UTSA.

The University of Texas at San Antonio™

Is the second shift equal for all women? Domestic work balance among working single and married mothers in Mexico, 2015

Andrea Bautista León y Gabriela Sánchez-Soto
Department of Demography

Background

- Increase in labor participation of women in Mexico (García y Pacheco, 2000)

- Research on double shift (Hochschild y Machung, 2012)

Background

- So far research has focused only on the comparison of females and males to study time use and gender roles among nuclear families (Casique, 2008)

- There is heterogeneity on the occupations women work (Buchmann et al., 2003)

Research Questions

How does gender roles operate on the distribution of domestic work among other than nuclear families?

Married mothers do more domestic work compared to single mothers. However, single mothers do more extra-domestic work (Pedrero, 2004)

Is there a relationship between the type of occupation and the domestic workload?

There are occupations that allow a better distribution of the balance between domestic work and extra-domestic work

Hypothesis

- H: Married mothers will show a larger domestic workload compared to single mothers. Some high-skilled occupations will reduce domestic workload.
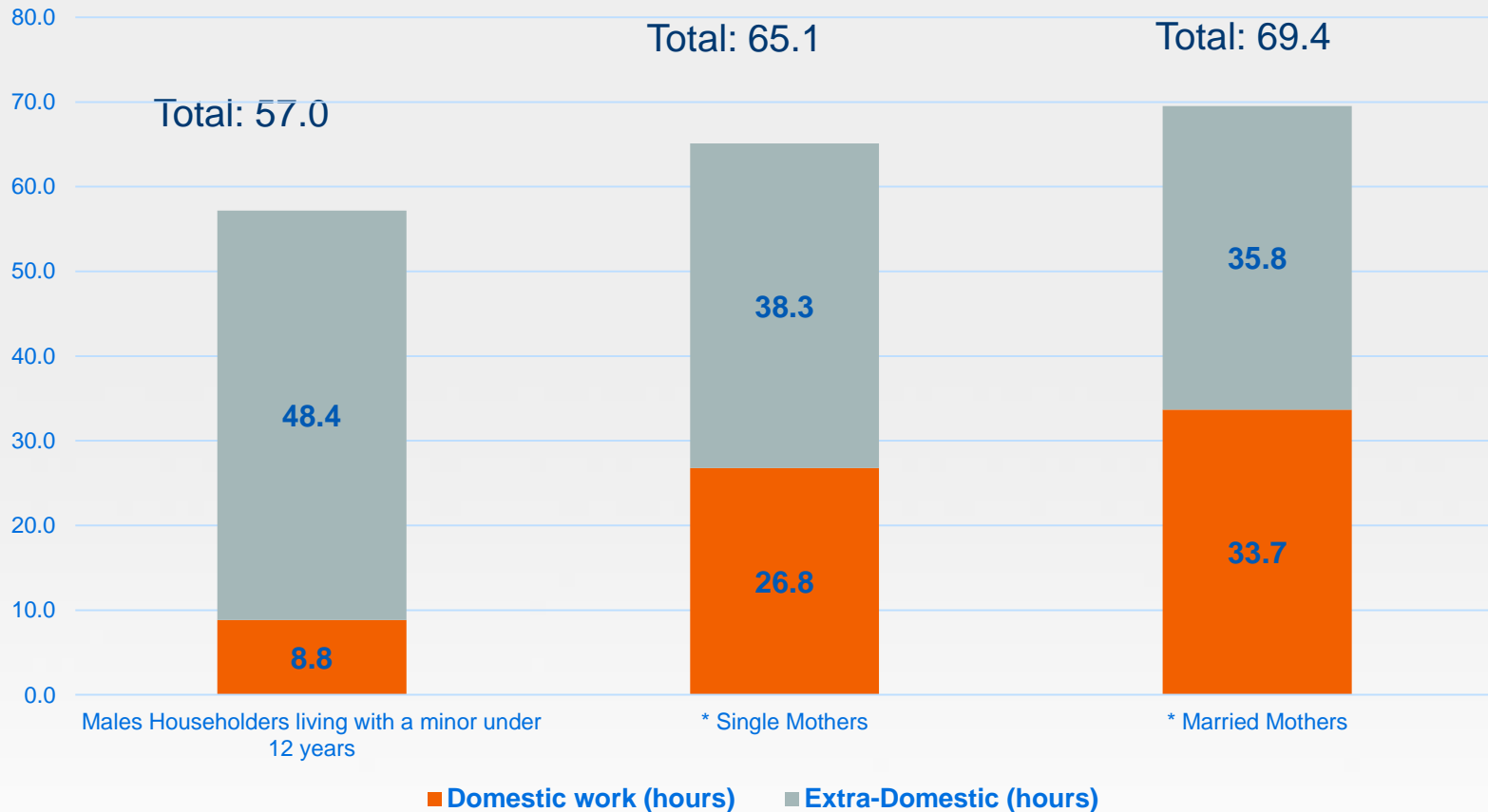
Methods

Time use module ENOE 2015 1st Quarter

- Working Mothers in Mexico (sample size):
  Singles (n=10,538) Married (n= 25,227)
- Married men living in households with a minor under 12 years (n=36,742)

- Mothers in the Labor force **N=10,174,808** (37% of the total Labor)
  Single Mothers head of their households = 29.4%
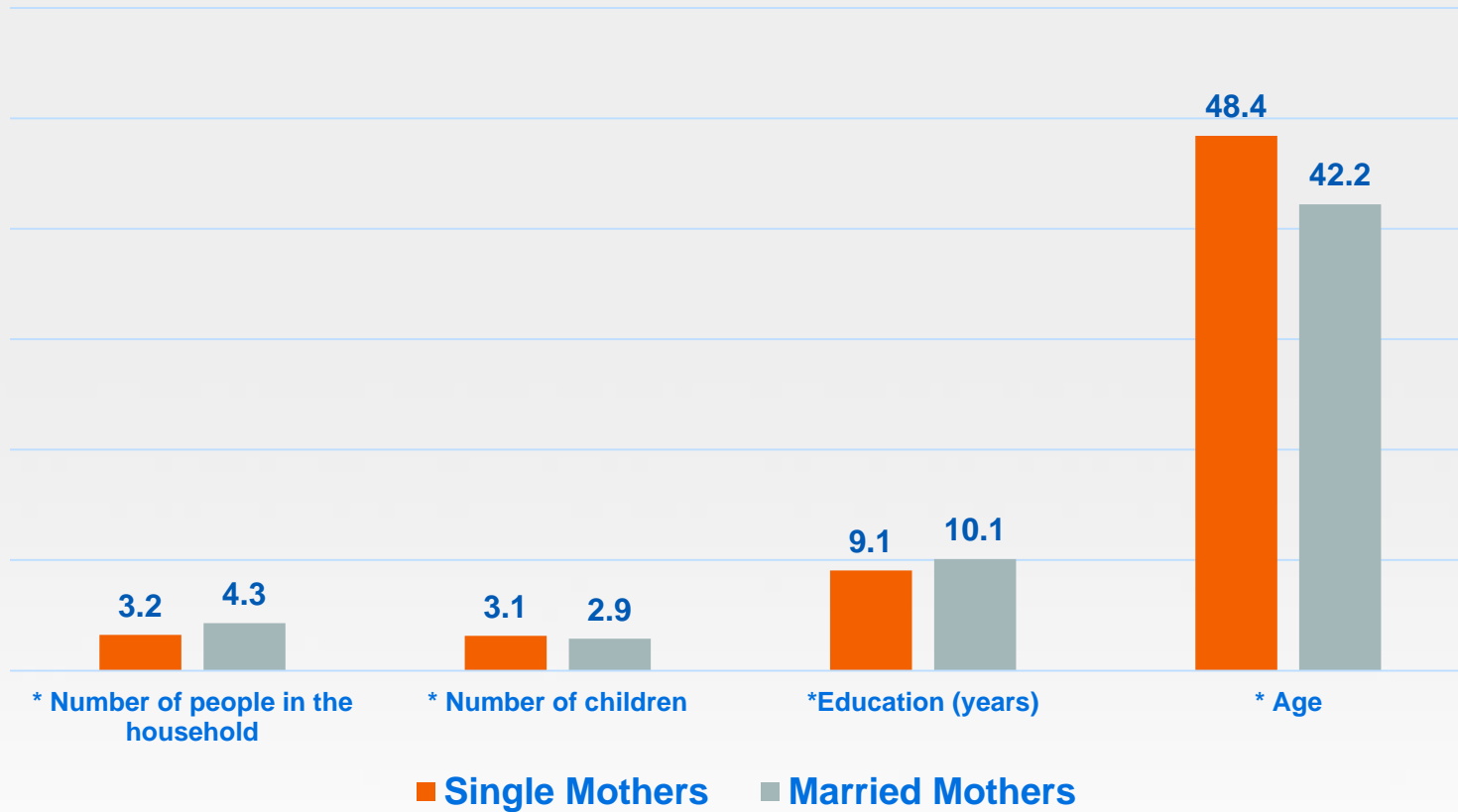
  Married Mothers= 70.6%

Methods

- Weekly hours of domestic work: caring and helping other members of the household, housework, consumers good purchases, household management

- T-Test comparison of means between Married Mothers and Single Mothers

- Linear Regression estimating total domestic workload for both groups of mothers controlling for employment and demographic characteristics

Total Workload (Means)

Total: 57.0

Total: 65.1

Total: 69.4

Males Householders living with a minor under 12 years
- Extra-Domestic: 48.4
- Domestic work: 8.8

* Single Mothers
- Extra-Domestic: 38.3
- Domestic work: 26.8

* Married Mothers
- Extra-Domestic: 35.8
- Domestic work: 33.7

Legend: ■ Domestic work (hours) ■ Extra-Domestic (hours)

* T-test two-sample assuming equal variances
Single Mothers n=10,538 Married Mothers n=25,227

Linear Regression Model

Dependent Variable:	Standardized Total Hours Domestic Work (weekly)
Extra-domestic work	Less than 15 hrs (% SM=11.1; MM= 15.7); Between 15-34 hrs; More than 35 hrs
Occupation	Sales (% SM=24.7; MM=28.6) Professional and Related Occupations; Management Occupations; Office and Administrative Support; Construction, Extraction and Maintenance; Personal Care and Service
Social Security by employment	1= Yes (% SM= 33.7; MM=32.5) 2= No
Education Attainment	Middle School (% SM=24.4; MM=28.0); No education; Elementary; High School; Post-secondary
Age Group	40-49 (% SM=29.9; MM=32.6); 15-19; 20-29; 30-39; 50-59; 60+
Housekeeper	0=No 1= Yes
Household with a minor under 6 yrs	0-10
Household with a minor between 7-12 yrs	0-7
Adult 18+ (not son or daughter)	0= No 1=Yes

Independent Variables (left column spanning label)

Nota: SM= Single Mother; MM= Married Mother; Weighted percentages

Results. Regression coefficients on standardized hours of domestic work

Selected Characteristics	Single Mothers	Married Mothers
Weekly extra-domestic hours **Less than 15 (ref.)** Between 15 - 34 More than 35	 -0.156 -0.342	 -0.221 -0.535
Occupation **-Sales (ref.)** -Business, Science and arts -Management Occupations -Office and Administrative Support -Installation, Maintenance and Repair Workers -Personal Care and Service -Protective Service	 -0.197 	 -0.081 -0.222 -0.071 -0.068 -0.073 -0.289
Social Security by employment **Yes (ref.)** No	 0.058	 0.092

ENOE 1st Quarter 2015. Adjusted Results Accounting for Complex Survey Design

Results. Regression coefficients on standardized hours of domestic work

Selected Characteristics	Single Mothers	Married Mothers
Education **Middle School (ref.)** High School Post Secondary	 0.086	 0.124 0.149
Age Group **40 - 49 (ref.)** 15 - 19 20 - 29 30 - 39 50 - 59 60 +	 0.322 0.302 0.168 -0.070 -0.220	 0.431 0.414 0.233 -0.163 -0.265
Housekeeper	-0.257	-0.264
Hogar con menor de 6 años	0.115	0.171
Hogar con menor entre 7 y 12 años	0.155	0.135
Adult 18+ (not son or daughter)	-0.105	-0.140

ENOE 1st Quarter 2015. Adjusted Results Accounting for Complex Survey Design

Final Comments

- There are different labor market mechanisms influencing the distribution of domestic work between SM and MM

- 1. MM showed a larger hours of domestic work while at the same time some of them have an advantage related to their occupation

Final Comments

- 2. SM did not show an advantage related to their occupation. Thus, segmented labor does not operate in her favor

- 3. If the husband of MM is working, they live in a double income household

- 4. Both groups are in disadvantage of different nature

Limitations

- It is not possible to link husband and wife information

- The specific age of children for each mother was proxy including the presence of minors in the household