

[ gender-sensitive  
national statistics ]

⇒ gender-effective  
public policies ]

UW  
TU

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QUANTIFY UNPAID WORK (UW) AND MEASURE TIME USE (TU):  
**HIGHLIGHT THE CONTRIBUTION  
WOMEN MAKE TO THE ECONOMY  
AND TO SOCIETY**

MÉXICO  
GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA



**The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recognizes the contribution of women to the economy through unpaid work (UW) they perform.**

CEDAW is the most comprehensive International treaty on women's human rights.<sup>1</sup> Its General Recommendation No. 17 recognizes that the measure and quantification of unpaid domestic work performed by women will help to reveal their economic role and their contribution to the development of each country, and that this measurement and quantification provide a basis on which to formulate other policies related to the advancement of women.

**CEDAW recommends that State Parties:**

- Encourage and support research and experimental studies to measure and value women's unpaid domestic work by conducting, for example, time use surveys as part of their programs of national household surveys and collecting statistics disaggregated by gender on the time spent on household activities and in the labor market;
- Take measures to quantify women's unpaid domestic work and include it in the Gross National Product;
- Include, in their reports submitted under article 18 of the Convention, information on research and experimental studies to measure and value women's UW and on the progress made in including such work in national accounts.<sup>2</sup>

General Recommendation No. 17 of CEDAW

**The Conclusions settled on the 53<sup>rd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (2009 and 2014) recognize:<sup>3</sup>**

- That there are consequences of inequality in the distribution of responsibilities and the weakening of the bonds of women to the labor market (lost opportunities for employment, few hours of work, work exclusively in the informal sector of the economy and lower wages), the more limited access to social security and the lower amount of time available for education and training.
- That care work, both paid and unpaid, is vital to achieving the Millennium Development Goals related to women and girls, and the provision of care is a fundamental social function for which responsibility should be distributed equally
  - assess, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work, prioritizing social protection policies, including accessible and affordable social services for children, people with disabilities, older people, people living with HIV / AIDS and all those in need of care;
  - develop infrastructure to save time and energy;
  - promote labor policies –including those that consider family needs and provide for maternity and paternity leave and benefits–;
  - promote equal distribution, between men and women, of the responsibilities and tasks regarding the care of dependents and of domestic work in order to reduce the workload of women and girls;
  - change the attitudes and stereotypes that reinforce the division of labor by gender;
  - improve the regulations and methodologies used nationally and internationally to obtain more accurate information on unpaid care work.
- Furthermore, the Conclusions urge the State Parties to assess, in qualitative and quantitative terms, the UW and reflect its value, which is not included in the national accounts, in order to recognize the value and price of UW performed within households, between households and in society in general, and to take the necessary steps to keep it present in policies, strategies, plans and budgets in all relevant sectors.

**Women's UW has been a recurrent concern in international treaties and other commitments for the advancement of women:<sup>4</sup>**

**Santo Domingo Consensus, Twelfth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013**

- The Santo Domingo Consensus agreed to define and establish periodic measurement instruments of unpaid work done by women and ensure, in public budgets, the necessary resources for the implementation of national time use surveys, as well as to urge governments to promote the creation of satellite accounts of unpaid work in the countries of the region (paragraph 55 and 56)

**Resolution of the Seventh Meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013**

- The seventh meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas reaffirmed the goals established in the plan of action of the Working Group on Gender Statistics to continue the improvement of statistics on time use and the satellite accounts of unpaid work in households.

**Nineteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, 2013**

- The Nineteenth Conference recognized the need to provide a comprehensive measure of participation in all forms of work in order to estimate the volume or labor inputs for domestic production accounts, including existing "satellite" accounts, and the contribution of all forms of labor to economic development, household livelihoods and well-being of individuals and society.

**Montevideo Consensus, First Session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013**

- The Montevideo Consensus agreed to improve statistical systems and the official indicators and administrative records, incorporating a gender perspective to recognize the economic and social contribution of women on the development of societies, and consider measuring the care economy through specialized surveys and the development of satellite accounts of UW and their inclusion into the system of national accounts.

**Brasilia Consensus, Eleventh Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2008**

- The Brasilia Consensus (2010) recognized unpaid domestic work as a disproportionate burden for women and an invisible subsidy to the economic system. Specifically, it agreed to encourage, in the national accounts, the establishment of a satellite account on unpaid domestic work and care work carried out by women (paragraph 1, section 1), and to promote changes in the legal and policy framework for recognition of the productive value of UW in national accounts (paragraph 1, section 1).

**Eighteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, 2008**

- The 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians (2008) recognized the productive activities of households and considered the need to develop methodologies for measuring TU and all forms of work to enable international comparability.

**Quito Consensus, Tenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2007**

- The Quito Consensus (2007) agreed, among other things, to ensure the recognition of UW and its contribution to family welfare and economic development of countries, to promote its inclusion in the national accounts (paragraph xiv) and to develop instruments for the periodic measurement of UW, especially surveys on TU, in order to recognize its value, incorporate the results into the System of National Accounts and design economic and social policies accordingly (paragraph xxiii).

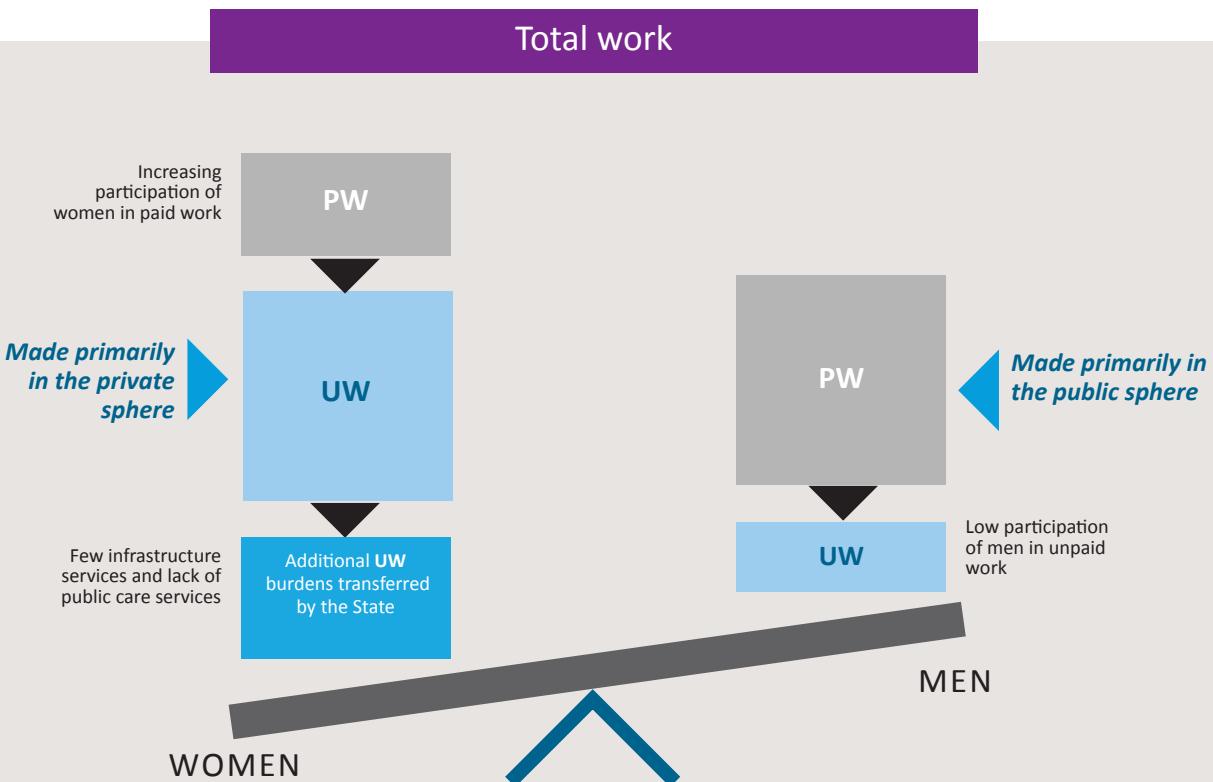
**Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995**

- The Beijing Platform for Action (1995) focused its objectives in removing all obstacles to women's full participation in the public and private spheres. The Platform calls on governments to:
  - develop a more comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment by improving data collection and measurement methods, and by developing methodologies to quantitatively assess UW;
  - develop an international classification of activities for time use statistics and collect sex-disaggregated data; at a national level, countries are recommended i) periodic studies on time use (PW and UW); and ii) to quantify UW and include its value in the satellite accounts of the systems of national accounts.

### Concept of work

Work includes all activities performed by persons of any sex and age in order to produce goods or services for use by others or for own final use.

ILO, 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labor Statisticians. ILO's resolution about labor, employment and underutilization of the labor force statistics. Geneva, October 11, 2013.



- UW refers to work without any kind of payment. It is performed by both, family and non-family members. This type of work is mainly carried out in the private sphere and is, in its majority, carried out by women.
- UW is defined as the time devoted to housework and care work without receiving any pay or compensation. Unpaid domestic work includes aid to other households and voluntary work.<sup>5</sup>
- UW often makes up for the lack of public services; in this sense, this type of work is a "subsidy" to public services that the State should provide.<sup>6</sup>
- Women's overload of UW and PW reduces their participation in decision-making and restricts their access to material resources.<sup>7</sup>

The border between PW and UW is porous for women; their roles and responsibilities overlap daily between their participation in paid work and domestic household chores. The growing participation of women in PW is not matched by a significant increase in male participation in UW. As if that were not enough, the absence of mechanisms and public policies to release this additional load results in this work being ultimately performed in houses with limited male participation and with weak co-responsibility of the private sector and of the State, resulting in a significant overload in the total work done by women.

#### Some consequences of UW for women:

- Increased susceptibility to time poverty.
- Greater difficulties in entering the labor market (low participation and higher unemployment).
- Greater obstacles to make progress in education and careers.
- Lower income, wage discrimination and segregation in occupations that tend to have lower valuation.
- Increased participation in informal work, in which women can have more control over their time, although this type of work does not provide them with social protection.
- Reduced opportunities to get decision-making positions and to get promotions.

**THE OVERLOAD OF UW CARRIED OUT BY WOMEN IS A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO THEIR FULL PARTICIPATION IN PW; IT REINFORCES GENDER STEREOTYPES AND REPRODUCES ECONOMIC AND LABOR DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN.**



## Care work

Care work refers to work done both on the household and out of it, and it includes the provision of physical, affective and emotional well-being throughout people's lives. Unpaid care work is performed without obtaining any payment in exchange, also within or outside households. This work is mainly done by women and is often perceived as a job that requires no qualifications, which leads to social undervaluation supported by gender stereotypes. While this work, together with the unpaid work performed for the community, imposes financial costs, loss of opportunities and serious limitations to take jobs or educational options for those who carry it out, it also enables the creation of family ties and affective bonds, networks and social cohesion.

Many women carry out care work with precarious or absent basic infrastructure services —care centers for children and other dependents, public drinking water, sewage, etc.—, that would have to be provided through public policies with focus on human rights, welfare and development of people.

For women in poverty, the burden of care work and unpaid housework adds to their already overwhelming workload that implied by providing of some of the services listed above. This undermines the exercise of their rights, restricts their autonomy and freedom of movement and limits the time they can devote to other activities, including paid work. For women, time poverty means an obstacle to achieve economic independence and to reach higher levels of welfare. In this regard, it is important to implement laws and policies that disrupt inequality and enable to perform care work within a framework of social co-responsibility with a central role of the State.

**GREATER SOCIAL CO-RESPONSABILITY  
ADDRESSING CARE WORK EXPANDS  
LIBERTIES AND INCREASES  
WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT.**

## TU and UW in the surveys and in the Systems of National Accounts in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

- Measure the time spent on activities in the household and in the community.
- Give greater visibility to the various forms of paid work and unpaid work.
- Estimate the social and economic value of UW performed within households, measure the dimension of the actual contribution women make to the economy, their contribution to the availability of goods and services, as well as to estimate their total added value
- Quantify UW (care, domestic and volunteer work) done by men and women, specifically, the contribution of this type of work to the economy of care in different sectors such as health and education.
- Estimate time poverty as an obstacle that women face to achieve their economic autonomy.

## Twelve years of international meetings

UN Women, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), the Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC (GAD-ECLAC) and the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) organize annually in Mexico, since 2003, the international meetings of experts on Time Use Surveys (TUS). The purpose of these meetings has been to provide a space for exchange and dissemination of work experiences on the process of conducting surveys on time use (STU), their methodologies, and the use made of the information collected for the analysis and formulation of public policies about UW and the care economy.

IN THE FIELD OF GENDER STATISTICS, IT IS IMPERATIVE TO PRODUCE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE MAGNITUDE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PAID AND UNPAID WORK PERFORMED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLDS, THAT IS: THE TOTAL WORKLOAD.

Countries that have conducted surveys and/or modules, or that have included regular questions on time use and unpaid work. Latin America and the Caribbean	Countries	Surveys conducted before 2006	Survey / Module / Questions	Surveys conducted in 2006 or afterwards	Survey / Module / Questions
Argentina		2005 (Buenos Aires)	Journal	2010-2011	Module in the Permanent Household Survey
Bolivia	2001	Module in Continuous Household Survey		2013	Module on the Annual Survey on Urban Households (EAHU)
Brazil	Since 1992	Questions in the National Household Survey (PNAD)		2010, 2011	Survey on Time Use in Households
Colombia				2009-2010	Questions in the PNAD
Costa Rica	2004	Module in the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM)		2007, 2008, 2009, 2010	Pilot Survey with Journal in five states in Brazil
Cuba	1997	Questions		2012	Questions in the Great Integrated Household Survey
	2001	Survey conducted in five municipalities			National Survey on Time Use
Chile				2011	Survey on Time Use in the Great Metropolitan Area
Ecuador	2004	Household Survey Module		2008- 2009	Experimental Survey on Time Use in Santiago
	2005	Time Use Survey		2007, 2010, 2012	National Surveys on Time Use
El Salvador	2005	Short list of questions in the Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM)		2010 - 2011	Module in the Multipurpose Household Survey
Guatemala	2000	Module in the National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI)		2006, 2011	Module in the ENCOVI
Honduras				2009, 2011	Module in the Permanent Household Survey
Mexico	1996	Module in the National Survey on Work, Contributions and Time Use (ENTAUT)		2009	National Survey on Time Use (ENUT)
	1998, 2002	National Survey on Time Use (ENUT)		2010	Module in the National Survey on Household Income and Expenditure
Nicaragua	1998	Module in the National Household Survey on the Measurement of Living Standards (ENHMNV)			
Panama				2006	Module in the Multipurpose Survey
Paraguay	2001	Questions on the Household Survey		2011	National Survey on Time Use
Peru				2006	Questions integrated to the Continuous Household Survey
				2010	National Survey on Time Use
Dominican Rep.				2006 - 2007	Question in the Demographics and Health Survey
Uruguay	2003	Survey in the Metropolitan Area (Universidad de la República)		2007, 2011, 2013	Module in the Continuous Household Survey
Venezuela				2008 - 2011	Time Use Survey

Source: Elaboration based on reports from the National Statistical Office (NSO) sent for the GSWG report of the SCA-ECLAC, and based on the presentations made by the countries of the LAC region during the international meetings of experts in TU surveys conducted annually in Mexico.

### A watershed: building the Gender Statistics Working Group (GSWG) at the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA-ECLAC)



2006

- In 2006, UN Women (formerly UNIFEM), INEGI, SCA-ECLAC and INMUJERES proposed the creation of the GSWG in the SCA-ECLAC. The implementation of the work program within the SCA was a milestone in sharing knowledge and best practices as well as in strengthening the capacity of the National Statistical Offices to carry out TUS in the region.
- In 2007, the SCA approved the GSWG Work Program, which was composed of 14 countries and chaired by Mexico, with the purpose of: "... encouraging efforts to systematize national statistics with a gender perspective and to encourage the TUS or to include a module in household surveys to measure the contribution of women's UW and the systematic and regular production ... of statistical information".<sup>8</sup>
- One result of the statistical harmonization process driven by the GSWG of SCA-ECLAC was the document "Guidelines and conceptual references to harmonize time use surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean", which includes the Classification of Time Use Activities in LA (CAUTAL).

## **Estimating the value of UW using the Unpaid Work Satellite Account**

Since the commitments made in Beijing 19 years ago, extraordinary efforts have been made to place the issue on the public agenda of Latin American countries, which is reflected in the current projects to develop satellite accounts. Mexico is a pioneer in the region in developing the Unpaid Work Satellite Account (**UWSA**), as part of the System of National Accounts, headed by INEGI.

The **UWSA**, based on the Mexican National Time Use Survey, 2009, revealed that **UW** represented about 19.7% of the national GDP at market prices for 2012, which represents a higher proportion than those of the manufacturing and trade sectors (15.4% and 13.9%, respectively); 76.1% of this work is performed by women.<sup>9</sup> Currently, several countries in Latin America such as Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru are in the process of developing the **UWSA**. In Colombia's case, from the 2012-2013 ENUT it was determined that **UW** represented 19.3% of the national GDP in 2012. In Guatemala, the percentage of **UW** represented 18.9% of the GDP in 2011.

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## **Legislation, policies and plans**

Several countries have promoted legislations, policies and plans that establish the collection of information on **TU** and **UW** by the National Statistical Offices (NSO) and the development of **UWSA** by the national offices responsible for national accounts.

### **Examples of legislations and initiatives to generate information on TU, and for the assessment and development of UWSA<sup>10</sup>**

<b>Argentina 2003 (Buenos Aires)</b>	<b>Law No. 1168:</b> the Department of Statistics and Census of the Government of Buenos Aires City should systematically and regularly investigate the distribution of time use of women and men living in the city. The results of this research should be used to promote policies to improve living conditions of women and ensure equal social inclusion of women and men.
<b>Bolivia 2009</b>	<b>Article 338 of the Political Constitution:</b> The State recognizes the economic value of housework as a source of wealth and it shall be quantified by the System of Public Accounts. The National Statistics Institute (INE) is instructed to include it in their work areas on this theme.
<b>Brazil 2009-2011</b>	<b>National Plan of the Special Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPW):</b> Suggests conducting a national investigation on <b>TU</b> with the Brazilian Institute of Geography Statistics (IBGE).
<b>Chile 2010</b>	<b>Plan for Equality between Men and Women (2010- 2020) of the National Service for Women (SERNAM):</b> Suggests, within the axis of social co-responsibility, to develop methodologies for measuring unpaid care work.
<b>Colombia 2010</b>	<b>Law No. 1413:</b> The care economy is to be included in the System of National Accounts, in order to measure the contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country and as a fundamental tool for defining and implementing public policy. The National Administrative Department of Statistics will coordinate compliance of this law and establish mechanisms to plan, design, implement and update a Time Use Survey.
<b>Costa Rica 2011</b>	<b>Draft law, File No. 18.073:</b> Presented to the Legislative Assembly to include care economy in the System of National Accounts, in order to measure the contribution made by women —who mainly perform this type of work— to the economic and social development of the country.
<b>Ecuador 2011</b>	<b>Political Constitution, Article 331:</b> The State shall promote the incorporation of women into <b>PW</b> , with equal rights and opportunities, guaranteeing equal pay for work of equal value. <b>Organic Law of the Popular and Solidarity Economy and of the Financial Popular and Solidarity Sector:</b> The State will prepare statistics and satellite accounts as part of the System of National Accounts, to measure the economic activity of people and organizations and to measure the activities of family self-consumption and human care.
<b>El Salvador 2011</b>	<b>National Policy on Women, headed by the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU):</b> Suggests, within the axis of care and social protection, the measurement on <b>TU</b> of men and women and the calculation of the contribution of unpaid domestic work in national surveys.
<b>Honduras 2010</b>	<b>Second Plan for Gender Equality (2010-2022) of the National Institute for Women:</b> Its strategic objectives are the generation of legal mechanisms aimed at the recognition of women's reproductive work and its incorporation to national accounts and to the GDP, and development, implementation and publication of the Time Use Survey, so that it orients the formulation of gender equality policies focused on labor, and the assessment of reproductive work in national accounts.
<b>Mexico 2010</b>	<b>National System of Statistical and Geographical Information:</b> Agreement establishing the permanent Specialized Technical Committee on Information with a Gender Approach. Contemplates supporting the implementation of Mexico's Unpaid Work Satellite Account.
<b>Peru 2011</b>	<b>Law No. 29700:</b> Inclusion of an <b>UW</b> Satellite Account in National Accounts, with special emphasis on Unpaid Domestic Work, by applying <b>TUS</b> . The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics is responsible for conducting this.
<b>Trinidad and Tobago 1996</b>	<b>Law 1/2006 Act 29:</b> The Central Statistics Office and other public agencies involved must regularly produce statistics to account <b>UW</b> (with periodicity less than three years) and provide a mechanism to quantify and register the monetary value of such work.
<b>Uruguay 2006</b>	<b>Law 18,104:</b> The National Plan for Equal Opportunities and Rights states as one of its actions, to promote studies that measure and make visible the contribution of women's unpaid work.

## **Challenges**

Although estimates on UW visibilize women's contribution to the economy and the size of their workloads, they are still of limited use in the macro-economy. Therefore, nowadays, the objective is to make estimates of **TU** and **UW** part of regular exercises on developing national accounts in the form of satellite accounts. For Latin America and the Caribbean, a persisting major challenge is to generate harmonized information on **TU** and **UW**, which is crucial for the development of comparative studies.

The formulation and implementation of public policies aimed at achieving a more equal society require more and better theoretical and empirical research to quantify and value the contribution of women labor to the monetary value of production as well as to all goods and services that society produces.

In order to achieve substantial equality and ensure the rights of women, it is necessary to break down the barriers that hinder their freedom and undermine their ability to achieve economic autonomy. In this sense, it is essential to design more efficient public policies for the benefit of women and society.

**Average weekly or daily hours spent on total work, paid work and unpaid work, by occupation status and sex.  
Selected Latin American countries (latest available year)\***

Country and latest year available		TOTAL WORK TIME																	
		Population of age 15 and older						Employed Population						Unemployed Population					
		Average hours spent in <b>total work</b> (paid and unpaid)		Average hours in <b>paid work</b>		Average hours spent in <b>unpaid work</b>		Average hours spent in <b>total work</b> (paid and unpaid)		Average hours in <b>paid work</b>		Average hours spent in <b>unpaid work</b>		Average hours spent in <b>total work</b> (paid and unpaid)		Average hours in <b>paid work</b>		Average hours spent in <b>unpaid work</b>	
		women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women	men		
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS</b>																			
Brasil <sup>a,b</sup>	(2012)	63.4	55.0	38.2	44.3	25.2	10.8	59.1	54.2	38.2	44.3	20.9	10.0	29.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	29.5	13.2
Colombia	(2012)	79.1	68.4	44.7	53.3	34.4	15.1	73.3	68.2	45.2	53.8	28.1	14.4	56.7	40.6	17.9	23.6	38.8	17.0
Costa Rica <sup>c</sup>	(2011)	64.1	49.3	32.5	43.3	31.6	6.0	59.9	52.1	35.7	46.8	24.2	5.3	47.3	12.6	10.6	4.9	36.7	7.7
Ecuador <sup>a</sup>	(2012)	82.7	60.5	43.6	50.1	39.1	10.4	81.4	60.7	43.6	50.1	37.7	10.6	40.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	40.0	9.6
Mexico	(2009)	94.9	71.7	47.4	56.5	47.5	15.2	90.0	73.4	48.2	58.3	41.8	15.1	63.3	30.6	11.7	15.1	51.6	15.5
Panama <sup>d</sup>	(2011)	76.8	65.5	43.1	51.5	33.6	13.9	73.6	65.9	44.4	52.3	29.2	13.6	47.1	28.2	8.7	13.0	38.4	15.1
Peru	(2010)	74.4	64.9	35.0	49.8	39.4	15.0	71.6	65.1	35.8	50.3	35.8	14.7	47.6	21.2	2.6	4.4	45.0	16.8
Uruguay <sup>a</sup>	(2007)	82.7	68.4	38.5	49.2	44.2	19.2	79.4	67.6	38.5	49.2	40.9	18.4	47.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	47.4	21.1
<b>AVERAGE DAILY HOURS</b>																			
Chile <sup>c,e</sup>	(2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.3	7.6	5.2	6.4	3.1	1.2	5.2	2.4	...	...	...	...
Guatemala <sup>a,f</sup>	(2011)	15.0	11.7	7.7	8.8	7.3	2.8	13.6	11.6	7.7	8.8	6.0	2.7	8.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.4
Honduras <sup>a,c</sup>	(2009)	11.0	9.8	6.9	8.4	4.1	1.4	10.4	9.2	6.9	8.4	3.5	0.8	4.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.7

Source: Gender Affairs Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://www.cepal.org/mujer/>). Based on special tabulations from the surveys of the corresponding countries. Information is also available in the Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean of ECLAC: <http://www.cepal.org/oig/WS/getRegionalIndicator.asp?language=english&page=13>.

- Total work time: sum of paid work time and unpaid work time.
- Paid work time: sum of the time devoted to employment (employee, employer, self-employed, domestic services or as contributing family member), to the search of an employment and to commuting.
- Unpaid work time: sum of the time spent in domestic unpaid activities, for their own household or to support others (preparation and serving of food, cleaning and household maintenance, washing and care of clothing and footwear, grocery shopping, care of plants and pets and household management), work for self consumption and unpaid care work (of babies, children and teenagers, sick, dependents and elder).

\* While other countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela and El Salvador conducted Time Use Surveys, data was not available at the time of the elaboration of this brochure. Uruguay conducted a survey on time use in 2013, but the results were not available thereof.

a Paid work excludes time spent in the search of an employment as this was not considered in the survey.

b Unpaid work considers only domestic unpaid activities.

c Paid work excludes time for commuting as this was not considered in the survey.

d Survey on urban areas only.

e Information corresponds to the total number of hours spent in the activity during the day before the interview. The collection of data was carried out between November 2007 and January 2008. Information provided by the National Statistics Institute of Chile (August 2013).

f Unpaid work excludes support to other households.

#### Notes:

- 1 The CEDAW was adopted in 1979 by the General Assembly of the United Nations and entered into force as an international treaty in 1981. In addition to being the most comprehensive international instrument on human rights of women, CEDAW is a binding instrument for governments that have ratified it (188 countries up to this day). The Convention provides a wide program of action for State Parties to guarantee the implementation of the rights of women.
- 2 UN (1991). CEDAW General Recommendation No. 17: Measurement and Quantification of Unpaid Domestic Work by Women and its Recognition in the Gross National Product. Available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/recommendations/recomm-sp.htm#recom12>
- 3 The Commission of the Status of Women is the main intergovernmental international organization dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. It is an organic commission dependent to the Economic and Social Council established under the 11th (II) resolution of the Council on June 21, 1946. See more at: <http://www.unwomen.org/es/csv>
- 4 UN (1996). Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, from the 4th to the 5th September 1995. ECLAC (2007). Quito Consensus, Tenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, August 6. ILO (2008). Report of the Eighteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Geneva, Document: ICLS/18/2008/IV/Final. ECLAC (2010). Brasilia Consensus, Eleventh Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, Brasilia, 16th July. (ECLAC 2013). Montevideo Consensus on population and development, First Session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Montevideo, 12th to 15th August 2013. Nineteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, 2014. [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_234036.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_234036.pdf)
- 5 INEGI (2014). Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales de México: Cuenta satélite del trabajo no remunerado de los hogares de México 2012: Preliminar: Año base 2008. [System of National Accounts of Mexico: Satellite Account of the unpaid work on households of Mexico 2012: Preliminary: Base year 2008.] Mexico. INEGI.
- 6 Antonopoulos, R. (2008). The Unpaid Care Work-Paid Work Connection. New York, Levy Economics Institute.
- 7 Orozco, M. and A. Merino (2011). Pobreza multidimensional y pobreza de tiempo de las mujeres. [Multidimensional poverty and time poverty of women]. Mexico, UN Women/INMUJERES.
- 8 ECLAC (2007). Report of the fourth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.2795), Santiago de Chile, October 8.
- 9 INEGI, op. cit. and INEGI <http://www.inegi.org.mx/inegi/contenidos/espanol/prensa/Boletines/Comunicados/Especiales/2014/marzo/comunica5.pdf>
- 10 Authors' calculations based on the consultations on the websites of the government institutions of the countries. Consultations conducted between June 2013 and May 2014. Argentina <http://www.1cdn.gov.ar/proyxml/expediente.asp?fundamentos=sí&numexp=4735-D-2011>; Bolivia <http://bolivia.infoleyes.com/shownorm.php?id=469>; Brazil <http://spm.gov.br/pnmp/pnmp>; Chile [http://issuu.com/morgame/docs/pio\\_2010](http://issuu.com/morgame/docs/pio_2010); Colombia <http://wsp.presidencia.gov.co/Normativa/Leyes/Documents/ley141311112010.pdf>; Costa Rica (bill) <http://documentos.cgr.go.cr/content/dav/jaguar/US/normativa/2011/PROYECTO /PROYECTO -18073.pdf>; Ecuador (Constitution) [http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/documentos/constitucion\\_de\\_bolsillo.pdf](http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/documentos/constitucion_de_bolsillo.pdf) (Organic Law of the People's Economy and Solidarity) <http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/07/1 ley y reglamento EPS.pdf>; El Salvador [http://www.isdemu.gob.sv/index.php?option=com\\_phocadownload&view=category&id=46%3Apolíticas-públicas&download=107%3Apm&Itemid=234&lang=es](http://www.isdemu.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=46%3Apolíticas-públicas&download=107%3Apm&Itemid=234&lang=es); Honduras <http://www.sefin.gob.hn/?p=1348>; Mexico [http://www.snieg.mx/contenidos/espanol/comites/cte\\_acuerdos/demo/CTE%20informacion%20de%20Genero.pdf](http://www.snieg.mx/contenidos/espanol/comites/cte_acuerdos/demo/CTE%20informacion%20de%20Genero.pdf); Peru <http://www.congreso.gob.pe/ttley/Imagenes/Leyes/29700.pdf>; Trinidad and Tobago [http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical\\_List/lawspdfs/19.09.pdf](http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/19.09.pdf); Uruguay [http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/19692/1/3\\_plan\\_igualdad\\_amigable.pdf](http://www.inmujeres.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/19692/1/3_plan_igualdad_amigable.pdf).