

# Paid and Unpaid Labor in Developing Countries

## An inequalities in time use approach

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Conference “Unpaid Work and the Economy: Gender, Poverty, and the Millennium Development Goals”,

Levy Institute, Bard College ,October 1-3, 2005

# Approaching time

- Broadly speaking, paid and unpaid labor can be assessed either by prices or quantity (time). Our study is about time.
- Time spent in these activities is not equally distributed between groups (e.g. men and women) and *within* groups (eg. among women).
- We focus on inequalities in time allocation

# What kind of labor?

**Paid labor** – all labor that receives direct payment in cash

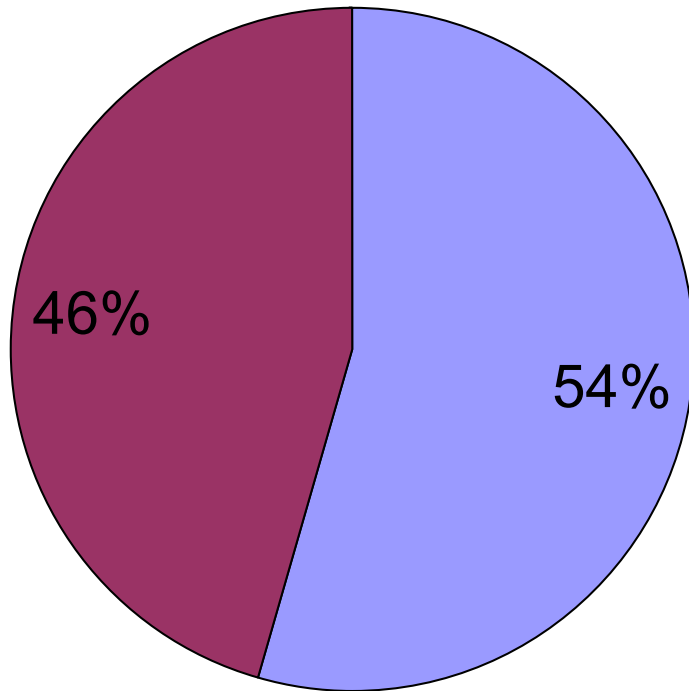
**Unpaid labor** – basically domestic labor. Other kinds of unpaid labor (eg. work in family business) were only partially considered

**Population** – urban adults (Accounting problems of time spent in child labor, family labor, and so on). In some comparisons, only adults that spent time both in paid and unpaid activities.

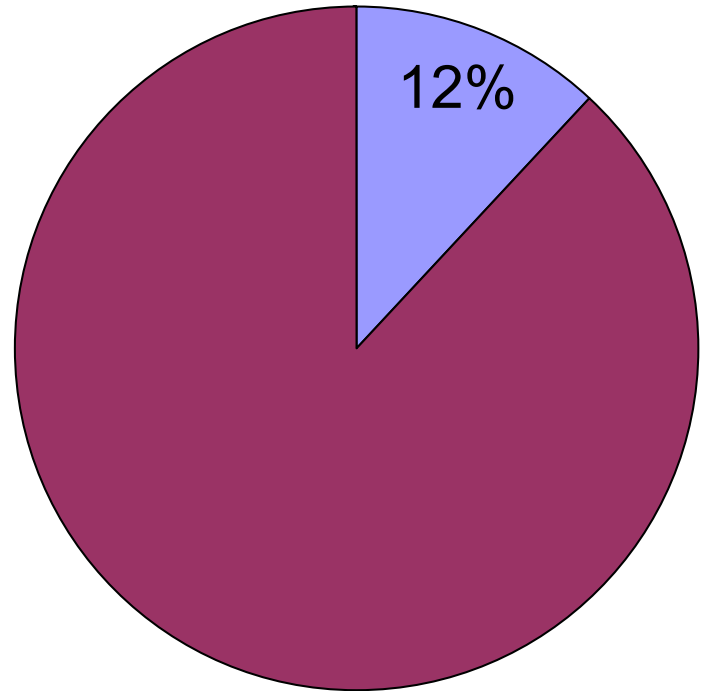
# Time allocation is key

- Time is a limited resource, thus allocation is key
- All persons have the same amount of time available. They differ in allocation.

**Urban females, Brazil 2003**



**Urban males, Brazil 2003**

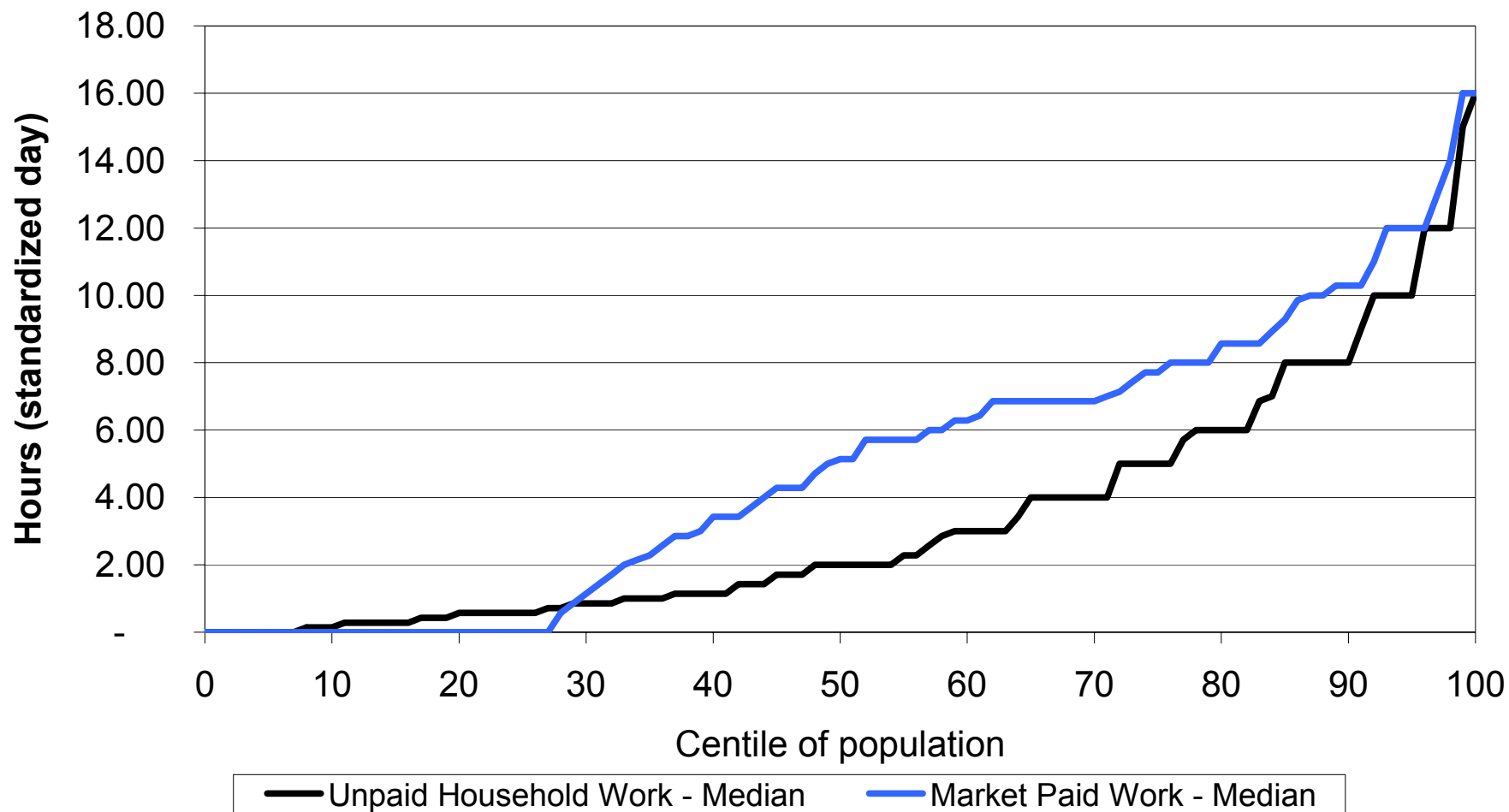


■ Unpaid Work   ■ Paid Work

# The level of inequality

How time spent in paid and unpaid labor is distributed?

Quantile Curves - hours worked in unpaid domestic labor and paid market labor - Urban adults, Bolivia 2001

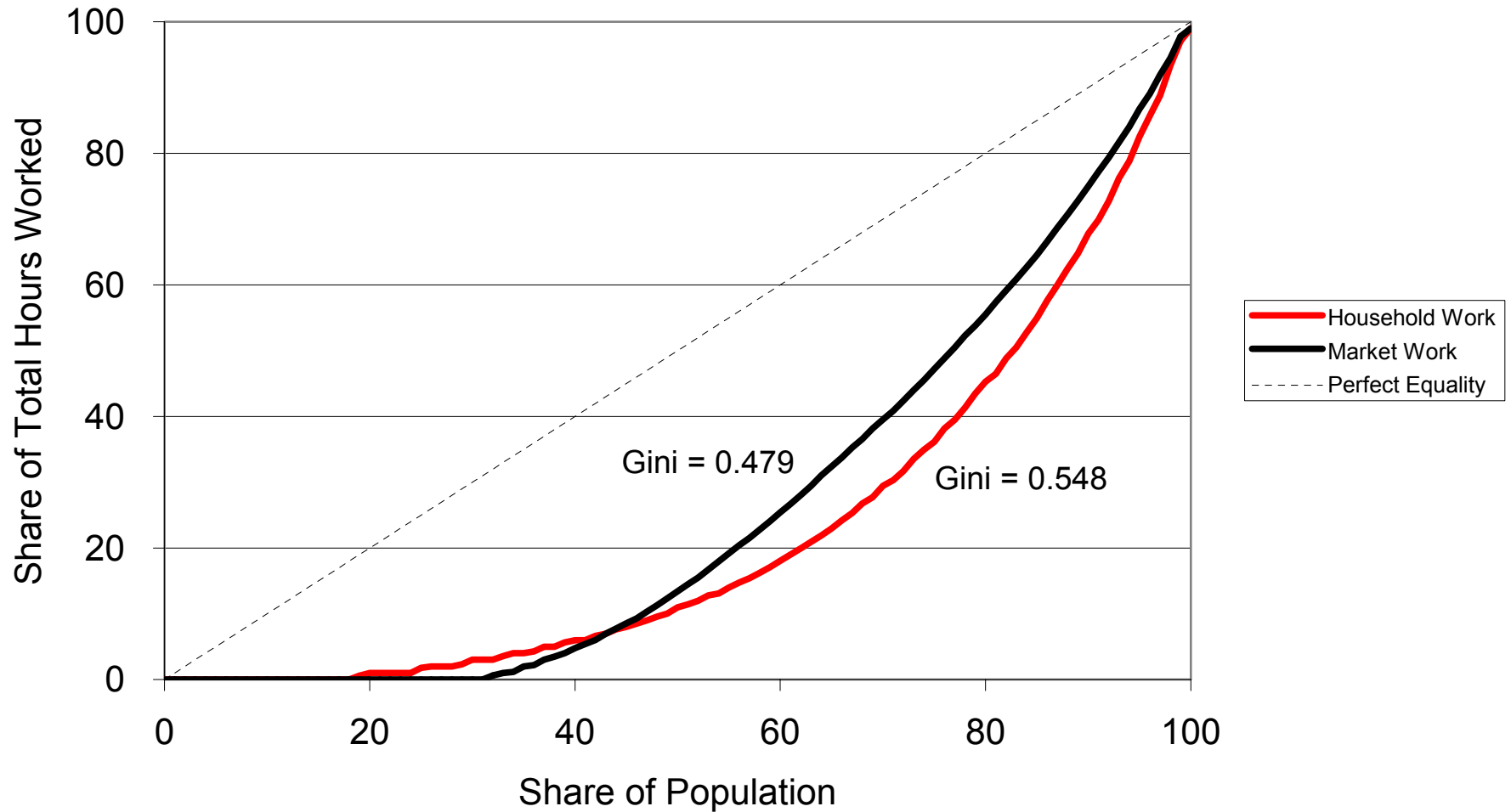


# Distribution of work hours

## The Pen Parade

- Pen parade of work hours – paid and unpaid labor – Bolivia 2001
  - Disparities in time allocated to paid (market) labor are higher than the ones in unpaid (household) labor
  - Patterns of disparity are different
    - almost everybody spends some time in household labor, but the amount of time varies much.
    - About 30% of the population spends no time in market work, but the ones who spend some time spend a more homogeneous amount of time.

# Lorenz Curves for Unpaid Household and Paid Market Work, Urban Adults, Bolivia 2001



# Distribution of work hours

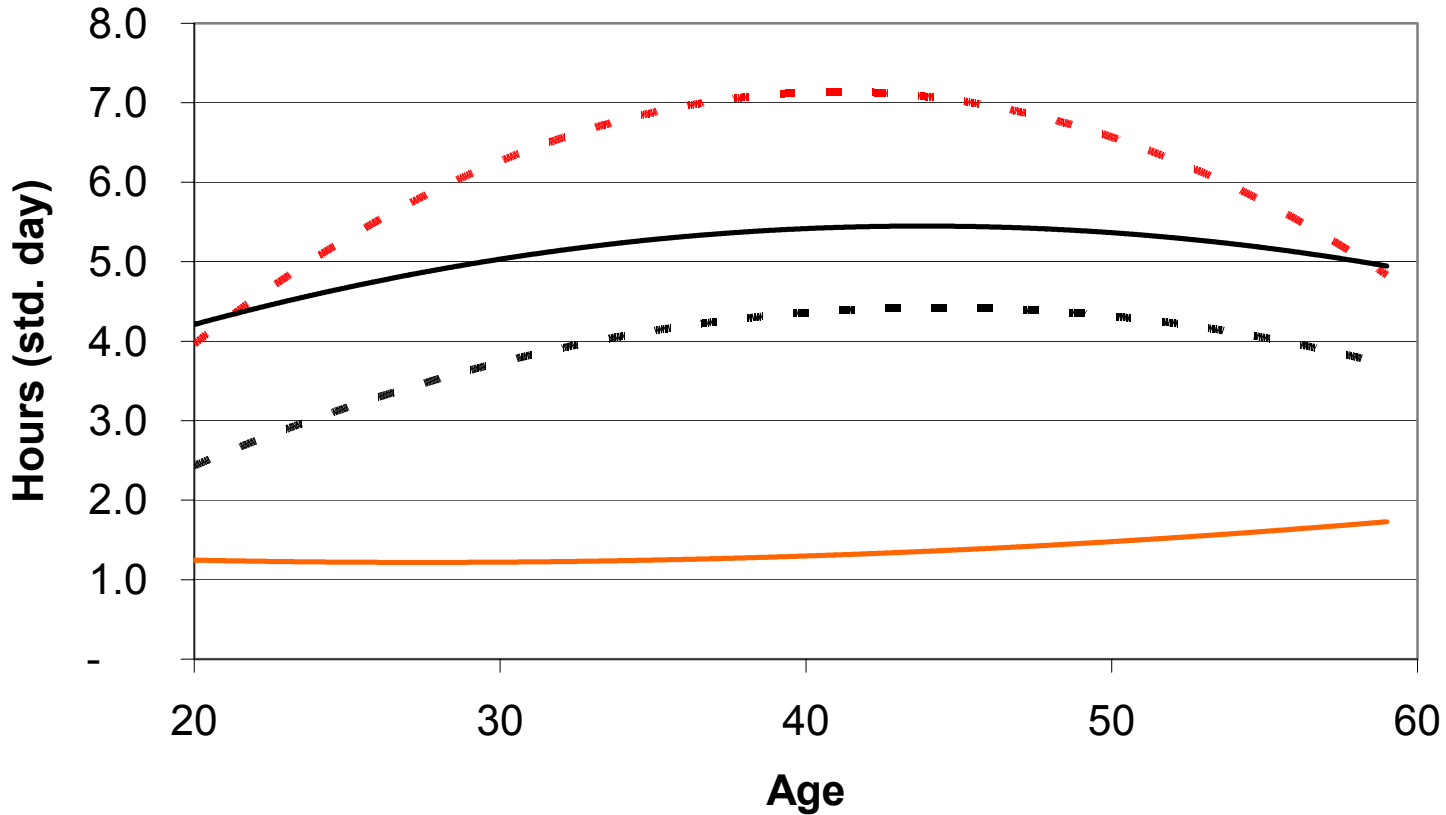
## The Lorenz Curve

- Lorenz of distribution of work hours – paid and unpaid labor
  - Not possible to tell which distribution is more unequal (Lorenz curves cross);
  - However, a look at the curves suggests that inequality is higher in time spent in household work. The Ginis confirm.

# Decomposing Inequalities

- Of the overall inequality, how much can be attributed to inequality between groups?
- How much is due to inequality within groups?
- Groups – Time allocated according to social roles: age and sex

# Average Time Spent in Activity, by Age and Sex - Urban Adults, Bolivia 2001 (adj. 2nd. Degree Poly.)

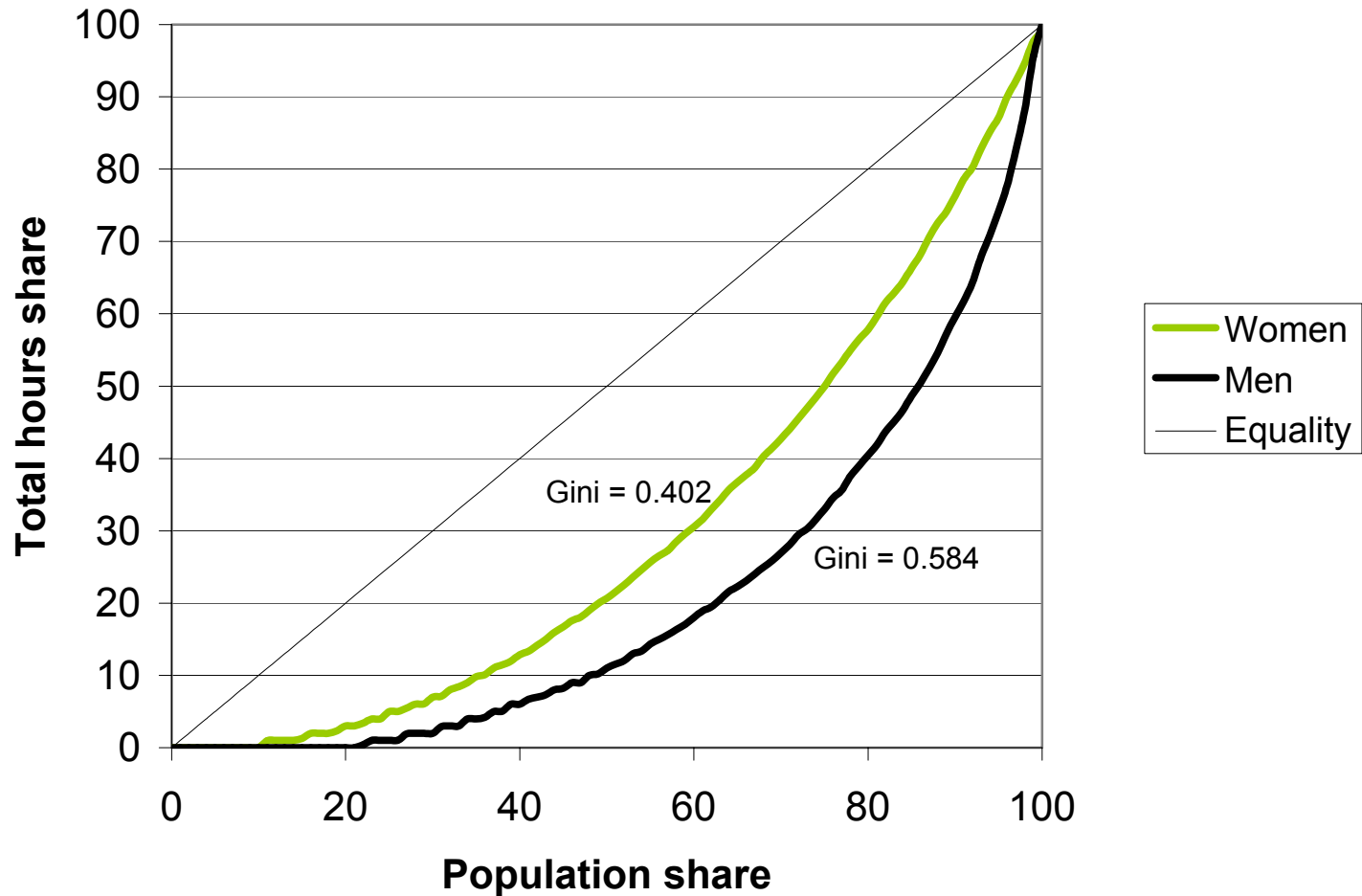


- - Poly. (Men - Market)
- - Poly. (Women - Market)
- Poly. (Women - Household)
- Poly. (Men - Household)

# Decomposing Inequalities

- **Between Groups Inequality**
  - Inequality within groups is high
  - 35% of total is due only to inequalities between women and men
  - 2% of total is due to inequality between ages.
- Age has less relevance than sex to explain total inequality

# Within group inequalities: time spend in household work Lorenz curves by sex, urban adults, Bolivia 2001



# Decomposing Inequalities

- **Within Groups Inequality**
  - Inequality within men is very high. It is also high among women
  - Disparities, however, are higher among women
  - Therefore, interpreting averages require attention

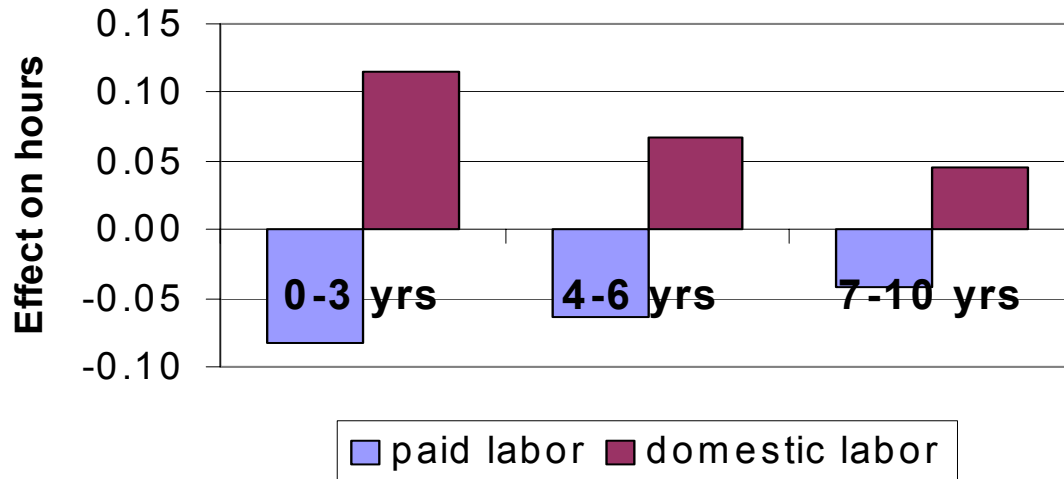
# What is behind these inequalities?

- Relation between paid and unpaid labor
- Number of children
- Schooling

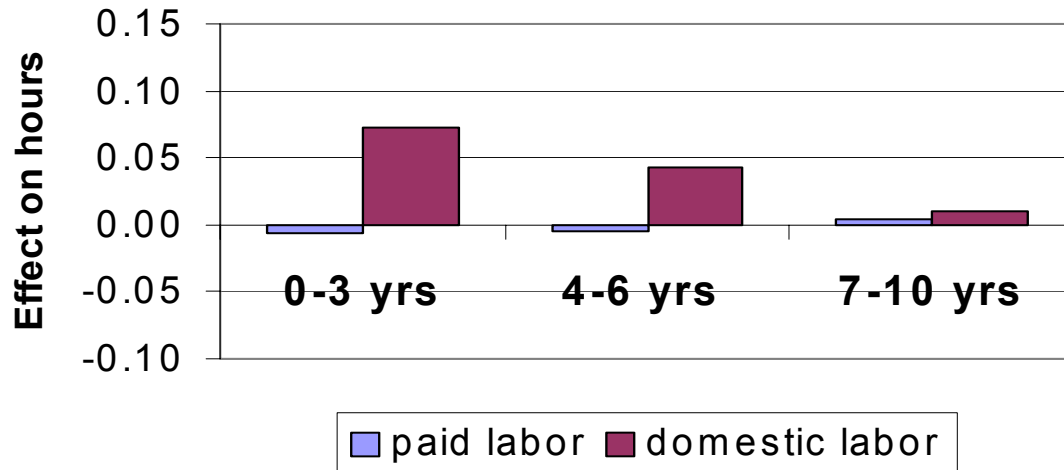
# Substitution Effect (marginal), time in household labor, adult urban females in marital unions, Brazil 2003



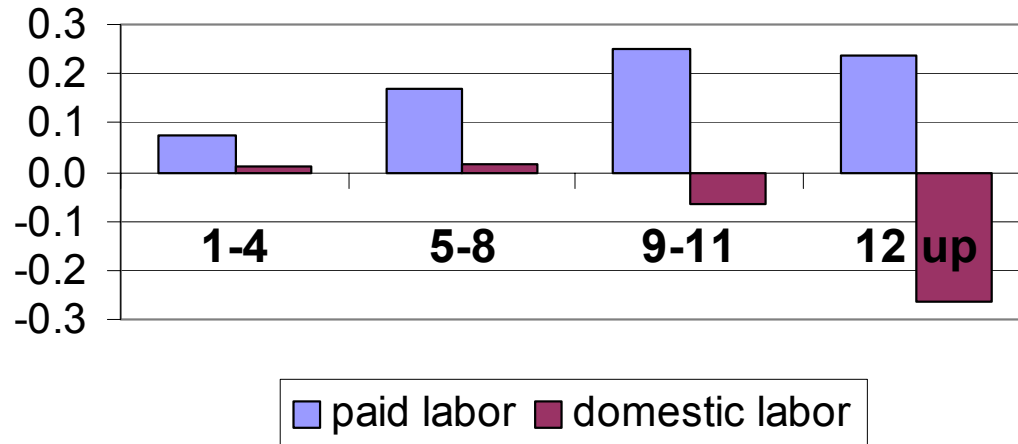
**Marginal effect of each additional child on women's time allocation, by age of child**



**Marginal effect of each additional child on men's time allocation, by age of child**



### Education marginal effect women's time allocation - Brazil 2003



### Education marginal effect men's time allocation - Brazil 2003

