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INTERACTIVE EXPERT PANEL

**Review Theme: Equal sharing of responsibilities between
women and men, including caregiving in the context of
HIV/AIDS**

Panel 5: Caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS
Recognizing and valuing unpaid care work

**SATELLITE ACCOUNTS OF UNPAID WORK IN MEXICO:
CARE AND SUPPORT AT HOME**

by

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¹ The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations or the INEGI. Presented by Francisco Guillén Martín, Raúl Figueroa Díaz & Alejandro García Cruz.

The role fulfilled by households in the production of necessary goods and services for guaranteeing the social reproduction of its members has a fundamental contribution for people's welfare, despite its importance generally goes unnoticed by society because the majority of activities developed have been assigned socially and culturally by default to the roles established within the family context.

In this regard, it is particularly important to reveal the condition of such roles in the production of services directly consumed by households as well as the contribution to human capital formation, seen in terms of food preparation, housekeeping, mending of apparel or caring of family members.

Additionally, the quantification of services generated at home for consumption by its own members allows to clearly show the extent of work journeys, considering both market and unpaid work of households. By this way it is feasible to explain how the standard journeys with an average of 42.5 hours a week could easily reach about 67 hours in the same period.

Thus, several institutes such as the Women National Institute of Mexico (INMUJERES, Spanish acronym), UNWOMEN, ECLAT and INEGI have supported the development of statistical analysis and public policies design among the region's countries to include relevant topics such as time use, economic evaluation of unpaid work of households and the development of a specific satellite account.

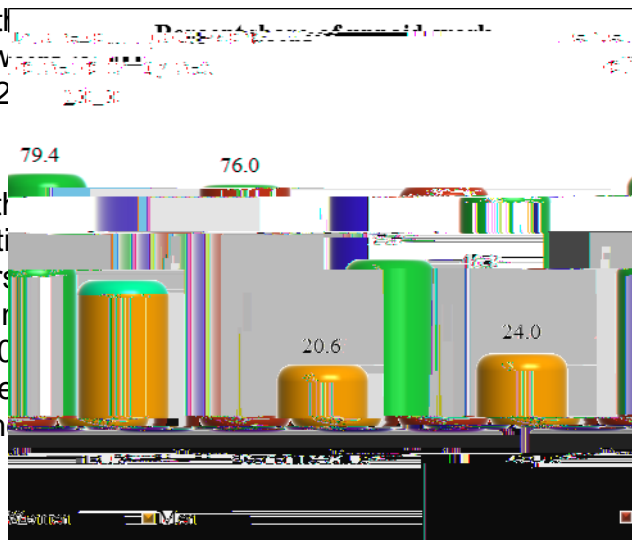
The latter statistical tool, following the accounting rules and fulfilling the 2008 SNA, allows quantifying this phenomenon through the Unpaid Work of Households Satellite Account of Mexico (CSTNRHM, Spanish acronym), positively increasing the statistical base with the gender approach available in Mexico in order to provide information that supports decision making about this topic.

Among the main results achieved by Mexico with this initiative we can justly emphasize the economic value of unpaid work of households which was equivalent to 21.9% of total economy GDP in 2010, being above other important activities such as manufacturing industry which supplies a little more than 17 of each 100 MXN of GDP, or the economic contribution of trade, equivalent to 15.7% of total economy GDP.

Other important data to be emphasized is

In terms of people, it was noted that the population that performed these activities was integrated 46.8% by males and 53.2% by females.

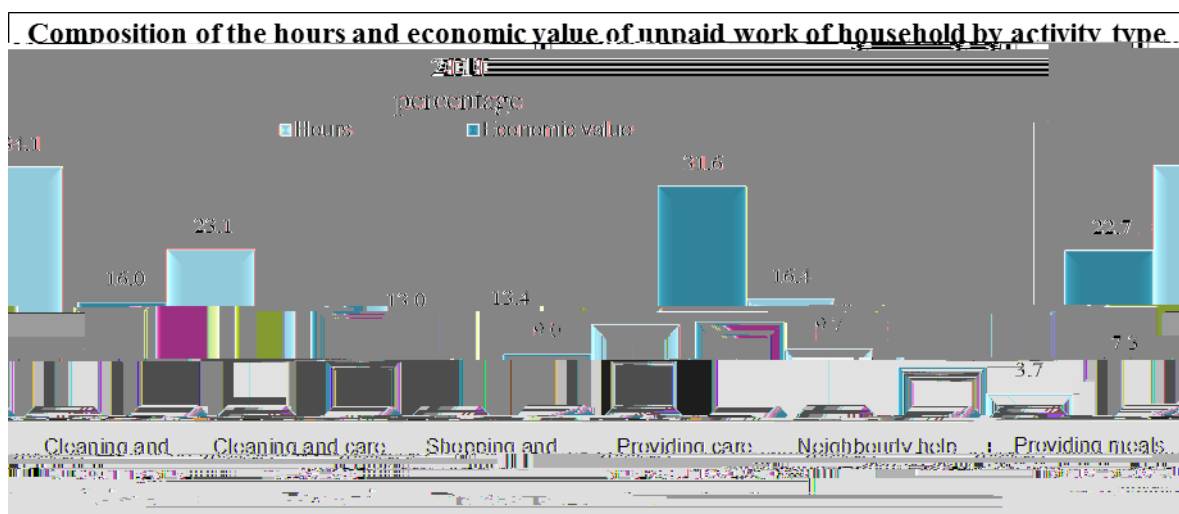
It is important to note that the results of the analysis show a wide gap in the reproductive life responsibilities of family members because during the last years men continue participating less in these activities i.e. in 2000 their share was 22% of the economic value of unpaid work and seven years later their share was 24%.



Notwithstanding, it is necessary to keep in mind that the percent share varies according to the sector analyzed because there are some activities where the growth rhythm is not so clear or could be reversed, meaning that males start participating a little more than women.

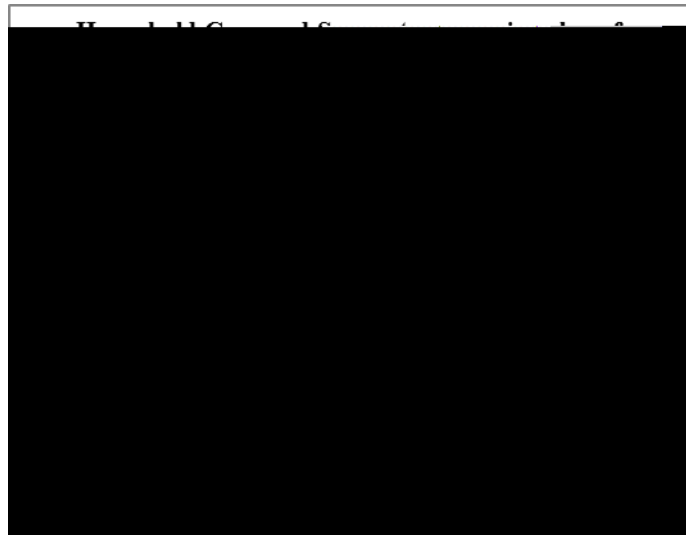
Thus, it is noted that the activities of Care and Support to family members is the topic with the highest economic value, signifying more than 30% gross economic domestic work. On the other hand, food preparation is the most intensive in number of hours, but represents only 22.7%.

The former according that Care and Support activities have a market cost (price) by hour higher than the one used for valuing occupied hours in house cleaning and maintaining or food preparation which is more time consuming than those of Care and Support.



Moreover, it is estimated that Care and Support activities by family members are integrated by the time engaged to general care given to minors and seniors signifying 63.9% of the economic value of this segment and also by the school help and support to teenagers representing 21.8% and last health care with 14.3% of this activity value.

Looking to the fig



problems than men by balancing their market work with the household tasks because they are the main suppliers of domestic labor and house care.

The disaggregation of the chronically ill segment seems to be a challenge for other additional studies of the satellite accounts because knowing not only the type of care but also

The study considers the international guidelines of the 2008 SNA, EUROSTAT's Proposal for a Methodology of Household Satellite Accounts, also The Mexican Classification of Jobs, the North American Industry