likely (29%) to live in households with children under 14 than are women (32%)⁹.

Table 1.7 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population, by sex and household absolute poverty (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>Poor</i>	7	8	7
<i>Non-poor</i>	93	92	93

Source: Author's calculations based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: Total population for this table is 1.75 million persons, based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to total family income.

Household income information is of inferior quality compared to the information presented above—it represents 1.748 million people, due to a (relatively high) non-response rate to family income (18%). Two measures of material well-being can be calculated using household income information: the absolute poverty rate—i.e., with poverty defined as the lack of sufficient income to purchase what is considered a basic goods' bundle—; and the distribution of per capita family income into quintiles.

The population living below the poverty line in the City of Buenos Aires at the time the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was conducted (second half of 2005) stood at 11.5%, which is substantially lower than the rate for the country as a whole (33.8%). Non-response rates *and* the limitations of sampling design that did not reach the city's most vulnerable groups (living in hotels/pensions and shanty towns) explain that the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey poverty rate is even lower, reaching only 7%.

Table 1.8 City of Buenos Aires 15- to 74-year-old population, by sex and per capita family income quintile (percentages)

	Total	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100
<i>Quintile 1</i>	13	14	11
<i>Quintile 2</i>	21	22	19
<i>Quintile 3</i>	21	20	21
<i>Quintile 4</i>	22	22	21
<i>Quintile 5</i>	24	22	27

Source: Author's calculations based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

⁹ Focusing on households with at least one child 13 or under places the spotlight on the primary-school age population, while ensuring that the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey respondent is not a member of the group of potential care recipients.

Note: Total population for this table is 1.75 million persons, based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to question/s on total family income.

The distribution of individuals by per capita household income shows a striking contrast between women and men, with 27% of men living in households receiving fifth quintile incomes –compared to 22% of women. Conversely, women are more likely than men to live in households whose per capita income falls in the first quintile (14% of women compared to 11% of men).

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Table 1.9 shows the mean population times (24-hour time) in terms of the broad categories in the Activity Classification already referred to above. This way of presenting time use data is equivalent to showing the composition of an average day for the total population –either in hours or in percentages of a 24-hour day. Table 1.9 also shows the coefficients of variation, which are particularly high for the total population in Unpaid community services and Education. A high coefficient of variation means higher statistical variability, making figures relatively less reliable than those with lower coefficients of variation.¹⁰

One initial observation is that the proportion of time devoted to the three large categories of activity into which the time can be divided—personal care, work (SNA work and Unpaid care work) and non-work (Education, Leisure time activities, Activities involving the use of communication media)—are almost the same for women and men.

As might be expected, personal care activities occupy the greatest number of daily hours among the overall population (10:46, of which 8:12 are devoted to sleep). Thus, the remaining activities occupy 13:14 hours, or 55% of total time.

Table 1.9 Activities on an average day, by sex (24-hour time)

<i>Activities in an average day (Monday to Sunday)</i>	<i>Total population</i>			<i>Women</i>			<i>Men</i>		
	Hours	%	CV	Hours	%	CV	Hours	%	CV
Total	24:00	100.0	2.7	24:00	100.0	4.7	24:00	100.0	5.3
(100) SNA work	3:52	16.1	6.8	2:45	11.5	9.0	5:14	21.9	9.6
(400) Household maintenance	2:11	9.1	5.9	3:03	12.8	7.4	1:06	4.6	11.5
(500) Care of persons	0:41	2.9	11.0	0:58	4.1	13.7	0:22	1.5	18.6

¹⁰ The CVs are not shown in the following tables. When they are too high to permit detailed analysis, this will be indicated accordingly.

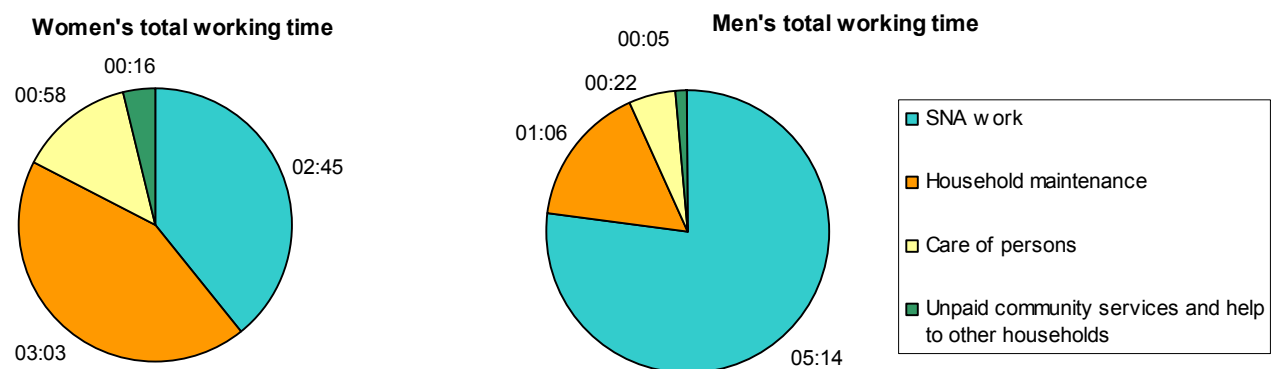
(600) Unpaid community work	0:11	0.8	18.9	0:16	1.1	22.1	0:05	0.4	34.4
(700) Education	0:42	3.0	18.5	0:42	2.9	26.1	0:42	3.0	28.5
(900) Leisure time activities	3:01	12.6	5.1	2:56	12.3	6.4	3:07	13.0	8.7
(900) Activities involving the use Of communications media	2:32	10.6	5.4	2:28	10.3	7.3	2:37	10.9	8.2
(000) Personal care activities	10:46	44.9	2.6	10:47	45.0	4.7	10:43	44.7	5.3

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: Activity Classification major categories shown between brackets. See Methodological Annex for a detailed listing of activities.

Total working time (SNA work plus unpaid care work) does not differ that much for women and men: productive activities take up 7:02 hours for women and 6:48 hours for men. However, gender-based differences powerfully emerge *within* productive activities, since women and men distribute their work burdens in highly dissimilar ways.

Figure 1.1 Composition of total working time (24-hour time) by sex



Source: DGEyC (2007a).

Figure 1.1 shows that over three-fourths of men's mean working time is devoted to SNA work, while only one third of women's mean working time is devoted to the same (primarily) market-oriented activities. The average time used for Household maintenance, Care of persons and Unpaid community services by women is triple that used by men.

2. SNA Work and Unpaid Care Work

2.A. SNA WORK AND UNPAID CARE WORK. COMPARING MEAN POPULATION TIMES (24-HOUR TIME).

This section refines the analysis of the previous one by singling out SNA work and unpaid care work (comprised of Household maintenance, Care of persons and Unpaid community work) for different population groups. It also shows care of persons in detail, to highlight its relative size *within* unpaid care work. All times are expressed in hours and minutes, and refer to mean population times (24 hour time). Totals correspond to those already shown in Table 1.9, and are repeated in all tables. Relative sizes of groups, as shown in section 1.C, should be borne in mind when analyzing time use patterns, to the extent that some phenomena may be valid for relatively small subpopulation groups.

In the following tables, adding times in horizontal cells pair-wise for the SNA work and the unpaid care work columns gives an idea of the *mean total working time* that women, men or the total population perform in a given day. For example, adding 2:45 hours of women's SNA work to 4:18 of unpaid care work results in the abovementioned 7:02 hours of productive work by women, while adding 5:14 hours of men's SNA work to their 1:33 hours of unpaid care work results in men's mean working time (6:48) (figures taken from the *Total* row in Table 2.1 and successive tables). This horizontal sum should not include the last group of columns, as care of persons *is a sub-set of* the unpaid care work.

Table 2.1 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Person Care, by sex and age (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Person care		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:52	02:45	05:14	03:04	04:18	01:33	00:41	00:58	00:22
<i>Age 15 to 24</i>	01:43	01:20	02:01	01:08	01:50	00:36	00:12	00:21	00:05
<i>Age 25 to 39</i>	05:08	03:58	06:36	03:34	04:46	02:03	01:30	02:03	00:49
<i>Age 40 to 49</i>	04:58	02:50	07:34	03:23	04:44	01:46	00:55	01:10	00:36
<i>Age 50 to 64</i>	04:13	03:02	06:05	03:27	04:43	01:25	00:18	00:27	00:04
<i>Age 65 to 74</i>	01:35	00:50	02:39	03:37	04:33	02:19	00:06	00:11	00:01

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Starting with the analysis by age group, it is clear that the young work the least (SNA work plus unpaid care work) on average, while those above retirement age (65- to 74-years old), as expected, perform less SNA work.

Women and men in the central age bracket (25 to 39 years old) are the ones who work most: adding SNA work to unpaid care work results in total working times of 8:45 and

8:39 respectively. Relatively high mean times for unpaid care work for women and men in this age bracket are related to the highest times devoted to care of persons, of over two hours in the case of women and 0:49 minutes in the case of men.

Patterns of SNA work do not change that much for prime-age men, as mean times peak between the ages of 40 and 49 and only decrease after retirement age (65 years old). Women use the equivalent of roughly two-thirds of men's time on SNA work between the ages of 15 to 24 *and* between the ages of 25 to 39, when women peak their mean SNA working time.

With the exception of young women (who are 14% of women, recall Table 1.1), *all other women* devote a substantial number of hours (just under 5 hours!) to unpaid care work. Interestingly, these consistently high times are accompanied by varying times for care of persons, which suggests that other forms of unpaid care work *other than person care* – household maintenance and/or unpaid community work– must be varying with age.

Men reach a peak in their unpaid care work time after retirement age, while their person care reaches a peak between 25 and 39 years of age. Women and men above retirement age perform very little –if any– care of persons.

Table 2.2 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and educational level (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:52	02:45	05:14	03:04	04:18	01:33	00:41	00:58	00:22
<i>Secondary not completed</i>	03:25	02:10	04:53	03:11	04:30	01:40	00:33	00:46	00:18
<i>Completed secondary / tertiary not completed</i>	03:19	02:23	04:24	02:51	04:01	01:32	00:39	00:51	00:24
<i>Tertiary/college degree</i>	05:14	03:52	07:20	03:18	04:30	01:28	00:55	01:18	00:21

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

At all educational levels, men allocate roughly twice the time devoted by women to SNA work, with the greatest gender difference among the least educated (secondary school not completed). Time devoted to SNA work doubles when women have completed secondary school or above, as compared to women who have not. Men show less variability in their SNA working times, reaching a peak among those who have completed secondary school (2:01 hours).

Unpaid care work does not seem to vary greatly with educational achievement, only slightly decreasing among the more educated men. The opposite seems to occur with care

of persons, which increases with education, particularly among the most educated women (tertiary/college degree). This suggests that components of unpaid care work *other than care of persons* might decrease as educational credentials increase.

Table 2.3 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and labour market status (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:52	02:45	05:14	03:04	04:18	01:33	00:41	00:58	00:22
<i>Employed</i>	05:53	04:52	06:48	02:24	03:29	01:25	00:39	00:57	00:24
<i>Unemployed (*)</i>	00:50	00:56	00:41	04:26	05:37	02:54	01:02	01:07	00:55
<i>Not in the labour market</i>	00:05	00:04	00:05	04:17	05:15	01:46	00:43	00:58	00:04

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 5% of total population, of female population and of male population.

As expected, SNA work is only marginal for those not in the labour market, and is less than an hour among those who are unemployed. The fact that there is any SNA work for these groups is not necessarily an inconsistency, since the reference period for the labour market status (the previous week) was not the same as the reference period for the activity report (the previous day)¹¹. Among those who are employed, women devote almost five hours to SNA work (4:52) and men almost seven hours (6:48).

Those not employed (either unemployed or not in the labour force) devote the longest hours to unpaid care work, particularly women who devote well over five hours to these activities. The greatest gender difference emerges among those who are not in the labour force (40% of women; 19% of men according to Table 1.3), with women devoting 5:15 hours a day to unpaid care work and men 1:46 hours. Employed women do, however, do substantial amounts of unpaid work (three and a half hours) and there is *almost no difference* in the amount of person care that women do whatever their labour market status. Men do more person care if they are unemployed (but unemployed men are only 5% of all men between the ages of 15 and 74!) and they do *almost* none if they are not in the labour force.

Table 2.4 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and position in household (24-hour time)

¹¹ The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was not designed to improve on the Annual Household Survey's ability to capture SNA-work data, as the latter coincide with the Buenos Aires data from the Current Household Survey used to calculate national unemployment figures. See Methodological Annex for a detailed review of the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey objectives.

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:52	02:45	05:14	03:04	04:18	01:33	00:41	00:58	00:22
<i>Head of household</i>	05:24	03:57	06:14	02:30	03:43	01:47	00:32	00:42	00:26
<i>Spouse or partner (*)</i>	02:13	02:06	05:59	05:21	05:28	01:21	01:17	01:18	00:21
<i>Daughter/son</i>	02:20	02:00	02:31	01:10	01:33	00:56	00:12	00:17	00:10
<i>Other</i>	03:31	03:04	04:14	02:17	02:54	01:19	00:33	00:43	00:18

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 2% of total male population.

As expected due to the very definition of household headship already noted above, both women and men household heads are the ones who do more SNA work: women who are heads of household work for pay for almost four hours, while men work over six hours. The very few men who are spouses/partners work for pay for roughly the same amount of time (5:59 hours). Women who are spouses/partners (50% of all women between the ages of 15 and 74, Table 1.4) work for pay for two hours (2:06) on average. They are the ones who allocated the most time to unpaid care work activities (5:18); and to person care (1:18). Men who are household heads devote slightly more time than average both to unpaid care work and to person care.

Table 2.5 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and type of household (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:52	02:45	05:14	03:04	04:18	01:33	00:41	00:58	00:22
<i>One-person household</i>	04:53	04:30	05:34	02:06	02:22	01:38	00:01	00:00	00:04
<i>Couple without children</i>	03:39	02:31	04:47	02:43	03:44	01:40	00:03	00:05	00:02
<i>Complete nuclear family (with children)</i>	03:43	02:09	05:27	03:33	05:16	01:40	01:06	01:34	00:36
<i>One-parent</i>	04:04	03:57	04:18	02:58	03:56	01:10	00:28	00:38	00:09
<i>Extended</i>	03:38	02:27	05:13	03:25	04:41	01:44	00:55	01:17	00:26
<i>Other (*)</i>	03:53	02:25	05:35	01:47	02:44	00:41	00:18	00:34	00:00

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* The population in these households represents a mere 4% of the total population. Over one half of these men and women live in households without members under the age of 18.

We turn now to the analysis of women's and men's time use patterns according to their household characteristics. We start with the analysis of time use patterns by sex and

household types—selected to act as a *proxy* of relative care burdens that individuals face. Women and men living alone (in one-person households) are the ones who work for pay the most (4:30 hours and 5:34 respectively) and do unpaid care work the least¹². As we defined person care as care devoted to own household members, it is to be expected that they record almost no time for person care.

Even if men who live alone are the ones who work for pay the most (5:34 hours), there is only a marginal difference between them and men living in complete nuclear families with children (5:27), who account for 48% of male population between 15 and 74 years of age (Table 1.5). Women who do not live alone work for pay the longest when they live in one-parent households (their SNA work reaches almost four hours) and show the longest total working times: when SNA work is added to unpaid care work, their mean working time reaches almost eight hours (7:53).

Men do more or less the same amount of unpaid care work irrespective of the household type—except for the marginal category ‘in other households’; but they care for persons particularly when they live in complete nuclear families with children. In these families, women’s person care time also reaches its peak (1:34 hours).

In terms of SNA work, unpaid care work and care of persons, women and men who live in extended households (12% of population according to Table 1.5) show patterns that are quite similar to those of women and men living in complete nuclear families.

Table 2.6 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and presence of children in household (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:52	02:45	05:14	03:04	04:18	01:33	00:41	00:58	00:22
<i>In households with...</i>									
<i>At least one child 5 or under</i>	04:11	02:32	06:27	04:44	06:27	02:22	02:34	03:23	01:26
<i>Children between 6 and 13</i>	03:53	02:19	05:58	03:50	05:28	01:40	01:13	01:39	00:39
<i>Adolescents (14-17)</i>	02:46	01:58	03:56	02:38	03:28	01:23	00:15	00:24	00:03
<i>No children or adolescents</i>	04:00	03:07	04:59	02:29	03:29	01:21	00:06	00:07	00:04

Source: Author’s calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: There is no overlap between the categories “households with at least one child 5 or under,” “households with children 6-13” and “households with only adolescents (14-17).”

The presence of children, particularly aged 5 years or under, makes mean total working times (SNA work plus unpaid care work) reach nearly nine hours a day both for women

¹² Interestingly, the bulk of this working time is household maintenance. Given that these women and men do live alone, it is somewhat odd that we consider unpaid care work activities whose beneficiaries are *only* those who perform it.

(8:59 hours) and for men (8:49 hours). Curiously, men's average SNA working time equals women's time for unpaid care work, and the reverse is also true (men's average unpaid care work almost equals women's SNA work). Even if time spent on care of persons is highest among women (3:23 hours) and among men (1:26) when there are children 5 years or under in the household¹³, unpaid care working times far exceed person care (which comprises childcare *and* elder care), suggesting that children require much more than 'direct' care.

Women work the most for pay when there are no household members below 18, but they do the same amount of unpaid care work than women in households with only adolescents do, which suggests that the extra burden children impose tends to fade away when children become adolescents (14 to 17 years of age). This is also true about time spent on care of persons.

Table 2.7 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and household absolute poverty (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:58	02:49	05:25	03:09	04:23	01:35	00:44	01:01	00:22
<i>Poor household</i>	01:48	00:59	02:55	04:23	06:14	01:50	01:36	02:27	00:26
<i>Non-poor household</i>	04:08	02:58	05:36	03:03	04:14	01:34	00:39	00:54	00:21

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: All figures based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to question/s on total family income.

As households' absolute poverty is related to unemployment and low incomes earned by those who are in the labour market, it is not surprising that average SNA work differs substantially between women and men living in poor and non-poor households. As income is also an indicator of the relative ability to purchase market substitutes for unpaid care work and care services, it is also not surprising that mean time spent on unpaid care work and person care in poor households exceeds –and far exceeds in the case of women– those in non-poor households. Demographic aspects –the greater presence of children and lower incidence of one-person households among poor households– could also be part of the explanation for these patterns. The multivariate analysis presented later in this paper will help disentangle the different contributing factors.

¹³ The other component of care of persons, care for the elder/sick is indeed fairly marginal.

Table 2.8 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and per capita family income quintile (24-hour time)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:58	02:49	05:25	03:09	04:23	01:35	00:44	01:01	00:22
<i>Quintile 1</i>	02:25	01:34	03:45	04:29	06:02	02:06	01:29	02:07	00:31
<i>Quintile 2</i>	03:19	01:58	05:15	03:26	04:18	02:10	00:49	00:54	00:42
<i>Quintile 3</i>	04:15	02:49	05:57	03:19	04:55	01:27	00:41	00:59	00:20
<i>Quintile 4</i>	04:23	03:21	05:43	02:50	03:57	01:22	00:38	00:56	00:15
<i>Quintile 5</i>	04:45	03:57	05:35	02:18	03:22	01:13	00:22	00:33	00:10

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: All figures based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to total family income.

Time use patterns also change with relative household income (in the form of quintiles of per capita family income), particularly in the case of women, who *increase their SNA work and decrease their unpaid care work* as family income rises. Women halve the mean time spent on care of persons when household income is above first quintile per capita incomes. Men, on the other hand, show contrasts between the first and the remaining quintiles in terms of SNA work (when their mean SNA working time 'jumps' by one hour and a half); and between the first and second quintiles and the remaining ones in terms of unpaid care work (when it goes down by half an hour).

2.B. RATES OF PARTICIPATION IN SNA WORK AND UNPAID CARE WORK

As indicated above, mean population times (24-hour time) devoted to SNA work, unpaid care work and care of persons result from the combined effect of rates of participation and mean times per participant, since mean population times averages both participants' times and zeros (population groups' members who do not perform the activity). But these aggregate figures, though informative, say nothing about the relative burden that those who participate in different types of work shoulder. Indeed, many questions were left unanswered by the previous analysis: Is it that women are more likely to work for pay as household income increases/children grow? Or is it that they all participate but in varying degrees/hours of paid work? Who are the ones who engage in care for persons or childcare the most? Are women/men who live in households with greater care needs equally likely to shoulder them?

The analysis in this section replicates in its structure that of the previous one, differentiating SNA work, unpaid care work and care of persons (*part of unpaid care work*), as a prelude to a more detailed analysis of time spent per participant.

Analysing participation rates makes it possible to begin to explore whether certain low mean population times are due to low participation rates by some population groups, or instead reflect small amounts of time spent by a majority of the relevant population group.

Table 2.9 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and age (percentages)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	46	36	58	84	94	72	26	31	20
<i>Age 15 to 24</i>	24	21	26	67	84	53	12	20	6
<i>Age 25 to 39</i>	59	48	72	86	91	81	47	57	35
<i>Age 40 to 49</i>	57	36	83	87	95	77	39	38	41
<i>Age 50 to 64</i>	49	40	63	89	99	73	13	19	4
<i>Age 65 to 74</i>	24	14	37	92	97	85	4	5	3

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Table 2.9 shows participation rates for the overall population, as well as women's and men's participation rates separately, in these three types of work disaggregated by age.

Rates of participation in SNA work stand at 36% among women and 58% among men. They are somewhat lower than labour market participation rates that emerge from the Annual Household Survey for population 15- to 74 years (55% among women, 76% among men), since time-use estimations for the "average" day includes weekends, holidays, paid leave, etc.

Men's and women's participation rates in SNA work differ substantially according to age. While participation rates for young people (15-24) of both sexes are comparable, the participation rate in SNA work reaches its peak for women between the ages of 25 and 39, then declines throughout the following age brackets until retirement age to around 40%. The peak for men, on the other hand, is in the 40-49 bracket, when participation reaches 83%.

Participation rates in unpaid care work are *very high for both women and men*, since 94% of women and 72% of men devote at least some time to unpaid care work. Participation rates rise with age for both men and women, and are 90% or higher among women above the age of 24. Men also undertake unpaid care work, but to a lesser extent. Men in the 25-39 age bracket and those above retirement age are the ones who participate in unpaid care work the most (81% and 85% respectively).

Only 30% of women and 20% of men take part in care of persons. Peak ages for participation in care of persons coincide with peak ages of participation in SNA work.

Fifty-seven percent of women 25-39 participate, while for men between the ages of 40 and 49, this figure reaches its peak at 41%. This age perspective must be supplemented by household life-cycle indicators, as will be done below.

Table 2.10 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and educational level (percentages)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	46	36	58	84	94	72	26	31	20
<i>Secondary not completed</i>	40	28	53	81	94	66	22	26	18
<i>Completed secondary / tertiary not completed</i>	43	34	53	84	94	73	25	29	22
<i>Tertiary/college degree</i>	57	46	74	89	94	80	30	38	18

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

The rate of participation in paid work rises with educational levels, for both men and women, as expected earnings grow with educational achievement. Among women, there are no substantial differences in participation in unpaid care work with educational levels; though the most highly educated women participate proportionally more in person care. Quite the opposite, men do not show striking differences in their participation in care of persons according to their educational levels; but the most involved in unpaid care work are the most educated men.

Table 2.11 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and labour market status

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	46	36	58	84	94	72	26	31	20
<i>Employed</i>	69	61	75	83	93	75	27	32	23
<i>Unemployed (*)</i>	16	14	18	81	87	74	30	41	16
<i>Not in the labour market</i>	3	3	1	86	96	61	22	28	7

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 5% of total population, of female population and of male population.

As was anticipated in the previous section, SNA work performed by those who are not in the labour force is marginal –also in terms of participation rates. The unemployed, though few in number, seem to be more engaged in SNA work than expected, particularly men (18%).

Women undertake unpaid care work in slightly higher proportions when they are not in the labour force, though this is not related to higher participation in care of persons. Indeed, women who are employed participate *more* than their inactive counterparts in person care. This would suggest that it is time per participant, and not participation rates, which influenced time use patterns reported in the previous section. Men are more likely to engage in unpaid care work and care of persons *when they are employed* (Table 2.11).

Table 2.12 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and position in household (percentages)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	46	36	58	84	94	72	26	31	20
<i>Head of household</i>	61	48	68	84	93	78	24	25	24
<i>Spouse or partner (*)</i>	31	30	66	97	98	89	39	39	32
<i>Daughter/son</i>	33	31	33	66	82	57	10	15	7
<i>Other</i>	36	31	42	79	87	65	21	25	14

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 2% of total male population.

Male and female heads of household participate more in SNA work than do other household members of the same sex, and less in unpaid care work and person care than spouses/partners, thus highlighting the time pressure that breadwinning responsibility creates for heads of household and the correspondingly reduced time available for providing care.

In general terms, heads of household and spouses/partners are more likely to participate in unpaid care work than do daughters/sons and other household members of the same sex, though gender differences in participation are present among all member types. The same pattern is also true for daughters/sons' and other members' participation rates in person care.

The type of household is a major factor determining participation in both SNA work, unpaid care work and person care.

Table 2.13 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and type of household (percentages)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	46	36	58	84	94	72	26	31	20
<i>One-person household</i>	57	52	67	86	86	87	2	0	4
<i>Couple without children</i>	45	34	56	87	95	79	4	4	3
<i>Complete nuclear family (with children)</i>	45	31	60	85	96	73	39	45	32
<i>One-parent</i>	50	50	50	84	95	62	20	27	8
<i>Extended</i>	40	30	53	81	91	68	38	50	21
<i>Other (*)</i>	42	28	59	78	94	60	11	19	2

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* The population in these households represents a mere 4% of the total population. Over one half of these men and women live in households without members under the age of 18.

Showing a similar pattern to that for mean population times, members of one-person households participate the most in SNA work, and the least in person care—as might be expected in the absence of a household care burden. In addition, these men's and women's participation in unpaid care work (comprised in this case of household maintenance and unpaid community services) are similar, but show the striking feature that women who live alone do *the least* unpaid care work among women, while among men, those who live alone do *the most*.

Indeed, unpaid care work clearly shifts from men to women as household size increases. At the extreme, only 68% of men living in extended households undertake unpaid care work.

The women who are most likely to participate in person care are those living in extended-family households (50%). In addition, participation in person care is very high among both men and women in complete nuclear families with children. As opposed to men, women in one-parent households show relatively high participation rates in person care (27%).

Table 2.14 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and presence of children in household (percentages)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	46	36	58	84	94	72	26	31	20
<i>In households with...</i>									
<i>At least one child 5 or under</i>	50	35	70	92	98	84	83	91	72
<i>Children between 6 and 13</i>	47	34	66	84	96	69	53	62	41
<i>Adolescents (14-17)</i>	39	29	53	78	92	58	17	22	9
<i>No children or adolescents</i>	46	38	54	83	92	73	4	5	3

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: There is no overlap between the categories "households with at least one child 5 or under," "households with children 6-13" and "households with only adolescents (14-17)."

The presence of children and their age are related to the phase of the life cycle that women's and men's households are going through. Women with no children in their households (55% of population under analysis, Table 1.6) are the ones who engage in SNA work the most and care of persons the least, as it was the case with their mean working times.

Women's rate of participation in SNA work in households with young children or pre-adolescents is high—indeed, close to the average—declining only in households with adolescents. This is due in part to the fact that adolescents themselves were among the survey's informants, and their rate of participation in paid work is very low.

The presence and age of children in the household is associated with men's participation in unpaid care work and in person care: men's participation rates reach 84% and 72% respectively when there is at least one child aged 5 years or under in the household. *Almost all* women (91%) who live in households where there are children 5 or under undertake care of persons—irrespective of their age and their position in the household (member type). Both women's and men's participation rates in care of persons decline markedly as the age of the youngest child in the household increases. This indicates that despite clear gender differences, the enormous care needs of young children require great involvement on the part of both women and men (Table 2.13).

Table 2.15 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and household absolute poverty

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	47	36	60	85	94	75	27	32	20
<i>Poor</i>	25	15	38	86	97	71	55	69	36
<i>Non-poor</i>	49	38	62	85	93	75	25	29	19

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: All figures based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to question/s on total family income.

Differences in mean population times according to the household economic situation – already shown in Tables 2.7 and 2.8– is clearly related to differences in participation rates, which are particularly striking in SNA work *and* care of persons.

Women and men who live in non-poor households show participation rates in SNA work which *double* those of women and men living in poor households. In turn, poor women's and men's participation rates in person care *more than doubles* those of non-poor women and men. Differences in unpaid care work are less marked, with non-poor men participating slightly more than poor men and the opposite happening among women.

Table 2.16 Rates of participation in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex and per capita family income quintile.

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	47	36	60	85	94	75	27	32	20
<i>Quintile 1</i>	31	23	41	90	96	80	54	66	35
<i>Quintile 2</i>	40	28	54	84	93	70	27	26	29
<i>Quintile 3</i>	47	36	61	86	95	76	25	32	18
<i>Quintile 4</i>	53	45	62	87	95	77	25	32	16
<i>Quintile 5</i>	57	43	73	81	90	72	14	17	11

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: All figures based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to question/s on total family income.

The same results are evident in the analysis of paid work, unpaid care work and care of persons according to quintiles of per capita household incomes, with participation rates in

SNA work rising with income; participation rates in unpaid care work decreasing gently with income; and participation rates in care of persons *halving* between the first and the second quintiles among women and between the first and the third quintiles among men. Again, this can be an indicator of the availability of substitutes for unpaid person care services as income increases, coupled with lower care needs in the fifth quintile.

3. Exploring Care of Persons in more detail

3.A. RATES OF PARTICIPATION AND MEAN PARTICIPANT TIME DEVOTED TO CARE OF PERSONS

Having analyzed both mean population times and participation rates in care of persons, in this section the focus turns to the time that is allocated to person care per actor or participant; i.e., the time spent by those who undertook care of person activities.

A distinctive feature of care of persons activities is that even though relatively few people participate, those who participate do so quite extensively: women who participate devote over three hours and men almost two hours to person care activities (24-hour time). Table 3.1 shows that gender differences in mean population times already analyzed in section 2.A result from *both* differences participation rates –women participating far more than men– *and* differences in participants’ times –women who participate devoting on average an hour more than men who participate (24-hour time) .

Table 3.1 Mean time per participant and rate of participation in Care of Persons, by sex and age

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:07	04:07	31	01:52	02:30	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>15 to 24 years</i>	01:47	02:42	20	01:28	02:18	6
<i>25 to 39 years</i>	03:38	04:52	57	02:19	03:02	35
<i>40 to 49 years</i>	03:05	04:12	38	01:29	02:02	41
<i>50 to 64 years</i>	02:25	02:44	19	01:47	02:17	4
<i>65 to 74 years</i>	03:53	04:14	5	00:31	00:35	3

Source: Author’s calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

The relationship between mean full-minute times and mean 24-hour times spent on an activity or group of activities is known as the *simultaneity ratio*. The simultaneity ratio for person care is roughly 1.30 for both women and men (Table 3.1), and are among the

highest recorded in Buenos Aires along with Leisure time activities and Activities involving the use of communications media (DGEyC, 2007c). Care of persons' simultaneity ratios 'expand' mean participants' time by *one hour* among women (from 3:07 hours to 4:07 hours) and by more than *half an hour* among men (from 1:52 to 2:30). Given these high simultaneity ratios, this section's analysis will focus on full-minute times. For the reader to be able to compare the previous analysis—which was based on 24-hour time— and this section's, all tables show times per participant using both the 24-hour time *and* the full-minute time. Also, participation rates, already analyzed in section 2.B, are repeated in all tables to remind the reader that the analysis refers to times per participant.

Among women, those who participate the more in person care are also those who devote more time to these activities: women in the 25 to 39 age bracket devote little less than 5 hours to caring activities (4:52 hours). Young women (15 to 24 years of age) and women just below-retirement age (50 to 64 years of age) participate only in 20% of cases; and devote approximately 2:40 hours on average when they participate. Interestingly, older women (those above retirement age) participate only marginally in person care, but do so for extended periods when they do (4:14 hours) (Table 3.1).

Among men, those who devote longer times per participant are in the 25 to 39 age bracket. Their mean participant time is substantially lower than women's of the same age (three hours), as is their participation rate, which is almost *half* that of women. Men between 40 and 49 years of age participate in person care in over 40% of cases, but devote to these activities below-average times when they participate (2:02 hours).

Table 3.2 Mean time per participant and participation rate in Care of Persons, by sex and educational level

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:07	04:07	31	01:52	02:30	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>Secondary not completed</i>	02:56	03:52	26	01:42	02:22	18
<i>Secondary completed / tertiary not completed</i>	03:01	04:03	29	01:55	02:27	22
<i>Tertiary/college degree</i>	03:24	04:24	38	01:59	02:48	18

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Person care times for those who participate—whether men or women—increase markedly with education, reaching 4:24 hours among women and 2:48 hours among the

most educated men. In the case of women, mean participants' time is also accompanied by higher participation rates, while this is not the case among men.

Table 3.3 Mean time per participant and participation rate in Care of Persons, by sex and labour market status.

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:07	04:07	31	01:52	02:30	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>Employed</i>	02:58	03:53	32	01:46	02:21	23
<i>Unemployed (*)</i>	02:41	03:58	41	05:57	08:01	16
<i>Not in the labour market</i>	03:29	04:32	28	01:04	01:40	7

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 5% of total population, of female population and of male population.

Mean times per participant are higher among women who are not in the labour market, though their participation is slightly less than employed women. Men not in the labour market (who are 19% of all men in the population under scrutiny) tend neither to engage in person care *nor* do they devote substantial times when they do (only 7% of them devote on average 1:40 hours). Times dedicated to person care are the highest among unemployed participants, both women and men. However, given their small numbers they will not be analyzed¹⁴ (Table 3.3).

¹⁴ The fact that the group of unemployed caregivers is very small when compared to total population (1.9% of women and 0.7% of men) means that the figure of 8 hours that unemployed male caregivers devote to care is not reliable (its CV is too high).

Table 3.4 Mean time per participant and rate of participation in Care of Persons, by sex and position in household

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:07	04:07	31	01:52	02:30	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>Head of household</i>	02:53	03:40	25	01:48	02:21	24
<i>Spouse or partner (*)</i>	03:21	04:31	39	01:07	01:19	32
<i>Daughter/son</i>	01:53	02:25	15	02:40	04:26	7
<i>Other</i>	02:50	03:22	25	02:06	02:43	14

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 2% of total male population.

It is among female spouses—who are the women with the highest participation rate—that time devoted to person care is the greatest, reaching 4:31 hours—half an hour above average for women. The female heads of household who participate in person care (one quarter of them) devote 3:40 hours to these activities. Among men, it is sons and other members who devote the longest times to care, though their participation rates are quite low and participants amount to only 30% of male population (Table 1.4). One quarter of male household heads participate in person care and devote 2:21 hours on average to these activities.

Table 3.5 Mean time per participant and participation rate in Care of Persons, by sex and type of household

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:07	04:07	31	01:52	02:30	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>One-person household</i>	-	-	0	01:45	02:04	4
<i>Couple without children</i>	02:02	02:52	4	01:19	01:22	3
<i>Complete nuclear family (with children)</i>	03:28	04:45	45	01:52	02:32	32
<i>One-parent</i>	02:24	03:07	27	01:58	02:51	8
<i>Extended</i>	02:33	02:57	50	02:06	02:45	21
<i>Other (*)</i>	03:04	03:32	19	00:21	00:30	2

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* The population in these households represents only 4% of the total. Over half of these men and women live in households without members under 18.

Very low participation rates among women and men living in households that account for small fractions of the population (one person households *plus* couples without children account for 25% of total population) impede detailed analysis. Focusing on the population living in nuclear families, one-parent households and extended households (67% of total population, figures in Table 1.5) two features emerge: the high participation rates that *accompany* high time allocation per participant among women; and men's mean times per participant being lower and less variable than those of women.

In particular, half of women living in extended families devote almost three hours on average to person care; while almost half of women (45%) living in complete nuclear families with children devote nearly five hours (4:45) to care of persons. In this case, it is the combination of above average participation rates *and* long time allocation per participant which explains higher than average figures in section 2.B (Table 2.5) and supports the idea that it is precisely in these households that the care burden is greatest.

Table 3.6 Mean time per participant and participation rate in Care of Persons, by sex and presence of children in the household

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:07	04:07	31	01:52	02:30	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>In households with...</i>						
<i>At least one child 5 or under</i>	03:44	05:06	91	02:01	02:33	72
<i>Children between 6 and 13</i>	02:41	03:25	62	01:35	02:14	41
<i>Adolescents (14-17)</i>	01:49	02:03	22	00:39	00:53	9
<i>Neither children nor adolescents (*)</i>	02:22	02:50	5	02:29	04:00	3

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: There is no overlap in the categories "households with at least one child 5 or under," "households with children 6-13" and "households with only adolescent children (14-17)."

* Special cases: fathers and mothers who do not live with their children most of the week, thus their children are technically not members of their households.

Mean participant time devoted to person care, as well as participation rates, are highly correlated with the presence of children, and decrease as the age of the child or children increases. Amounts peak at 5:06 hours among women and 2:33 among men living in households with at least one child 5 years old or under. It is in these households that the rate of participation in person care is also the highest (91% for women and 72% for men), suggesting that the main driver of care of persons is children and not care for adults. The difference between the time devoted by participating men and participating women (approximately 50%) persists as childcare needs decrease with children's increasing age (Table 3.6).

Table 3.7 Mean time per participant and participation rate in Care of Persons, by sex and household absolute poverty.

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:11	04:12	32	01:50	02:32	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>Poor</i>	03:33	04:59	69	01:13	02:01	36
<i>Non-poor</i>	03:07	04:03	29	01:55	02:36	19

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: All figures based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to question/s on total family income.

Figures in Table 3.7 emphasize what was already said when analyzing participation rates in person care. Indeed, seven out of ten poor women devote 5 hours on average to person care, while only one third of women in non-poor households engage in person care, devoting four hours to it. Relatively similar mean population times for poor and non-poor men shown in Table 2.7 are a combination of lower participation rates and slightly higher mean participants' times for non-poor men; and participation rates that almost *double* the average participation rate for men but lower times per participant among poor men.

Table 3.8 Mean time per participant and participation rate in Care of Persons, by sex and per capita family income quintile.

	Care of Persons					
	Women			Men		
	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)	24-hour time per participant	Full-minute time, per participant	Part. rate (%)
Total	03:11	04:12	32	01:50	02:32	20
<i>Simultaneity ratio</i>	<i>1.32</i>			<i>1.33</i>		
<i>Quintile 1</i>	03:13	04:27	66	01:30	02:09	35
<i>Quintile 2</i>	03:30	04:09	26	02:22	02:58	29
<i>Quintile 3</i>	03:07	04:25	32	01:52	02:54	18
<i>Quintile 4</i>	02:55	03:32	32	01:39	02:09	16
<i>Quintile 5</i>	03:14	04:32	17	01:28	02:10	11

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Note: All figures based on a sample of individuals whose households provided complete answers to question/s on total family income.

Interestingly, huge variations in participation rates, which are inversely correlated with household income, are not necessarily accompanied by high variations in care of persons' times per participant. Indeed, mean participant women's times go up and down along income quintiles, and average times in the first, third and fifth quintiles roughly coincide. On the other hand, men who participate in person care in the middle-income quintiles (2 and 3) do devote an hour more than other men (Table 3.8).

4. The focus of our analysis: an in-depth look at time devoted to unpaid childcare

4.A. RATES OF PARTICIPATION AND MEAN PARTICIPANT TIME DEVOTED TO CHILDCARE FOR OWN AND OTHER HOUSEHOLDS' CHILDREN

Childcare that is part of unpaid care work can be performed for own households' children (part of Activities 500) or for other households' children. This section is devoted to *all* childcare that goes unpaid irrespective of which household's children benefit from it. The analysis will focus on the *activities* that make up childcare showing participants' time (full minutes).

Table 4.1 Rate of participation and full-minute time per participant devoted to unpaid childcare, by sex and type of care

	Women			Men		
	Full-minute time per participant	Participation rate (%)	Percentage of participants	Full-minute time per participant	Participation rate (%)	Percentage of participants
<i>TOTAL</i>	04:13	33	100	02:42	20	100
<i>Unpaid childcare for own household</i>	04:17	27	83	02:34	18	92
Physical care	02:32	20	60	01:41	9	46
Teaching	01:26	11	34	01:32	10	48
Accompanying/transporting	01:38	16	48	01:05	9	46
Passive care	02:30	7	22	01:42	3	14
Other types of care	00:35	7	23	00:39	3	17
Unclassified types of care	01:29	2	5	-	-	-
<i>Unpaid childcare for other households</i>	03:39	6	18	04:20	2	8

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005. Physical care, teaching and educational activities, and accompanying children to their activities are all *active care*. For an exhaustive definition of these activities, see the classification of activities in the Methodological Annex. The rates of participation in the population are included as a reference for the significance of these activities.

Women who care for children spend 4:13 hours per day on average, while male child caregivers spend 2:42 (Table 4.1). If we focus on unpaid care for own household's children, women child caregivers devote slightly longer times than average (4:17) and men child caregivers slightly shorter times (2:34). These figures indicate that childcare takes up longer times per participant than care of adults, since care of persons –which comprises unpaid childcare for own household children– presents shorter times per

participant, as it is evident when comparing these figures with those already shown in Section 3. Indeed, only 4% of the women and 1% of the men undertake care of adults, and mean participant times (full minutes) are 2:09 and 1:29, respectively.

With regard to different types of childcare, it should be noted that the classification of activities only allows for disaggregating unpaid childcare for own household, and thus unpaid childcare for other households is analysed as an additional “type” of care. None of the types of care defined (physical, teaching, accompanying/transporting, passive care, other types, unclassified care) exceeds the average for the group (all caregivers, female caregivers, male caregivers). Thus, child caregivers provide, on average, more than one type of care.

The most frequently provided and most time-consuming childcare is physical care. Sixty percent of women and 46% of men who provide childcare provide physical care, for 2:32 and 1:41 hours, respectively. Such caregiving—more frequent among women than among men—is the type of care required most intensively by young children (Table 4.1).

Men who provide unpaid childcare participate the most in (a) teaching and tasks related to school and educational activities; and (b) accompanying children to their activities, including transporting them and taking them to school (48% and 46% of all male childcare givers, respectively)—dedicating 1:32 hours and 1:05 hours to these activities. The corresponding data for women are: accompanying/transporting: 48%, 1:38 hours; educational activities: 34%, 1:26 hours (Table 4.1).

In sum, seventy-seven percent of women and 90% of men participate in active childcare (including physical care, and teaching and accompanying/transportation), devoting 3:39 and 2:12 hours, respectively, to these activities.

The survey specifies passive childcare as “keeping an eye on the children,” being present because the children are too young to be left alone, and supervising children’s play (for more details, see Methodological Annex). Both men and women child caregivers have a low rate of participation in passive childcare (22% and 14%, respectively). However, passive care consumes as much time as physical care (2:30 hours for women caregivers and 1:42 for men) (Table 4.1).

Participation in childcare for other household’s children is marginal among the population *and also* among those who have undertaken childcare. Six percent of women and 2% of men participate in unpaid childcare for other households through family and neighbourhood relationships. These percentages represent 18% and 8% of the women and men caregivers, respectively. While some women report times spent on care for both their own household’s children *and* time spent caring for other household children, they are only 1% of all women child caregivers. Both women and men who provide unpaid childcare to other households do so for long hours, and this is particularly the case for

men. Women's time in this activity is 3:39 hours, and men's 4:20, thus exceeding men's average unpaid childcare times for children in their own households (Table 4.1).

4.A. RATES OF PARTICIPATION AND MEAN PARTICIPANT TIME DEVOTED TO CHILDCARE FOR OWN HOUSEHOLDS' CHILDREN

The focus of this section is childcare performed for own household's children (part of Activities 500). Only two sets of covariates will be analyzed in this section: those related to households' demographic structure (type of member; type of household; presence of children) and those related to households' material wellbeing (absolute poverty; quintile of per capita household income). As in the previous section, the analysis presents full-minute times per participant and participation rates in childcare.

Table 4.2 Rate of participation and full-minute time per participant devoted to unpaid childcare (own household children), by sex and position in household

	Women		Men	
	Full-minute time per participant	Participation rate (%)	Full-minute time per participant	Participation rate (%)
<i>Unpaid childcare for own household</i>	04:17	27	02:34	18
Head of household	03:48	20	02:24	23
Spouse or partner (*)	04:38	37	02:11	16
Daughter/son (**)	02:26	9	04:16	6
Other	03:22	20	02:43	14

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Less than 2% of the total male population.

** The high mean participant time among sons is due to a special case that emerged in the survey.

Male heads of household and female spouses are most likely to participate in unpaid childcare (23% of the former and 37% of the latter).¹⁵ Among women, spouses who engage in childcare devote the most time (4:38 hours), followed by 'other' female household members (20%—only at issue in extended and complex households) who spend 3:22 hours (Table 4.2).

Table 4.3 Rate of participation and full-minute time per participant devoted to unpaid childcare (own household children), by sex, type of household and children's age

¹⁵ Given the proportion of nuclear households, the great majority of heads of household and spouses are parents of the children receiving care. However, marginal cases in which this may not be the case are to be found—i.e., where the child is the grandchild, nephew, etc. of the head of household.

	Women		Men	
	Full-minute time per participant	Part. rate (%)	Full-minute time per participant	Part. rate (%)
<i>Persons providing</i>				
<i>unpaid childcare for own household</i>	04:17	27	02:34	18
One-person households (*)	00:29	0.3	02:04	4
<i>Complete nuclear-family households</i>				
At least one child 5 or under	05:50	92	02:30	86
At least one child 6-13	03:41	62	02:06	47
At least one child 13-17	01:24	19	00:28	4
At least one child 13-17 (*)	-	0	24:29	0.9
<i>One-parent (**)</i>				
At least one child 5 or under	04:25	100	01:45	100
At least one child 6-13	02:31	76	03:24	30
At least one child 13-17	01:42	11	01:00	29
<i>Extended</i>				
At least one child 5 or under	03:21	80	03:02	32
At least one child 6-13	02:13	46	02:39	34
At least one child 13-17	02:52	22	01:30	24
<i>Complex and other (***)</i>				
At least one child 5 or under	05:38	100	00:30	100
At least one child 6-13	07:12	100	-	0

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Special cases: fathers and mothers who do not live with their children most of the week, thus their children are technically not members of their households.

** 2% of the total population (3% of women and 1% of men).

*** Less than 1% of the total population.

The intensity of participation in childcare and the amount of time devoted to it are highly correlated with children's ages. Ninety-three percent of women and 86% of men (almost all mothers and fathers¹⁶) in nuclear households with at least one child 5 years of age or under participate in child caregiving, and the rate is 100% in one-parent and complex households with children 5 or under (although it must be borne in mind that these two types of household *together* represent only 1% of the population).

Similarly, men's participation in childcare when there are children 5 years of age or under in the household drops sharply in extended households as a result of the greater number of potential caregivers and the greater likelihood that the survey interviewed a member who was not the child/children's father.

¹⁶ It may happen that the respondent to the module is a sibling over 14. However, the cross-tab between the type of member and type of household shows that these cases are marginal in the age bracket consisting of households with children 5 and under (only 4% of the total cases in the sample).

The number of hours devoted to caring for children 5 or under is, in all cases, high, and is above the average number of unpaid childcare hours by child caregivers: 5:50 hours for the 92% of women who provide unpaid childcare in nuclear households and 2:30 for the 86% of men who do so.

Table 4.4 Rate of participation and full-minute time per participant devoted to unpaid childcare (own household children), by sex and household absolute poverty

	Women		Men	
	Full-minute time per participant	Part. rate (%)	Full-minute time per participant	Part. rate (%)
<i>Persons who cared for children for own household and declared income (*)</i>	04:18	29	02:37	18
<i>Poor</i>	05:19	60	01:54	34
<i>Non-poor</i>	04:11	27	02:43	17

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Three percent of the population participating in child caregiving for own household did not declare income.

Rates of participation in childcare (for own household children) diverge strongly depending on whether the household is poor or not, as it was the case in care of persons. Non-poor women's and men's participation rates are *half* those of their poor counterparts. Six out of ten poor women participate in childcare and devote to it 5:19 hours, and over one third of poor men do so, devoting almost two hours (1:54) to childcare. Whether this is related to the demographic composition of poor households – i.e. greater presence of children, in particular children 5 years of age or under–; or on the other hand it is a pure income effect needs to be disentangled using multivariate regression analysis.

Table 4.5 Rate of participation and full-minute time per participant devoted to unpaid childcare (own household children), by sex and per capita family income quintile

	Women		Men	
	Full-minute time per participant	Part. rate (%)	Full-minute time per participant	Part. rate (%)
<i>Persons who cared for children</i>				
<i>for own household and declared income (*)</i>	04:18	29	02:37	18
Quintile 1	04:45	57	02:06	34
Quintile 2	04:04	23	03:06	27
Quintile 3	04:31	31	02:49	18
Quintile 4	03:22	31	02:36	11
Quintile 5	05:05	15	02:10	11

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

* Three percent of the population participating in child caregiving for own household did not declare income.

Though less dramatic, the very same analysis is valid for participation rates and times per participant devoted to childcare (own household children) as relative incomes vary. Participation rates descend monotonically as household income increases, from 57% among women and 34% among men in the first quintile; and from 15% among women and 11% among men of the forth and fifth quintiles. Interestingly, men's times per participant *rise* from the first quintile to the second, and they descend monotonically as household income rises afterwards. Again, whether this is related to the demographic composition of households in the lower income quintiles; or on the other hand it is a pure relative income effect will be analyzed in Section 5.

5. Summarizing the key determinants of care

How do *each* of the factors analyzed above impact on the time that is devoted to unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare? Which characteristics are relevant, and which are not, in determining the time devoted to unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare¹⁷?

Below are a series of Tobit regressions of the time (full-minute, expressed in minutes) devoted to unpaid care work (regression 1), care of persons (regression 2) and childcare (regression 3). Tobit models are more suited to datasets that have large number of zero's as observations; in these cases, the usual method used in regression analysis (OLS), requires major adjustments.¹⁸

The proportion of “left-censored” observations gives an idea of the “zero” values, i.e., observations in which interviewees did not participate in these activities on the reference day (see Table 5.1). A description of the relevant characteristics of the dependent and independent variables included in the regression (median, deviation, minimum and maximum values) can be found in the Annex of Tables (Table A.1). The regressions are unweighted.¹⁹

Variables analysed in Sections 2, 3 and 4 that proved *never* to be statistically significant are not included in the regressions. These are: educational levels measured in brackets, and quintiles of per capita family income. Household poverty (included as a dummy variable) was significant *in all cases*. Total personal income—a continuous variable that includes work and non-work income—also proved to be significant in one case, and was thus included.

It is interesting to contrast the regressions in Table 5.1. In all of these, the variables relating to personal characteristics, such as sex (male), household member (head/spouse), labour market status (employed) and age (age/age squared) are significant, and carry the expected signs: men and the employed do *less* unpaid care work, person care and childcare than the base case (negative signs); head of households, spouses, and those older do *more* unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare than the base case (positive signs). The negative sign in age squared shows a non-linear relationship between the time spent caring and age.

¹⁷ Care of persons and childcare defined as “for own household”, namely part of Activities 500, as it was analyzed in Sections 3 and 4.

¹⁸ When observations contain a high number of zeros, residuals are not normal—a key assumption to apply OLS. It should be noted that the possibility of using the two-stage OLS method was also rejected, as its results were not statistically significant.

¹⁹ The use of weighting factors artificially increases the significance of the variables included in the regression.

Table 5.1 Tobit regressions

	Regression 1 Unpaid care work				Regression 2 Care of Persons				Regression 3 Unpaid childcare			
	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Std. Err.</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Std. Err.</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Coefficient</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Std. Err.</i>	<i>t</i>
Male	-121.33	***	14.43	-8.41	-99.30	***	28.73	-3.46	-72.7	**	29.34	-2.48
Head of household	93.00	***	21.72	4.28	163.38	***	41.94	3.90	19.5	***	45.06	4.33
Spouse	196.57	***	25.45	7.72	202.81	***	47.40	4.28	270.2	***	50.06	5.4
Employed	-145.99	***	15.31	-9.54	-65.82	**	27.67	-2.38	-74.7	***	28.01	-2.67
Total personal income	-0.02	***	0.01	-3.54	0.01		0.01	0.54	0.0		0.01	0.88
Age	17.70	***	2.71	6.54	17.69	***	5.37	3.29	26.7	**	6.24	4.28
Age squared	-0.17	***	0.03	-5.92	-0.22	***	0.06	-3.62	-0.4	**	0.07	-4.99
At least one child 5 or under	203.15	***	17.52	11.59	362.05	***	26.53	13.65	350.4	***	26.18	13.38
Children between 6 and 13	54.40	***	16.12	3.37	156.01	***	23.98	6.51	166.0	***	23.72	7
Couple without children	-10.03		22.04	-0.46	128.43	**	63.64	2.02	-46.45		78.75	-0.59
Complete nuclear												
family with children	0.49		21.23	0.02	294.21	***	56.70	5.19	223.8	***	55.66	4.02
One-parent	87.00	***	22.48	3.87	334.23	***	57.04	5.86	281.7	***	56.45	4.99
Extended	-18.08		27.19	-0.66	267.47	***	62.00	4.31	219.3	***	61.93	3.54
Complex	34.88		26.53	1.31	332.76	***	64.09	5.19	169.3	**	70.76	2.39
Poor	65.14	***	23.20	2.81	72.12	**	33.64	2.14	68.62	**	32.74	2.1
Constant	-172.91	***	47.28	-3.66	-930.48	***	106.06	-8.77	-1,017.4	***	115.99	-8.77
Sigma	211.09		4.33	-	262.36		10.07		244.85		9.72	
<i>Summary</i>												
<i>Left-censored</i>												
observations (zeros)	194				1032				1069			
Uncensored observations	1231				393				358			
<i>Right-censored</i>												
Observations	0				0				0			
rho2	0.402				0.313				0,338			

Notes: Statistically significant to 99%***; 95% **; 90%*.

Control variables: woman; daughters/sons and other members; not employed; adolescents or no children in the household; one-person household; non-poor household.

Only in relation to unpaid care work (regression 1) is total personal income significant, with a negative sign (meaning that higher personal income implies less unpaid care work), although the coefficient is quite close to zero. This variable was included to test whether greater personal income could influence care time –as an indicator of the individual’s negotiating position within the household– beyond household’s economic

situation; clearly, the results show that there is no such income effect in respect of person care and childcare.

Household characteristics that are significant in all cases are the presence of at least one child 5 years of age or under, and the presence of school-age children (6-13). Regression results confirm a feature that was already stated in the descriptive analysis: that the presence of children is a key determinant of care provided by women and men. They also confirm that children require indirect care, in the form of household maintenance, since these variables are significant *also in* explaining total unpaid care working times (regression 1).

Since the presence of adolescents (14-17) in the household was never significant, it was excluded from the regressions. Interestingly, this means that adolescents do not appear as care recipients.

Household types are significant in explaining individuals' time spent in person care (regression 2), as well as in childcare (regression 3). This suggests that household types influence the time dedicated to care beyond the individual's position in the household (member type)—acting as an indicator of households' care burdens.

Household type is not significant when we analyze unpaid care work (regression 1) except for people living in one-parent households: these individuals' times are the only ones that *significantly differ* from the time devoted to unpaid care work by individuals living in one-person households.

It is also an expected result that individuals who live in childless couples devote to childcare no more than individuals who live alone (couples without children are not significantly different from the base case in regression 3), since there is no possibility that members of these latter households report childcare (for own household).

Finally, household poverty is *always* significant in explaining *greater* amounts of time devoted to unpaid care work (regression 1), care of persons (regression 2) and unpaid childcare (regression 3), indicating that very low household incomes *impact* care time patterns beyond household structure and the individuals' labour market status. This means that absolute poverty *is* related to greater care times, either because there is little possibility for purchasing care –given household income– and/or because absolute poverty is also related to restricted access to care facilities provided by the State or the community.

6. The monetary value of unpaid care work in the City of Buenos Aires

6.A. CALCULATING THE MONETARY VALUE OF UNPAID CARE WORK IN THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES

The “micro” analyses presented so far provide a description of unpaid care work, as well as the *characteristics* of those providing it, according to a set of personal attributes (demographic and socioeconomic) and household attributes (type of household, household income, etc.). There is a more “macro” dimension, however, that has yet to be examined—namely, the monetary value of the number of hours devoted to unpaid care work over a period of time (extrapolating the information on the “average day” obtained from the time use survey) by the entire community.

This section examines various approaches to placing a value on time spent in unpaid care work, care of persons and unpaid childcare. Approaches vary in the monetary value that they allocate to an hour of unpaid care work (and the various subsets thereof). Median earnings/wages are preferred to mean earnings/wages to avoid the distorting effects of outliers.

Earnings correspond to:

- a. the median hourly earnings of all employed women and all employed men;
- b. the median hourly wage of female wage earners and male wage earners;
- c. the median hourly wage of wage earners in certain occupations where the work performed is similar to that involved in unpaid care work (generalist approach); and
- d. the median wage of domestic workers.

The earnings selected under approaches a. and b. (which act as proxy variables for the “opportunity costs” that these hours represent, or household members’ forgone earnings) are multiplied by the *yearly* hours of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare for women and men separately (see Tables A.2.b and A.2.c in the Annex of Tables).

The wages selected under approaches c. and d. (which are closer to “replacement costs”, since they act as a proxy for the cost of replacing unpaid working time by employing *paid* workers) are in turn multiplied by the *yearly* hours of unpaid care work (and the various subsets thereof) for the population as a whole (see Tables A.2.b and A.2.c in the Annex of Tables).

All estimates of earnings, as well as employed populations, are taken from the 2005 Annual Household Survey, to ensure consistency.

Selected occupations included in the generalist approach are:

- Workers in social services, communal, political, labour union and religious positions: Technical skills;
- Workers in social services, communal, political, labour union and religious positions: Operational skills;
- Food service workers: Operational skills;
- Food service workers: Unskilled Workers;
- Domestic paid workers: Unskilled;
- Workers performing non-domestic cleaning services: Operational skills;
- Workers performing non-domestic cleaning services: Unskilled;
- Workers involved in caring for persons: Operational skills;
- Workers involved in caring for persons: Unskilled;
- Educational workers: Professional skills;
- Educational workers: Technical skills;
- Educational workers: Operational skills.

To reach the *yearly* hours, average daily hours of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare (full-minute time, Table 6.1) are multiplied by 365 (days), and then by the number of men and women/total population from 15 to 74 years of age in the City of Buenos Aires, to produce a “total annual value of unpaid work” (and the various subsets thereof) for women and men/the population as a whole—an amount that will be later compared to certain macroeconomic aggregates.

The reference population for this exercise, of 2.22 million, is slightly higher than that which is represented by the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey (2.13 million). This difference is explained by the population living in hotels/pensions and shanty towns, which is not covered by the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey. Given that regression analysis suggested that poverty *increases* unpaid care work, person care and childcare beyond other personal and household characteristics, it is a *conservative* hypothesis to apply time use estimates to the entire population of the City of Buenos Aires between 15- to 74 years of age.

Table 6.1 Mean time spent in SNA work, Unpaid Care Work and Care of Persons, by sex (full-minute time)

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
TOTAL	03:42	05:12	01:52	00:55	01:16	00:29	00:52	01:12	00:28

Source: Author’s calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

The monetary value of unpaid care work ranges between \$9.3 billion if median wages of domestic workers are used as benchmark to \$15.3 billion, if median earnings of all

employed persons are used. This difference reflects the large gap in labour earnings: namely, between the average earning of all workers (salaried, own-account, owners) and that of paid domestic workers, most of whom are female informal workers. If the median generalist wage (including Education workers) is used, then the value of unpaid care work reaches \$12.5 billion. In monetary values, care of persons represents one fourth and childcare represents more than one fifth (23%) of all unpaid care work (Table 6.2).

Based on sex-disaggregated approaches (median earnings/wages) women's estimated contribution to unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare reaches *three fourths* (75%) of their total monetary value. The proportion that women contribute is slightly larger in terms of hours (almost two percentage points), due to gender earnings/wage gaps well documented for Argentina (Esquivel, 2007) as for other countries. Indeed, median hourly earnings show gender gaps of 7% among the employed and 1% among salaried workers (hourly earnings/hours shown in Tables A.2.b and A.2.c).

Table 6.2 Monetary value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare (millions of pesos, 2005).

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	11,495	3,830	15,326	2,819	1,009	3,828	2,664	967	3,631
Median wage all employees	11,561	3,648	15,209	2,835	961	3,796	2,679	921	3,601
Median generalist wage (with Education)			12,528			3,124			2,962
Median domestic worker wage			9,338			2,328			2,208

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

The following tables compare the value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare with various economic aggregates, among them: the Buenos Aires City GDP; the City's total tax revenue; the Social Services expenditures of the City's municipal government; the total income of Buenos Aires' employed population (income from main occupation); and the gross wage earnings in selected social services, namely those which were included in the calculations of the value of total work under the "generalist" approach (figures in Table A.2.a of the Annex of Tables).

It should be noted at this very early stage that the Buenos Aires City GDP is clearly greater than what is produced by those living *and* employed in the City of Buenos Aires. Argentina's capital district is the site of work and production of many who live on the outskirts. Therefore, the gross labour/wage earnings underestimate the labour component of GDP.

To show the extent of this underestimation, the analysis below also includes a comparison with the value added by two labour-intensive sectors: the value added of the

Social Service sectors (comprising Education, Social Services, Community and Personal Services and Services to Households) and, in particular, the value added by the Services for Households sector –euphemism for gross wage income of domestic workers who work and provide services to the city households, irrespective of their being city residents or not.

The value added of the Social Service sectors can be compared to the public sector expenditure in social services – which is part of it –, and gives an idea of the relative public sector/private sector participation in social service provision.

The value added by the Services for Households sector is directly comparable to labour/wage earnings because it comprises only labour income; and provides an insight of the amount (in monetary terms) of *domestic paid work* performed in the City, an issue of particular interest in the Argentinean case.

6.B. COMPARING THE MONETARY VALUE OF UNPAID CARE WORK WITH THE BUENOS AIRES CITY GDP

The size, in monetary terms, of unpaid care work to GDP shows the extent of what is not recognized as economic work (as it is beyond the SNA boundary), yet it is part of the “economy”. Unpaid care work has a monetary value which ranges between 7% and 12% of total Buenos Aires City GDP, a figure that is relatively low compared to international standards because of the caveats explained above.

Table 6.3 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of GDP

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	9%	3%	12%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Median wage all employees	9%	3%	12%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			10%			3%			2%
Median domestic worker wage			7%			2%			2%

Source: Author’s calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Using sex-disaggregated methods (median earnings of all earners and median wages of all employees), the ratio of the monetary value of unpaid care work to GDP is 12%. If, instead, the median earnings of *all* employed workers would be used without disaggregating by sex –a calculation that weights earnings according to the shares of

women and men in total employment—, unpaid care work would be \$15.7 billion, or 13% of GDP (Table A.2.b).²⁰

If the median generalist wage is used, the ratio of the monetary value of unpaid care work to GDP lies somewhere below the abovementioned figures, at 10%.

As was already commented on, women’s contribution (9 percentage points) *triples* that of men, be it in unpaid care work, care of persons or childcare.

Care of persons and childcare range between 2% to 3% of Buenos Aires City GDP. Their difference in mean times with respect to GDP is so tiny that they show almost equal percentages to GDP.

6.C. COMPARING THE MONETARY VALUE OF UNPAID CARE WORK WITH THE SIZE OF THE BUENOS AIRES CITY PUBLIC SECTOR

If the comparison to GDP focus on women’s and men’s *contribution* to the economy, the comparison to total public sector revenue considers unpaid care work as another form of “tax”, which is paid prior to engaging in income-generating activities.

The monetary size of unpaid care work amounts to between two to three times the total public sector revenue. Care of persons lies between 47% and 77% of total revenue; while childcare as a proportion of total revenue is slightly lower, between 45% to 73%.

Table 6.4 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of Total Revenue

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	232%	77%	309%	57%	20%	77%	54%	20%	73%
Median wage all employees	233%	74%	307%	57%	19%	77%	54%	19%	73%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			253%			63%			60%
Median domestic worker wage			188%			47%			45%

Source: Author’s calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Another way of contrasting the monetary size of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare would be to compare them to the monetary value of public sector expenditure on social services (most of it personnel expenditure), to give an idea of the magnitude of

²⁰ This greater proportion results from the combination of women’s lower than average hourly earnings; and women’s share of unpaid care working time being greater than their share in employment.

care-related activities that are assumed by households and their relative volume as compared to similar (care-related) public expenditure.

As public sector expenditure in social services is lower than public sector total expenditure (it represents 64% of the latter) and lower than public sector total revenue, the proportions shown in Table 6.5 are higher than those just analyzed.

Indeed, the monetary size of unpaid care work to public sector expenditure in social services is between *two and a half* to *four times* of it. Care of persons lies between 63% to 104% of total revenue; while childcare as a proportion to total revenue is slightly lower, between 60% to 98%.

Table 6.5 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of Public Sector Expenditure in Social Services

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	312%	104%	415%	76%	27%	104%	72%	26%	98%
Median wage all employees	313%	99%	412%	77%	26%	103%	73%	25%	98%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			340%			85%			80%
Median domestic worker wage			253%			63%			60%

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

However, not all social services delivered to the Buenos Aires City population are state-provided. Indeed, public expenditure in social services represents only *one quarter* (26%) of the value added in Social services sectors (comprising Education, Social and Health Services, Community and Personal Services and Services to Households). Therefore, unpaid care work is more or less *equivalent* to the whole of social services provided to the City population if median earning/wages of all workers are used (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of Value Added in Social Services.

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	82%	27%	109%	20%	7%	27%	19%	7%	26%
Median wage all employees	82%	26%	108%	20%	7%	27%	19%	7%	26%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			89%			22%			21%
Median domestic worker wage			66%			17%			16%

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

6.D. COMPARING THE MONETARY VALUE OF UNPAID CARE WORK WITH PAID WORK

At the end of the day, unpaid care work is *work*. How does it compare to paid work performed by the Buenos Aires City population?

It is interesting to focus the attention on unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare valued at median earnings of all earners, given that income from *all employed* persons has been used as a comparator. In this way, price differences are minimized and the comparison is performed between commensurate aggregates.

Table 6.7 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of Total earnings of employed persons

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	51%	17%	69%	13%	5%	17%	12%	4%	16%
Median wage all employees	52%	16%	68%	13%	4%	17%	12%	4%	16%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			56%			14%			13%
Median domestic worker wage			42%			10%			10%

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Table 6.7 shows that unpaid domestic work accounts for 69% of gross earnings from all employed; with women's contribution being *half* of all paid work performed by those employed. Care of persons and childcare account for 17% and 16% respectively of all paid work

Table 6.8 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of Total earnings of wage earners in Social Services.

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	591%	197%	788%	145%	52%	197%	137%	50%	187%
Median wage all employees	594%	187%	782%	146%	49%	195%	138%	47%	185%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			644%			161%			152%
Median domestic worker wage			480%			120%			113%

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

How does unpaid care work relate to the market value of work performed by wage workers in the social services sector? This comparison puts unpaid care work on equal footing to the care-related work that is performed either in the market or provided by the state by those who reside in the City of Buenos Aires, so it offers an insight of the relative sizes of the "visible" and the "invisible" care work.

To be able to compare commensurate figures, the right comparator for gross wages in these sectors is unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare valued at the median generalist wage with Education. This makes the monetary size of unpaid care work over *six times* that of the wage value of work in Social services sectors; and person care and childcare approximately *one and a half times* the value of work in Social services sectors.

Table 6.9 Value of unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare, as a percentage of Value added in the Services for Households sector

	Unpaid Care Work			Care of Persons			Childcare		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Median earnings all earners	621%	207%	827%	152%	54%	207%	144%	52%	196%
Median wage all employees	624%	197%	821%	153%	52%	205%	145%	50%	194%
Median generalist wage (with Education)			676%			169%			160%
Median domestic worker wage			504%			126%			119%

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Value added by the Services for Households sector is comprised *only* of labour inputs, which makes it comparable to gross earnings. The value added by this sector (part of the social services sector) represents services provided by (mostly) women who live either in the City or on the outskirts (Gran Buenos Aires) to Buenos Aires City households.

Again, in order to avoid price effects, the right comparison between unpaid care work and the value added by the Services for Households sector would be the one that values unpaid care work at median domestic workers wages. In such case, unpaid care work is *five times* paid domestic work; while care of persons is 1.26 times and childcare 1.19 times.

The same figures could be used to calculate the amount of *hours* of paid domestic work that should be added to unpaid care work, to arrive at total household services delivered for the benefit of Buenos Aires City households. Dividing the value added of the Services for Household sector by the *mean* hourly wage (\$3.5) results in 523 million hours, which could be added to 3.01 billion hours of unpaid care work (shown in Table A.2.b) to get to the total work performed directly in/for households in the City of Buenos Aires (3.53 billion hours). It can therefore be said that out of this total, approximately 85% is unpaid and 15% is paid.

7. Standard indicators

7.A. STANDARDIZED TIME USE DATA FOR THE 15- TO 64-YEARS OLD POPULATION IN THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES

All the information analyzed above refers to the City of Buenos Aires population between 15 to 74 years of age. In order to make figures comparable across countries under scrutiny in the *The Political and Social Economy of Care* UNRISD research project, this report includes a recalculation of some figures already shown for the 15 to 64 years of age population. Tables 7.1 and 7.2 brief Table A.3, included in the Annex of Tables.

Table 7.1 Mean population time, participation rates and participants' time (24-hour), by SNA-related category and sex (15 to 64 years of age population)

	SNA work			Unpaid Care Work			Non-work		
	Mean population time	Part. rate (%)	Mean participant time	Mean population time	Part. rate (%)	Mean participant time	Mean population time	Part. rate (%)	Mean participant time
TOTAL	04:08	49	08:32	03:00	83	03:36	16:50	100	16:50
<i>Women</i>	03:00	39	07:47	04:16	93	04:34	16:42	100	16:42
<i>Men</i>	05:32	61	09:07	01:28	71	02:04	16:58	100	16:58

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

First columns in Table 7.1 are comparable with Table 1.9 and Figure 1.1, but in this case we have excluded 11% of population under analysis in previous sections (Table 1.1). Clearly, using the retirement age as a cut-off point makes women's and men's more likely to participate in the labour market. Therefore, SNA work presents slightly greater mean times (4:08 compares to 3:52, 3:00 to 2:45, and 5:32 to 5:15 referring to total population, women and men respectively); while unpaid care work present slightly lower mean times (3:00 compares to 3:03; 4:16 to 4:17, and 1:28 to 1:34 referring again to total population, women and men respectively).

Participation rates in SNA work are three percentage points *higher* for the total population, for women and for men when the older age group is omitted from the analysis (contrast Table 7.1 with Table 2.9, for example). Differences in participation rates in unpaid care work are less marked, and are one percentage point *lower* than when population older than retirement age is included.

Table 7.2 Mean population time, participation rates and participants' time (24-hour) by categories of unpaid care work and sex (15 to 64 years of age population)

	Household maintenance			Care of Persons			Unpaid Community Work		
	Mean population time	Part. rate (%)	Mean participant time	Mean population time	Part. rate (%)	Mean participant time	Mean population time	Part. rate (%)	Mean participant time
TOTAL	02:04	80	02:37	00:46	28	02:42	00:09	7	02:15
<i>Women</i>	02:58	92	03:13	01:04	34	03:06	00:14	10	02:23
<i>Men</i>	01:00	64	01:33	00:24	21	01:53	00:04	4	01:47

Source: Author's calculations, based on Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Mean times per participant, which haven't been shown in this report for all SNA-related categories, have been published by the Directorate-General of Statistics (DGEyC, 2007b). *In all cases*, mean times per participant in SNA work are longer for the 15 to 64 years of age population; and in *all but two cases*, times per participant in all categories comprised by unpaid care work are *shorter* for the 15 to 64 years of age population compared to the 15 to 74 years of age population (see Table 7.2). Exceptions are men's care of persons and unpaid community services mean times; meaning that older men who undertake these activities do so for shorter times than their younger counterparts.

Participation rates in household maintenance and unpaid community work are lower for the population 15 to 64 years of age than in the population 15 to 74, both for women and men. However, participation rates in care of persons are *higher* for the younger population: 34% in Table 7.2 compares to 31% when the whole female population is considered; and 21% in Table 7.2 compares to 20% when the whole male population is considered (figures from DGEyC, 2007b, Cuadro 1). Younger population higher average participation rates are related to women's and men's stages in life-cycle, which in turn are highly correlated to childcare, as this report has extensively shown.

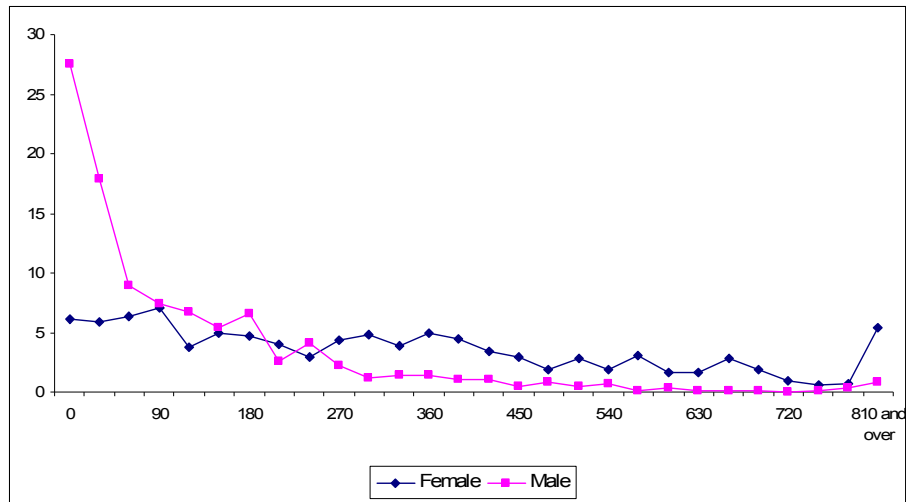
7.B. THE DISTRIBUTION OF UNPAID CARE WORK, CARE OF PERSONS AND UNPAID CHILDCARE

Another way of showing in a synthetic way both participation rates and times per participant is examining the *distribution* of time devoted to unpaid care work, care of persons and unpaid childcare. As in Sections 3 and 4, care of persons and childcare refer to care activities for own household members (under the 500 major Activity category). The time measure used here is the full-minute time, including the full duration of activities undertaken simultaneously.

The figures show the time devoted to each of these activity categories (measured in minutes and normalized in half hours) along the X axis, and the proportion of women and

men that dedicate specified amounts of time (percentages) in the Y axis. The figures show both the aggregate participation rate (since the proportion of those *not participating* is shown as the vertical point in 0) and the intensity of those who do participate, which is reflected in the non-zero values of the curves.

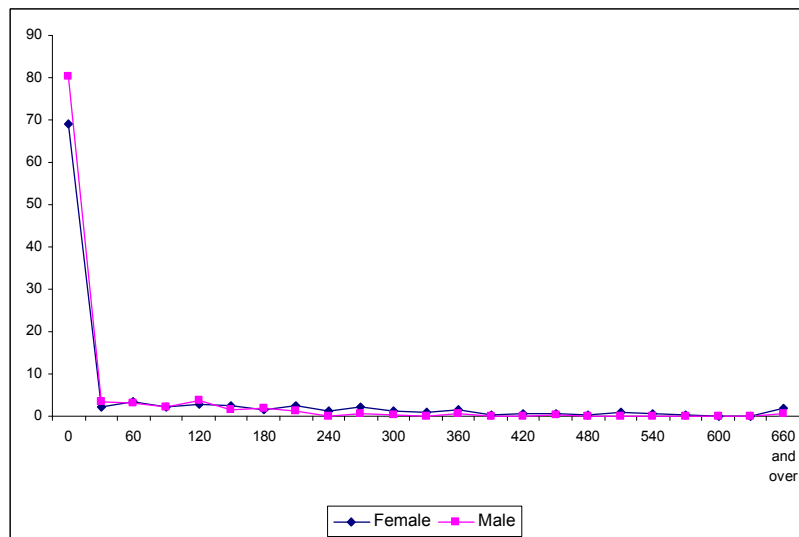
Figure 7.1 Distribution of full-minute time devoted to unpaid care work, by sex



Source: Author's calculations, based on the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

As figure 7.1 shows, 28% of men do not perform unpaid care work, while only 6% of women do not do so. Therefore, the median unpaid care work time for men is approximately 60 minutes, while it is 270 minutes for women. The tail of the distribution (810 minutes or more) represents 1% of men, but over 5% of women.

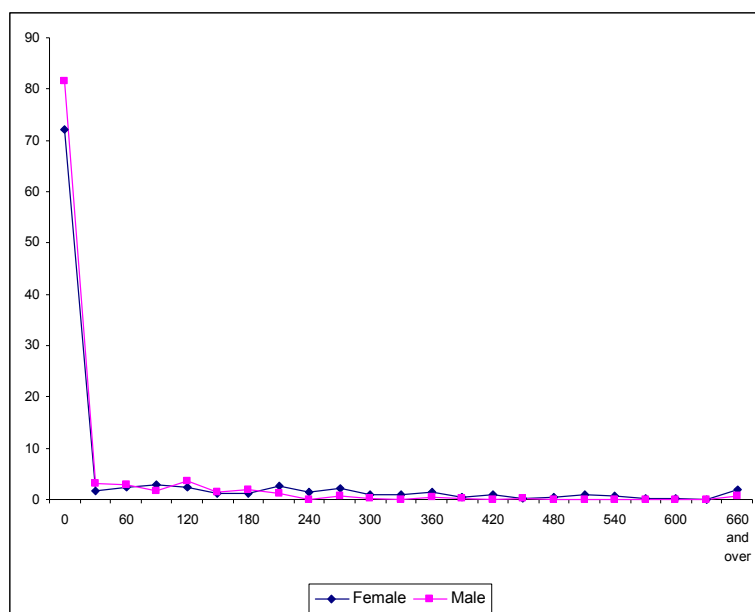
Figure 7.2 Distribution of full-minute time devoted to care of persons, by sex



Source: Author's calculations, based on the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Figure 7.2 shows the distribution of time devoted to care of persons. Eighty percent of men and 69% of women do not participate in care of persons. Women's care time is higher than that of men throughout, and 2.5% of women (but less than 1% of men) fall within the tails of the distributions (660 minutes and above).

Figure 7.3 Distribution of full-minute time devoted to childcare, by sex



Source: Author's calculations, based on the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey 2005.

Finally, the distribution of childcare time does not differ substantially from the distribution of care for persons, even though the curve begins (at the left) at a higher value, since 82% of men and 72% of women do not report participating in childcare. The minor difference between Figures 7.2 and 7.3 is due to individuals who provided unpaid care for adults, but not for children.

7.C. THE UNRISD CARE DEPENDENCY RATIO: LOOKING FOR MEASURES OF CARE DEMAND

Finally, time use patterns for unpaid care work, care of persons and childcare are certainly not independent from the population demographic structure, as this report has shown with respect to the City of Buenos Aires population. But time use information reflects the situation of care providers, not of those needing care, and though the time use information has been analyzed in a disaggregated manner (considering gender,

generations, life-cycle, income, etc.), it can also be thought of as a response to differing care demands²¹. How could those care demands be measured objectively?

The UNRISD project designed a care dependency ratio, based on demographic information. It closely resembles the “Madrid Scale” (*Escala de Madrid*) in its reasoning (see Durand, 2006) –though the UNRISD care dependency ratio is somewhat simpler. Both ratios apply different weightings to different population groups depending on whether they are considered care providers or care recipients, and according to differing care needs²².

The UNRISD care dependency ratio assigns the highest weightings to population 6 or under and 85 or older; moderate weightings apply to school-age children (7-12) and grown-ups (75-84) and zero applies to the population 13 to 74 years of age, as it is assumed that they are both care providers *and* care recipients.

Using these weightings and based on census data, the UNRISD care ratio for the year 2001 is **0.22** (Table 7.3). This means that there is one person needing care for every five potential carers.

Table 7.3 Details of calculation of the UNRISD care dependency ratio, 2001

	2001		
	Population	Weights	Weighted
Population 0-6	218,583	1	218,583
Population 7-12	184,724	0.5	92,362
Population 75-84	171,524	0.5	85,762
Population 85+	57,997	1	57,997
<i>Carees (weighted)</i>			<i>454,704</i>
Population 15-74 (carers)	65,654		
Population 13-14	2,077,656		
Total population	2,776,138		
<i>Care ratio (carees/carers)</i>			0.22

Source: Author’s calculations based on INDEC (2002).

²¹ Of course, nothing is being said here of the difficult issue of economies of scale in care provision, which might be at stake when comparing care supply and demand.

²² The Madrid Scale assigns 2 to children 0 to 4 years of age; 1.5 to children 5 to 14 years of age; 1.2 to adolescents between 15 and 17 years of age; 1.2 to persons from 65 to 74 years of age; 1.7 to persons between 75 and 84 years of age; and 2 to those 85+. These are compared to total population, and to population between 18 and 64 years of age (Durán, 2006).

Final comments

This report examines unpaid childcare within the broader contexts of person care activities, and the total of unpaid care work.

Unpaid childcare is a major component of person care provided both for own and for other households.

In addition to the profound gender differences vividly demonstrated, once again, in this report, data analyzed reveal that mean times devoted to care by caregivers are highly sensitive to the individual's position in household (relative to the head of household), household structure and the ages of households' youngest children. Beyond these, poverty also increases care time. It is left open for future research to analyze whether this is associated with less opportunity for purchasing care –given household income constraints– and/or to restricted access to care facilities provided by the State or the community.

Findings of particular interest include men's relative high rates of participation in childcare when there are children in the household (in particular, men in the middle age bracket), although the time that they devote to childcare activities is substantially less than that spent by women in the same household types.

The sheer volume of productive non-SNA work is evident based on the monetary value attributable to it under a range of valuation approaches. Thus, unpaid care work represents between 7% and 12% of Buenos Aires City GDP. Utilizing the median generalist wages –a moderate valuation approach–, unpaid care work is 10% of GDP.

If care-related sectors analyzed in this report (Education, Social and Health Services, Community and Personal Services and Services to Households) account for 11% of GDP, then it can be said that the care economy (composed of unpaid care in families and households, and paid care in the market, in the public sector, and in the not-for-profit sector) represents approximately 21% of the *entire economy* of the City of Buenos Aires.

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Methodological Annex

Law 1168, *Boletín Oficial* 1832, promulgated in December 2003 by the Legislature of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, mandates that the City government's statistical office, the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, systematically and periodically collect information on the way in which women and men residing in the city distribute their time among different activities. The results of the research are to be used to encourage policy that improves the living conditions of women and the social equality of women and men.

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey complies with this mandate, providing information on the time that women and men devote to daily activities: SNA work, unpaid care work, and other activities such as study, leisure activities, use of communications media, personal care, etc. The data make it possible to quantify and highlight gender inequalities by detailing how total work and the distribution of different types of work are distributed.

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was part of the city's 2005 Annual Household Survey (Encuesta Anual de Hogares). Thus, its field operations were conducted along with those of the AHS. The subsequent processing aspect of the work included editing and inputting all of the time use forms, consolidating the database, running consistency routines, and calculating the time use estimators.

The time use survey provides information representative of the city's 15- to 74-year old population for weekdays (Monday through Friday), weekends, and the week as a whole. The survey's database also draws on the AHS in order to include sociodemographic and employment information on the respondents and their households.

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey is the result of an agreement between the DGEyC and the Institute of Science at the Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS). Valeria Esquivel, UNGS professor and researcher, designed the survey's methodology and supervised the pilot test, the field operation, the editing of the questionnaires and the processing of the basic information.

OBJECTIVES OF THE BUENOS AIRES TIME USE SURVEY

The objective of the Buenos Time Use Survey is to quantify the unpaid care work performed in households by the 15- to 74-year-old segment of the population living in private housing in the City of Buenos Aires.

DEFINITIONS

Activity: An activity is a specific way of using time (the answer to the question “*What were you doing?*”). This specific way of using time includes certain “non-active” uses of time, such as resting, sleeping, passive childcare, etc. The activities were classified in groups and subgroups, a list of which appears in the Time Use Classification of Activities. The activities can be *simultaneous* or *successive*.

Simultaneous activities: When the activity occurs along with or at the same time as another, it is said to be *simultaneous* with the other. Thus, simultaneous activities are those occurring *at the same time*.²³ Simultaneity is measured between pairs of activities in the same time slot. For example, a taxi driver may be working and *at the same time* listening to the radio, and a mother may be caring for her children and cooking at the same time. In both cases, *simultaneous activities* are occurring. Simultaneous activities must occur in the same place.

Successive activities: When an activity occurs before or after, but not at the same time as, another, the activities are successive. As many as three successive activities may be recorded for a half-hour time slot. To carry the preceding examples further, the taxi driver may stop for lunch, in which case this activity takes place *after* the other two, and the mother may sit down to eat with her children, in which case this activity occurs *after* cooking (i.e., is successive with respect to the cooking) though *simultaneous* with the childcare. The “successive” character of two activities can also be measured between pairs of activities.

Two activities can be only either *simultaneous* or *successive*. They cannot be partially overlapped.

SNA work: This is productive work accounted for within the System of National Accounts. The term *SNA work* was used rather than the generic *paid work*, because it also includes unpaid work (in particular, unpaid work done in a family enterprise by family members). The idea of remuneration sometimes erroneously refers to wage work, while *SNA work* includes both work that people do as employees (whether for a wage or as unpaid family members) and independent work (own-account workers and employers).

Unpaid care work: This is productive work carried out in the household, with the objective of providing services for the members of the family or community, and therefore outside the boundaries of the System of National Accounts.²⁴ It includes *Household maintenance*, *Unpaid child and/or adult care for own household* and *Unpaid*

²³ This definition of simultaneity is not hierarchical, i.e., there are no “primary” or “secondary” activities, but simply “simultaneous” activities.

²⁴ Also called “reproductive work.” This definition, however, obscures the fact that unpaid care work is also *productive work*.

community services and unpaid assistance to households of relatives, friends and neighbours.

METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES TIME USE SURVEY

a. Information collection instruments

Two instruments were used to collect information for the time use survey: an initial form for the random selection of a household member between 15 and 74 years of age, and an *Activity Diary* for the preceding day.

The *Activity Diary* covers the 24 hours between 4:00 a.m. of the day prior to the interview and 4:00 a.m. the day of the interview. It contains 48 30-minute time slots in which can be included up to three activities,²⁵ simultaneity codes for the second and third activity, and location codes for all of the activities. The *Activity Diary* also includes three probing questions designed to collect information on activities that are frequently forgotten (questions 11 and 12) or to aid in coding (question 13), plus one control question on the type of day (typical/not typical).

The *Activity Diary* was completed by the interviewers during the individual interviews based on a guideline of questions designed for the purpose, indicating the activities that the respondents said they had carried out.²⁶ The questions “*What were you doing yesterday between ... and ... o’clock?*” followed by “*Were you doing anything else?*” were repeated for each time slot, except for sleeping time (since the details of the *Activity Diary* covered the time between “waking up” and “going to sleep”) and SNA work time, for which a special battery of questions was designed (second section of the form).

The location codes were also filled in during the interview (at the foot of each page of the *Activity Diary*). The activities were coded by the interviewers after leaving the house following completion of the interview.

Activity Diary (pages 1 and 4)

²⁵ The fact that up to three activities can be reported for one time slot does not imply that each activity lasts 10 minutes.

²⁶ This implies that the time use survey was based on *self-reporting*: only the respondent answered on his/her use of time.

Dirección General de Estadística y Censos

CGP Replica UP Encuesta Hogar n°

Calle Nro. Piso Dto. Hab. Torre

Observaciones.....

Nombre de la persona entrevistada: Número de miembro: ...

Fecha del día para el cual se registran las actividades (el día de ayer)

Día	Mes	Año	Día de la Semana
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

DIARIO DE ACTIVIDADES

Tiempo de duración	Descripción de las actividades	Código	¿Al mismo tiempo?		¿Dónde?
			1ra. ACT.	2da. ACT.	
4.00 a 4.30					
4.30 a 5.00					
5.00 a 5.30					
5.30 a 6.00					
6.00 a 6.30					
6.30 a 7.00					
7.00 a 7.30					
7.30 a 8.00					
8.00 a 8.30					
8.30 a 9.00					
9.00 a 9.30					
9.30 a 10.00					
10.00 a 10.30					
10.30 a 11.00					

Código de localización: 1 Vivienda propia • 2 La vivienda de otro • 3 Su lugar de trabajo (establecimiento; oficina; vendedor ambulante; taxi; etc.) • 4 Establecimiento educativo • 5 Establecimiento de salud • 6 Otros lugares (un club; un parque; un cine; un supermercado; un shopping; la calle; etc.) • 7 Trayectos (en medios de transporte o caminando)

<p>11. ¿Cuidó a los niños en algún momento del día/ durante la noche? (a excepción de las tareas remuneradas)</p> <p>1 - Sí, aunque no lo mencioné todas las veces <i>(si es así, vuelva al cuestionario y llene la actividad).</i> 2 - Sí, ya lo mencioné todas las veces. → A preg. 12 3 - No.</p>			
<p>12. ¿Cuidó adultos mayores o enfermos en algún momento del día/ durante la noche? (a excepción de las tareas remuneradas)</p> <p>1 - Sí, aunque no lo mencioné todas las veces <i>(si es así, vuelva al cuestionario y llene la actividad).</i> 2 - Sí, ya lo mencioné todas las veces. → A preg. 13 3 - No.</p>			
<p>13. ¿Recibió algún pago por algunas de las actividades que realizó?</p> <p>1 - Sí, aunque no lo mencioné todas las veces <i>(si es así, vuelva al cuestionario y llene la actividad).</i> 2 - Sí, ya lo mencioné todas las veces → A preg. 14 3 - No</p>			
<p><i>Nota al encuestador: Esta pregunta tiene el objetivo de contribuir a la codificación. Ciertas actividades pueden no ser consideradas "trabajo remunerado" aún cuando se reciba un pago, así como ciertos trabajos asalariados no son remunerados (familiares, meritorios en la justicia, etc.).</i></p>			
<p>14. ¿Ayer fue un día de la semana/del fin de semana típico para usted?</p> <p>1 - Sí 2 - No, porque estaba enfermo 3 - No, porque era un día de vacaciones en el establecimiento educativo al que asisto 4 - No, porque estaba de licencia en mi trabajo 5 - No, porque ese día estaba en un casamiento/funeral/bautismo/cumpleaños/etc. 6 - No, porque me dediqué a cuidar a otro miembro de la familia 7 - No, porque (describa)</p>			
<p>15. Por último, ¿puede confirmarme que durmió ayer entre las 4 de la mañana de ayer y las... (hora en que se levantó) y las(hora en que se acostó) y las 4 de la mañana de hoy?</p> <p>1 - Sí. 2 - No <i>(si es así, vuelva al cuestionario y llene la actividad).</i></p>			
<p>Fecha de realización de la entrevista.....</p> <p>Tipo de entrevista</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Personal únicamente 1</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Telefónica únicamente 2</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Parte personal y parte telefónica 3</td> </tr> </table> <p>Tiempo de duración de la entrevista minutos</p>	Personal únicamente 1	Telefónica únicamente 2	Parte personal y parte telefónica 3
Personal únicamente 1	Telefónica únicamente 2	Parte personal y parte telefónica 3	

b. The sample

The 2005 Annual Household Survey used a stratified multi-stage random sampling, based on the last National Population Census. Three sampling frameworks were identified – residential dwellings; hotels/pensions; and shanty towns. Sampling framework #1, comprising all residential dwellings, was organized around six independent tranches designed in two stages (first one with replacement; second one without replacement), each of them representative of *all* Buenos Aires population living in residential dwellings (DGEyC, 2006a).

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was collected in tranches 1 and 2 of sampling framework #1. The different working of sampling in hotels/pensions and shanty towns – that took place over the whole sampling period, from September to December 2005– impeded the collection of time use data in these subpopulations.

The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was conducted after the Annual Household Survey. One member of the household was selected at random as respondent (from among the household members in the 15-74 age bracket).²⁷ The reference day for the *Activity Diary* was either the day the AHS interview was conducted, or the day when it proved possible to contact the selected respondent (if not present on the day of the AHS).

The resulting Buenos Aires Time Use Survey sample comprised 1408 individuals, 815 women and 593 men, who are representative of 1.18 million women and 0.96 million men between the ages of 15 and 74 living in residential dwellings. This excludes population out of age range (children below 15 and seniors over 74) and persons within the age range that live hotels/pensions and shanty towns²⁸.

Among households that responded to tranches 1 and 2 of the AHS and had at least one member in the 15-74 age bracket, 10% declined to answer the time use survey, a percentage considered low for this type of survey.

The time use information used in this report refers to an *average day* between Monday and Sunday.

²⁷ The selected member may or may not be the same person as the annual household survey respondent.

²⁸ Out of the 3 million people that lived in the City of Buenos Aires in 2005, 2.4 million people were between the ages of 15 and 74. Among those, 260.000 persons were not represented because they were room tenants in hotels/pensions or lived in shanty-towns.

c. Fieldwork

The fieldwork for the Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was carried out between November 20 and December 15, 2005.²⁹ The Buenos Aires Time Use Survey was collected by interviewers and fieldwork supervisors trained specifically for this survey. The reception of the forms included reviewing the *Activity Diaries* for completeness (in particular, the completeness of activities and codes) and overseeing and resolving any coding queries.

The fieldwork presented no problems.

d. Post fieldwork

All of the *Activity Diaries* were post-edited. Only 6% of them required substantial coding changes.

Data entry included a description of the activities, thus making it possible to carry out an exhaustive analysis of the activities. Once the database was consolidated, consistency routines were run with respect to the randomisation and selection of the respondent, day of the week, consistency of simultaneity and location, and consistency of travel and location.

Consolidating the database also required assigning times to the activities. Two modes of assigning time were defined: *24-hour time* and *full-minute time*.

The *24-hour time* assigned to each activity resulted of dividing the total time in each time slot (30 minutes) by the number of activities in the slot (1, 2 or 3). Thus, each activity could take up 10, 15 or 30 minutes, with the sum of the total activity time in each diary totalling exactly 24 hours.

The *full-minute time* is the complete time devoted to each activity, regardless of whether another activity was occurring at the same time. Thus, two simultaneous activities in the same time slot (e.g., “washing the clothes” at the same time as “minding the children”, or “doing SNA work” at the same time as “listening to the radio”) each totalled 30 minutes.³⁰

²⁹ The school year in the city ended the first week of December 2005.

³⁰ The presence of three activities in the same time slot complicates the analysis, since the activities may be entirely simultaneous, successive, two simultaneous during only a portion of the time slot, etc. All of the possible combinations were considered in assigning *time taking account of simultaneity* to each activity.

e. The classification of activities

Classification of activities are based on their characteristics, according to the following broad categories:³¹

SNA work (100): The definition of “work” used in the Annual Household Survey (AHS). Time used in:

- 110 Main SNA work (employment) according to the AHS.
- 120 Other (secondary) SNA work.
- 121 Paid activities not mentioned by the respondent and reclassified, since pay was received.
- 122 Construction of structures or extensions of existing structures for the household’s use and for artesanal production of goods for use by household members.
- 130 Working in apprenticeships, internships and related positions.
- 140 Lunch breaks and other short work breaks.
- 150 Seeking employment / setting up one’s own business
- 180 Travel to and from SNA work / employment (including wait times).
- 190 Other jobs/occupations not classified elsewhere.

Household maintenance (400): Includes food preparation, cleaning the house and its surroundings, laundering, etc., all aspects of household maintenance, shopping related to the household’s needs, and related travel. Does not include household maintenance for other households or unpaid care for persons.

Time used in:

- 410 Cooking, making drinks, setting and serving tables, washing up.
- 420 Cleaning inside and around the house, putting away shopping items, taking out trash, caring for plants and garden.
- 430 Washing, ironing and putting away clothes, mending clothes, shining shoes, preparing clothes used by other family members.
- 440 Shopping for the household: includes shopping for food items, prepared food, articles for the home, school supplies, medications, gas, clothes, durable goods and equipment, etc. Also included here are window shopping, and walking without the intention of buying anything in particular, as well as telephone calls and other communications to make shopping arrangements.

³¹ The classification of activities used is based on the first version of the International Time-Use Activity Classifications (ICATUS), which has recently been expanded. See United Nations Statistics Division (2005), *Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York.

- 450 Activities related to managing the household: paying household bills, calculating budgets, planning, organizing, packing for travelling or to send packages, making telephone calls to arrange shifts; activities related to using repair/maintenance services, activities related to personal services, medical or healthcare services, educational services (*not for oneself*); activities related to using other professional or non-professional services; using public and government services. Included are wait times in places where the services are provided or where the activities take place.
- 460 Decorating, attending to maintenance or small repairs or installations for own household, or to maintenance or repairs to electrical appliances, automobiles, etc.
- 470 Caring for domestic animals (dogs, cats, etc.), feeding them, taking them for walks, bathing them, taking them to the veterinarian.
- 480 Travel to and from shopping and activities (including travel wait times).
- 490 Other household maintenance activities, household management, and shopping not classified elsewhere.

Unpaid childcare and/or unpaid care of adult household members (500): Includes all activities related to the care of children and adults for own household, including care provided to members who are ill or have physical limitations. Also includes any travel related to these. Does not include caring for children, adults or ailing or handicapped persons who are not members of the household.

Time used in:

- 511 Childcare (physical and general care): feeding them (infants and small children who cannot feed themselves, nursing babies), bathing them, putting them to bed, preparing them for school or other activities, giving them medications—mentioned spontaneously.
- 512 Childcare (physical and general care): feeding them (infants and small children who cannot feed themselves, nursing babies), bathing them, putting them to bed, preparing them for school or other activities, giving them medications—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 521 Teaching, training and helping children: helping with or reviewing work, reading to them, playing and talking with them, providing them emotional support—mentioned spontaneously.
- 522 Teaching, training and helping children: helping with or reviewing work, reading to them, playing and talking with them, providing them emotional support—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 530 Accompanying children during their activities: in receiving personal services, medical and healthcare services, at school, in sports classes, etc.; on excursions, to museums, walks, etc. Coordinating social and after-school activities with children; accompanying them on other occasions.

- 541 Caring for those who are ill: physical care of older or ailing adults, and providing them emotional support—mentioned spontaneously.
- 542 Caring for those who are ill: physical care of older or ailing adults, and providing them emotional support—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 550 Accompanying adults, when necessary, to receive personal services, medical and healthcare services, and during their social activities.
- 561 Passive childcare: waiting for children or, because of their age, having to be present so as not to leave them alone, supervising play—mentioned spontaneously.
- 562 Passive childcare: waiting for children or, because of their age, having to be present so as not to leave them alone, supervising play—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 571 Passive care of adults: waiting for adults or, because they cannot be left alone, having to be present (adults who are ailing or have physical limitations)—mentioned spontaneously.
- 572 Passive care of adults: waiting for adults or, because they cannot be left alone, having to be present (adults who are ailing or have physical limitations)—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 580 Travel related to childcare, care for persons who are ill or of adults who are older or whose mobility is restricted (including travel wait times).
- 590 Other childcare, care of adults and persons who are ill, not classified elsewhere.

Unpaid services to the community and unpaid help provided to households of relatives, friends and neighbours (600): Includes direct (unpaid) help given to other households (of relatives, friends or neighbours) without any organized effort, and volunteer services to benefit members of the community, participation in meetings, informal gatherings, etc.

Time used in:

- 610 Carrying out community-organized construction projects or repairs: buildings, roads, dams, wells, etc.
- 620 Doing volunteer work for the community through social, political, professional, religious or other similar organizations; cooking for community kitchens, preparing for community events or celebrations, giving support classes through a community organization, helping at primary-care health facilities, providing transportation for such events, etc.
- 630 Participating on a voluntary basis in a social, political or professional organization (political parties, school cooperatives, labour union organizations, professional associations, etc.)
- 650 Providing informal help to other households: preparing and serving meals, cleaning, washing, ironing, shopping, straightening up the house, etc., as part of assisting other households.

- 661 Caring for adults who are not members of the household, as part of assisting other households (in other homes or in one's own home)—mentioned spontaneously.
- 662 Caring for adults who are not members of the household, as part of assisting other households (in other homes or in one's own home)—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 671 Caring for children who are not members of the household, as part of assisting other households (in other homes or in one's own home)—mentioned spontaneously.
- 672 Caring for children who are not members of the household, as part of assisting other households (in other homes or in one's own home)—mentioned upon being asked a second time.
- 680 Travel related to community services (including travel wait times).
- 690 Services to the community not classified elsewhere.

Education (700): Includes attending classes at all levels of instruction by those between 15 and 74 years of age; individual courses and training for one's own professional advancement; literacy and informal education programs; study and homework. Does not include courses related to free-time activities.

Time used in:

- 710 Attending classes at formal educational establishments and participating in school activities such as sports, workshops, etc., including activities during breaks, but excluding meals and snacks.
- 720 Studying, preparing material for classes and activities related to attending class during after-school hours.
- 730 Activities related to other, additional studies, such as informal education and other courses. Includes language classes and other educational activities when these are not provided by the school.
- 740 Other professional training/educational activities (except for those directly related to work).
- 780 Travel related to educational activities (including travel wait times).
- 790 Other educational and instructional activities.

Activities related to leisure time (800): Includes all social activities (attending parties, events, etc.) and get-togethers with family and friends; chatting with relatives and friends by telephone or on the internet; attending cultural or sporting events; pastimes and hobbies; sports.

Time used in:

- 810 Participating in social events such as birthdays, weddings, funerals, birth celebrations, and other family or social occasions and celebrations.
- 820 Participating in religious activities, religious services, rehearsals, etc.
- 830 Meeting with family and friends in one's own home or in others': visiting, hosting visitors, meeting in bars or restaurants, etc.
- 831 Talking and conversing by telephone, reading and writing letters or email, online chatting, etc. (without meeting in person).
- 840 Painting, playing music, literary writing (provided it is not done professionally), developing hobbies, and taking courses related to these activities.
- 850 Playing sports in closed venues (gyms, clubs, etc.) and out-of-doors, and taking sports-related classes.
- 860 Playing: pastimes, table games, etc.
- 870 Attending sports events, art exhibits, movies, theatre, concerts and other types of events involving cultural or sports presentations; visiting places of historical or cultural significance, such as the zoo, botanical gardens, theme parks, fairs, festivals, etc.
- 880 Travel related to social, cultural and recreational activities (including travel wait times).
- 890 Other social, cultural and recreational activities not classified elsewhere.

Activities related to the use of communications media (900): Includes reading books and newspapers, watching TV and videos, listening to the radio, searching for information on the internet (not for study or work), going to the library (not for study or work). Does not include the use of mass communications media for working, studying or managing the household.

Time used in:

- 910 Reading newspapers, magazines, books, etc.
- 920 Watching television and videos.
- 930 Listening to music, listening to the radio.
- 940 Searching out information on the internet.
- 950 Using libraries.
- 980 Travel related to the use of mass communications media (including travel wait times).
- 990 Use of mass communications media not classified elsewhere.

Activities involving personal care (000): Includes activities related to biological needs, such as sleeping, eating, resting, etc.; activities involved in personal care and health or in receiving care related to these; spiritual/religious activities, doing nothing, relaxing, meditating, thinking, planning.

Time used in:

- 010 Sleeping.
- 020 Eating and drinking.
- 030 Attending to personal hygiene and providing personal care. Includes: bathing washing and brushing one's teeth, etc., combing one's hair, getting dressed, shaving, putting on make-up, etc.
- 040 Receiving medical care from professionals or non-professionals, from household and non-household members. Includes: visits to the doctor, taking one's blood pressure, carrying out in-home diagnostic tests, taking medications, carrying out treatments, self-injecting insulin, receiving care due to illness or problems of mobility.
- 050 Receiving other professional services related to personal situations (not related to SNA work): consultations with attorneys, accountants, etc.
- 060 Receiving non-professional services and personal care services from household and non-household members. Includes: hairdressing, massages, manicures, etc.
- 070 Relaxing, resting, reflecting, thinking, meditating, praying, doing nothing.
- 080 Travel related to personal care.
- 090 Other personal care activities not classified elsewhere (smoking, engaging in sexual relations, etc.).

Annex of Tables

Table A.1. Descriptive statistics. Variables included in the Tobit regressions.

	<i>Median</i>	<i>Deviation</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Min.</i>
Male	0.418	0.493	0	1
Head of household	0.566	0.496	0	1
Spouse	0.255	0.436	0	1
Child	0.120	0.325	0	1
Other	0.059	0.236	0	1
Employed	0.663	0.473	0	1
Total personal income	934.516	1124.662	0	10000
Age	43.534	16.517	15	74
Age squared	2167.837	1498.404	225	5476
At least one child 5 or under	0.182	0.386	0	1
Children 6-13	0.219	0.414	0	1
Adolescents (14-17)	0.150	0.357	0	1
One-person	0.204	0.403	0	1
Couple without children	0.152	0.359	0	1
Complete nuclear family with children	0.370	0.483	0	1
One-parent	0.115	0.319	0	1
Extended	0.089	0.285	0	1
Complex	0.071	0.257	0	1
Poor	0.074	0.261	0	1
Unpaid care work in minutes	238.26	247.70	0	1500
Care of persons in minutes	64.12	152.15	0	1470
Childcare (for own household) in minutes	60.19	147.60	0	1470
<i>Total number of observations</i>	<i>1425</i>			

Table A.2.a Selected economic aggregates, City of Buenos Aires.

<i>Values in 2005 Argentine million pesos</i>		<i>Source:</i>
2005 Geographical Gross Product	124,713	Anuario Estadístico 2005, vol. 2 Table 11.2 (DGEyC, 2006b)
Earnings of all employed	22,364	Author's processing of AHS 2005 data.
Total 2005 revenue	4,955	Anuario Estadístico 2005, vol. 2 Table 15.2 (DGEyC, 2006b)
2005 Public expenditures in social services	3,690	Anuario Estadístico 2005, vol. 2 Table 15.3 (DGEyC, 2006b)
2005 Value added in the social services sector	14,050	Anuario Estadístico 2005, vol. 2 Table 11.2 (DGEyC, 2006b)
Earnings of wage earners in selected sectors (those used in the generalist approach, with Education)	1,946	Author's processing of AHS 2005 data.
2005 Value added in the services for households sector	1,852	Anuario Estadístico 2005, vol. 2 Table 11.2 (DGEyC, 2006b)

Table A.2.b Valuation of unpaid care work and care of persons

<i>Earnings of all employed</i>	Unpaid care work				Care of Persons			
	On average (*)	Women	Men	<i>Total</i>	On average (*)	Women	Men	<i>Total</i>
Hours daily	3.71	5.20	1.87		0.93	1.28	0.49	
Hours annually per person	1,355	1,899	683		338	466	180	
Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	1,190,102	1,032,880		2,222,982	1,190,102	1,032,880	
Total hours per year	3,011,512,272	2,259,675,980	705,851,525	2,965,527,506	750,895,685	554,076,947	186,017,239	740,094,185
Median hourly earnings	5.2	5.1	5.4		5.2	5.1	5.4	
Value of total annual work	15,757,913,053	11,495,444,668	3,830,202,075	15,325,646,743	3,929,105,326	2,818,705,397	1,009,395,869	3,828,101,267
<i>Wages of all wage earners</i>	Unpaid care work				Care of Persons			
	On average (*)	Women	Men	<i>Total</i>	On average (*)	Women	Men	<i>Total</i>
Hours daily	3.71	5.20	1.87		0.93	1.28	0.49	
Hours annually per person	1,355	1,899	683		338	466	180	
Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	1,190,102	1,032,880		2,222,982	1,190,102	1,032,880	
Total hours per year	3,011,512,272	2,259,675,980	705,851,525		750,895,685	554,076,947	186,017,239	
Median hourly wage	5.2	5.1	5.2		5.2	5.1	5.2	
Value of total annual work	15,563,370,917	11,561,132,923	3,647,811,500	15,208,944,423	3,880,597,853	2,834,812,285	961,329,399	3,796,141,685

<i>Wages of selected sectors under the “generalist” approach</i>	Unpaid care work	Care of Persons	<i>Wages of domestic workers</i>	Unpaid care work	Care of Persons
	On average	On average		On average	On average
Hours daily	3.71	0.93	Hours daily	3.71	0.93
Hours annually per person	1,355	338	Hours annually per person	1,355	338
Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	2,222,982	Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	2,222,982
Total hours per year	3,011,512,272	750,895,685	Total hours per year	3,011,512,272	750,895,685
Median hourly wage (a)	4.2	4.2	Median hourly wage	3.1	3.1
Value of total annual work	12,527,891,053	3,123,726,048	Value of total annual work	9,338,022,550	2,328,358,712

a. Selected occupations: Workers in social services, communal, political, labour union and religious positions: Technical skills; Workers in social services, communal, political, labour union and religious positions: Operational skills; Food service workers: Operational skills; Food service workers: Unskilled Workers; Domestic paid workers: Unskilled; Workers performing non-domestic cleaning services: Operational skills; Workers performing non-domestic cleaning services: Unskilled; Workers involved in caring for persons: Operational skills; Workers involved in caring for persons: Unskilled; Educational workers: Professional skills; Educational workers: Technical skills; Educational workers: Operational skills.

* Not used in the valuation exercise.

Source: Author’s calculations. Population figures from DGEyC (2006b).

Table A.2.c Valuation of unpaid childcare

<i>Earnings of all employed</i>	Childcare			
	On average (*)	Women	Men	<i>Total</i>
Hours daily	0.88	1.21	0.47	
Hours annually per person	320	440	173	
Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	1,190,102	1,032,880	
Total hours per year	712,076,379	523,710,421	178,251,885	
Median hourly wage	5.2	5.1	5.4	
Value of total annual work	3,725,981,055	2,664,224,525	967,258,292	3,631,482,817
<i>Wages of all wage earners</i>	Childcare			
	On average (*)	Women	Men	<i>Total</i>
Hours daily	0.88	1.21	0.47	
Hours annually per person	320	440	173	
Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	1,190,102	1,032,880	
Total hours per year	712,076,379	523,710,421	178,251,885	
Median hourly wage	5.2	5.1	5.2	
Value of total annual work	3,679,981,289	2,679,448,665	921,198,373	3,600,647,038

* Not used in the valuation exercise.

<i>Wages of selected sectors under the “generalist” approach</i>	Childcare	<i>Wages of domestic workers</i>	Childcare
	On average		On average
Hours daily	0.88	Hours daily	0.88
Hours annually per person	320	Hours annually per person	320
Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982	Population 15 to 74 years of age	2,222,982
Total hours per year	712,076,379	Total hours per year	712,076,379
Median hourly wage (a)	4.2	Median hourly wage	3.1
Value of total annual work	2,962,237,738	Value of total annual work	2,207,988,773

a. Selected occupations: Workers in social services, communal, political, labour union and religious positions: Technical skills; Workers in social services, communal, political, labour union and religious positions: Operational skills; Food service workers: Operational skills; Food service workers: Unskilled Workers; Domestic paid workers: Unskilled; Workers performing non-domestic cleaning services: Operational skills; Workers performing non-domestic cleaning services: Unskilled; Workers involved in caring for persons: Operational skills; Workers involved in caring for persons: Unskilled; Educational workers: Professional skills; Educational workers: Technical skills; Educational workers: Operational skills.

* Not used in the valuation exercise.

Source: Author’s calculations. Population figures from DGEyC (2006b).

Table A.3 Standardized tables

	<i>Total</i>						<i>Women</i>						<i>Men</i>					
	Population	Mean 24-hour time	Mean full-minute time	Part. rate (%)	Mean 24-hour time per participant	Mean 24-hour time per participant	Population	Mean 24-hour time	Mean full-minute time	Part. rate (%)	Mean 24-hour time per participant	Mean 24-hour time per participant	Population	Mean 24-hour time	Mean full-minute time	Part. rate (%)	Mean 24-hour time per participant	Mean 24-hour time per participant
<i>Total 15-64 Population</i>	<i>1,904,338</i>						<i>1,045,721</i>						<i>858,617</i>					
100 SNA work	924,500	04:08	04:24	49	08:32	09:04	402,845	03:00	03:10	39	07:47	08:14	521,656	05:32	05:54	61	09:07	09:43
<i>Unpaid care work</i>	<i>1,586,460</i>	<i>03:00</i>	<i>03:39</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>03:36</i>	<i>04:23</i>	<i>976,557</i>	<i>04:16</i>	<i>05:11</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>04:34</i>	<i>05:33</i>	<i>609,903</i>	<i>01:28</i>	<i>01:46</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>02:04</i>	<i>02:30</i>
400 Household maintenance	1,514,567	02:04	02:24	80	02:37	03:01	963,216	02:58	03:27	92	03:13	03:45	551,352	01:00	01:07	64	01:33	01:45
500 Care of Persons	542,268	00:46	01:01	28	02:42	03:35	357,994	01:04	01:24	34	03:06	04:07	184,274	00:24	00:32	21	01:53	02:32
600 Unpaid community services	135,777	00:09	00:13	7	02:15	03:07	103,796	00:14	00:19	10	02:23	03:13	31,981	00:04	00:06	4	01:47	02:47
<i>Non-SNA</i>	<i>16:50</i>	<i>20:11</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16:50</i>	<i>20:11</i>	<i>1,045,721</i>	<i>16:42</i>	<i>20:11</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16:42</i>	<i>20:11</i>	<i>858,617</i>	<i>16:58</i>	<i>20:11</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16:58</i>	<i>20:11</i>	<i>20:11</i>
700 Education	290,608	00:46	00:50	15	05:06	05:31	161,935	00:46	00:52	15	05:02	05:35	128,673	00:46	00:48	15	05:11	05:26
800 Leisure time activities	1,718,295	03:01	04:20	90	03:21	04:48	953,218	02:56	04:18	91	03:13	04:43	765,077	03:08	04:23	89	03:31	04:55
900 Activities involving use of the communications media	1,681,282	02:23	03:18	88	02:42	03:44	932,860	02:19	03:16	89	02:36	03:39	748,422	02:28	03:20	87	02:50	03:50
000 Person care	1,904,338	10:37	11:41	100	10:37	11:41	1,045,721	10:40	11:44	100	10:40	11:44	858,617	10:35	11:38	100	10:35	11:38

