

El biaix de gènere i el treball infantil:  
Espanya, Amèrica Llatina i els països  
en vies de Desenvolupament en un  
marc comparatiu en el llarg termini.

By Enriqueta Camps-Cura

UPF and Barcelona GSE

# Women and Children's work

- \* Cheap work without making the calculation of their opportunity cost and economic yields.
- \* Children trained through the apprenticeship system as an alternative to formal education.
- \* The same as women's work less conflictive.
- \* Formation "colonias industriales" which made use of the free energy of water and women and children's work

# A model of transition to the human capital century

- \* Role of educated mothers in the trade off between “quantity and quality of children”.  
\*Fertility and education of the children are endogenous to the education levels of the mother.

# Historical evidence for Catalonia

- \*Impact of the second industrial revolution: increase of levels of education.
- \*Literacy rates increase from 24% to 82% (1860-1930) and the educational gender gap diminishes from 28% to 12%.
- \*Women's real wages in the textile mills more than doubled in the same period and fertility diminishes below the replacement level.

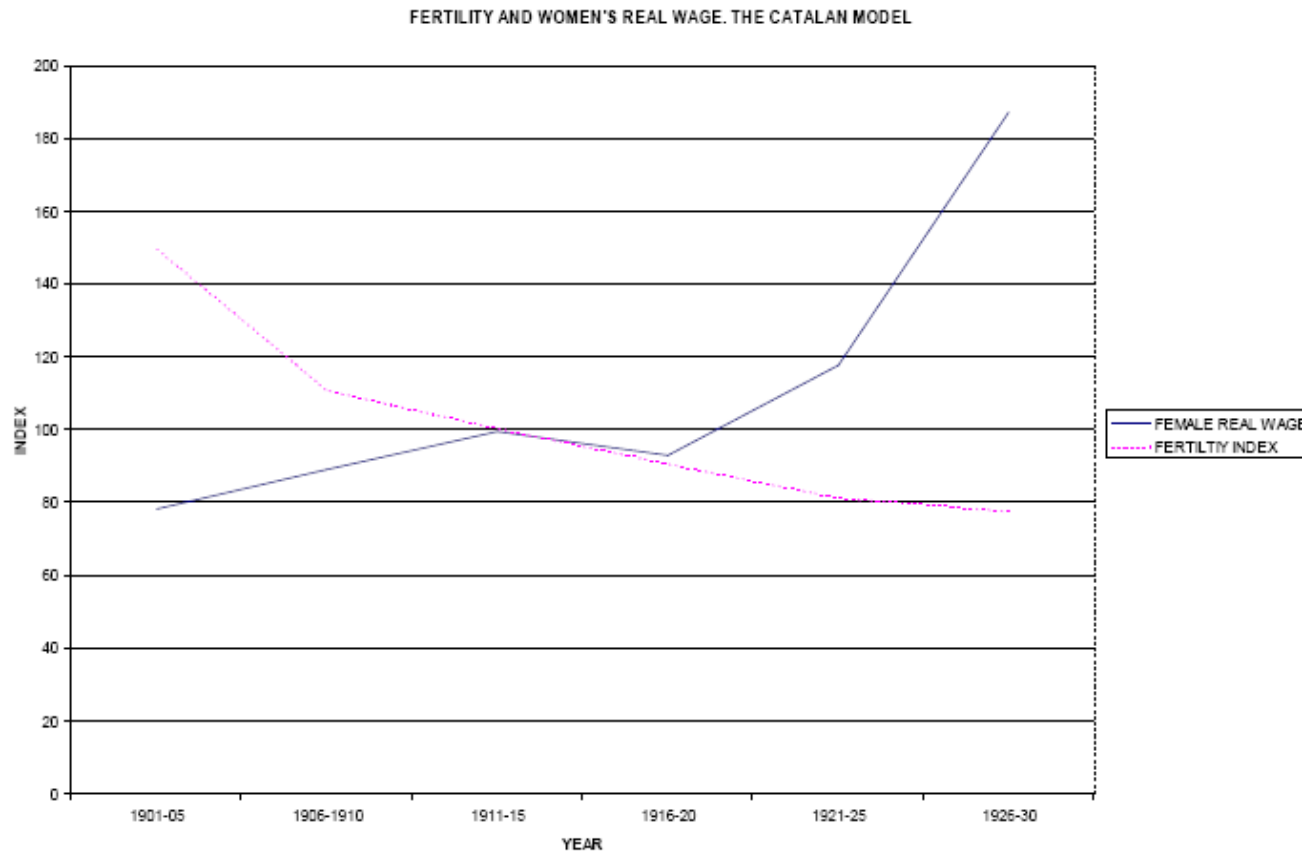
- The improvement of real wages and education of mothers allowed for the improvement of education of children and gave the family the financial bases to remove youngest children from the labor force. It allowed children to postpone the age engaging the labor market from 7 to 12, after having finished primary school

# Latin America and current developing countries during the second globalization era

- \*Improvement of human capital variables: education, child mortality, life expectancies, scientific knowledge, educational infrastructure and services more than levels of wealth and income of ordinary people.

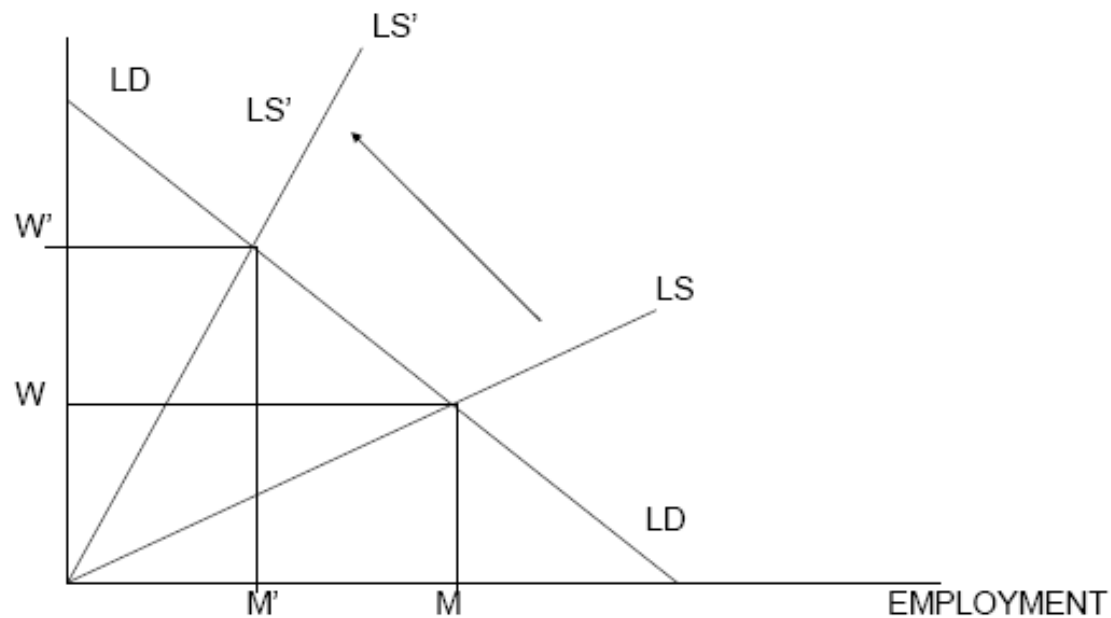
# Fertility and female's real wages: the Catalan micro analysis

**FIGURE 1. Women's real wages and fertility evolution: the Catalan case, 1900-1935.**



# Human capital and wages

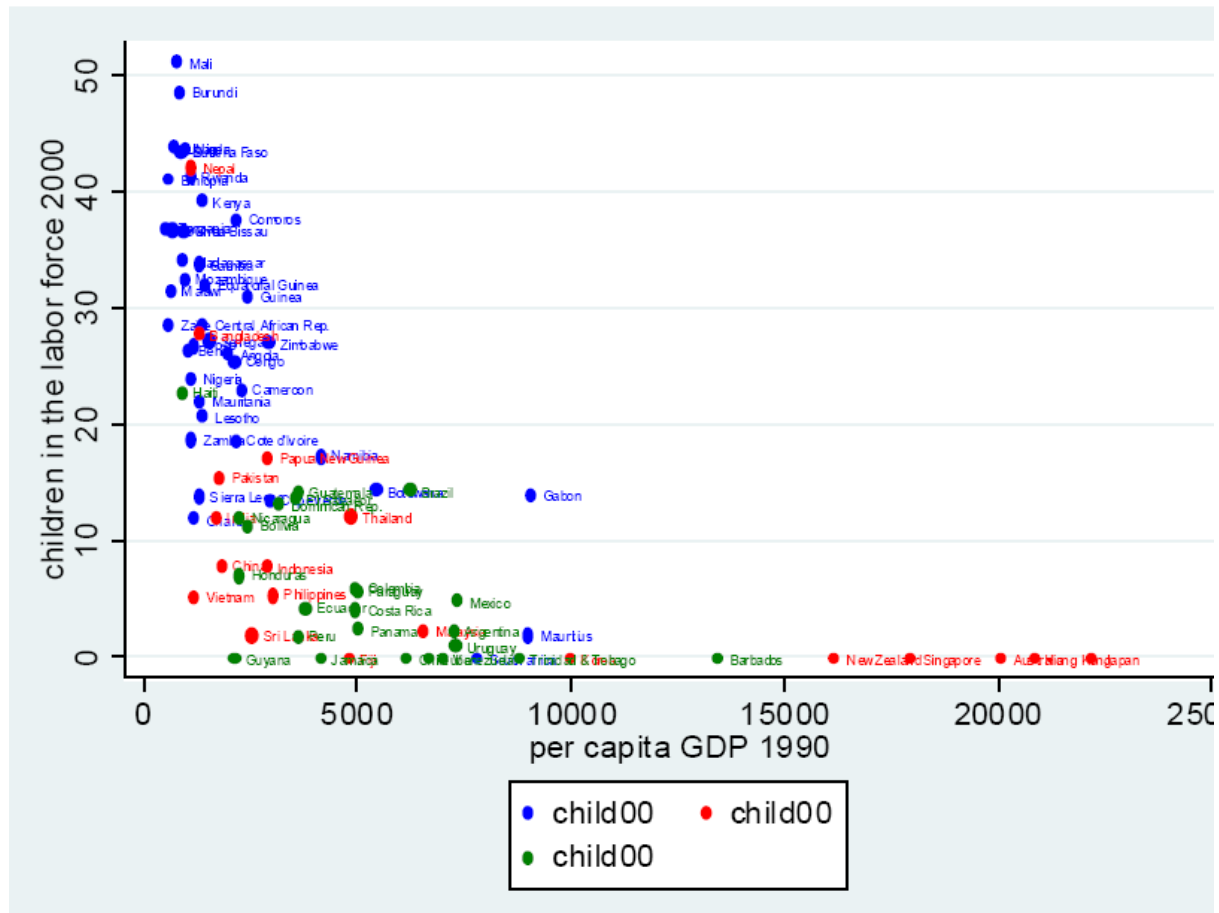
FIGURE 2. THE HUMAN CAPITAL TRANSITION AND LABOR MARKET DYNAMICS





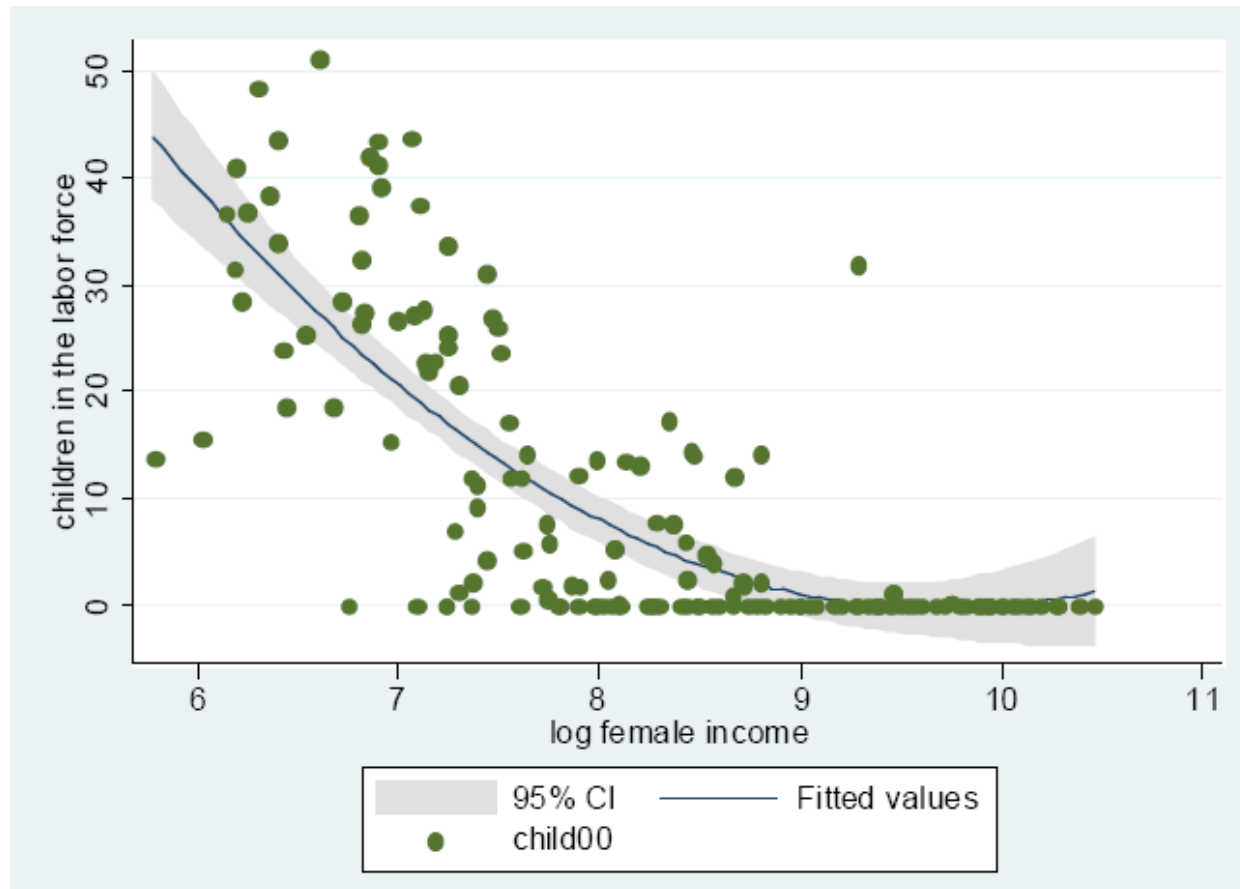
# Children Work in Developing countries

FIGURE 3. CHILDREN'S WORK AND PER CAPITA GDP IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD. (BLUE: AFRICA; GREEN: LATIN AMERICA; RED: SOUTH AND EAST ASIA)



# Children's work as a function of mother's earnings.

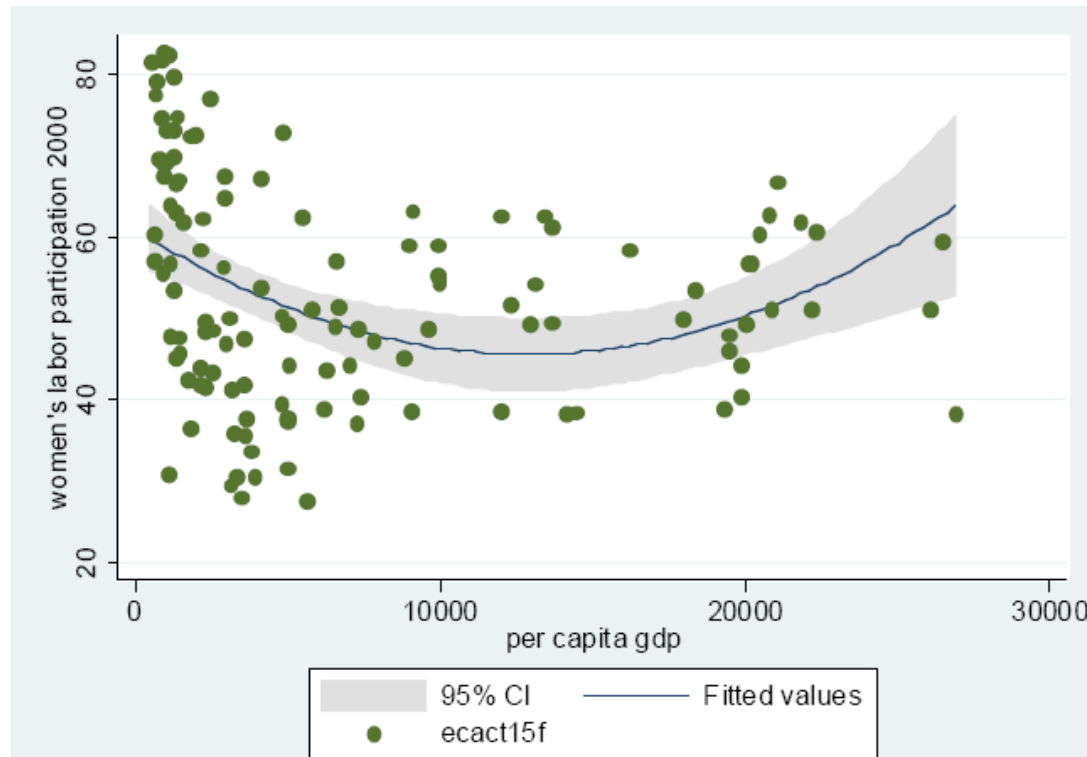
**FIGURE 4. CHILDREN'S WORK AS A FUNCTION OF WOMEN'S EARNINGS. WORD WIDE SAMPLE, 2000-2003.**





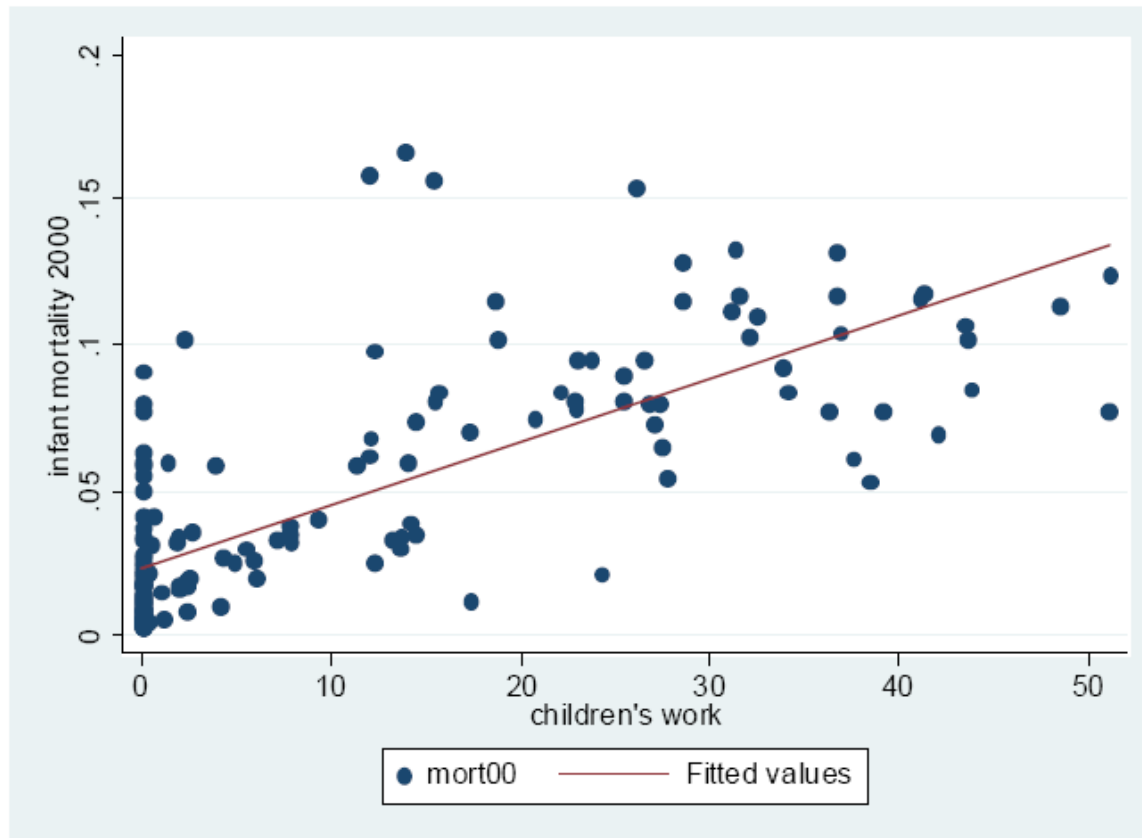
# Women's labor participation function

**FIGURE 6. THE U SHAPED FEMALE LABOR PARTICIPATION FUNCTION IN DEVELOPMENT. WORLD WIDE SAMPLE, 2000.**



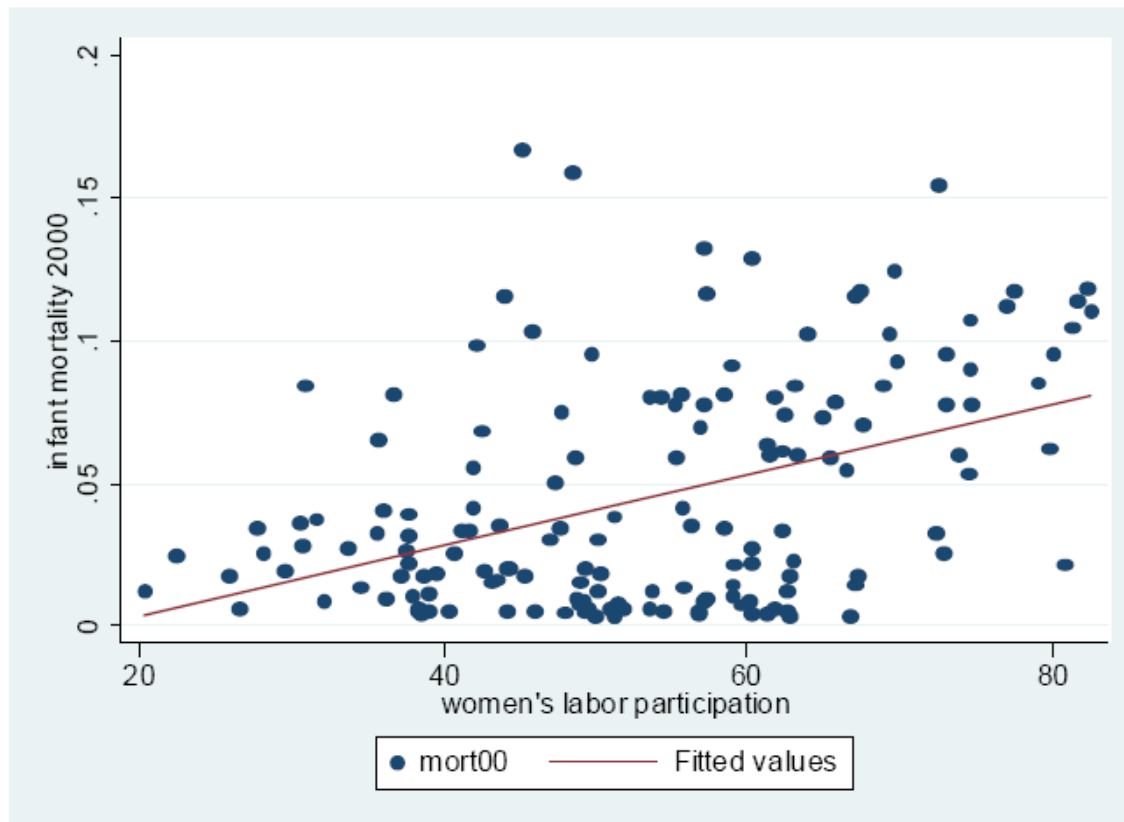
# Children's work and infant mortality

**FIGURE 7. THE INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN'S WORK ON INFANT MORTALITY. WORLD WIDE SAMPLE, 2000.**



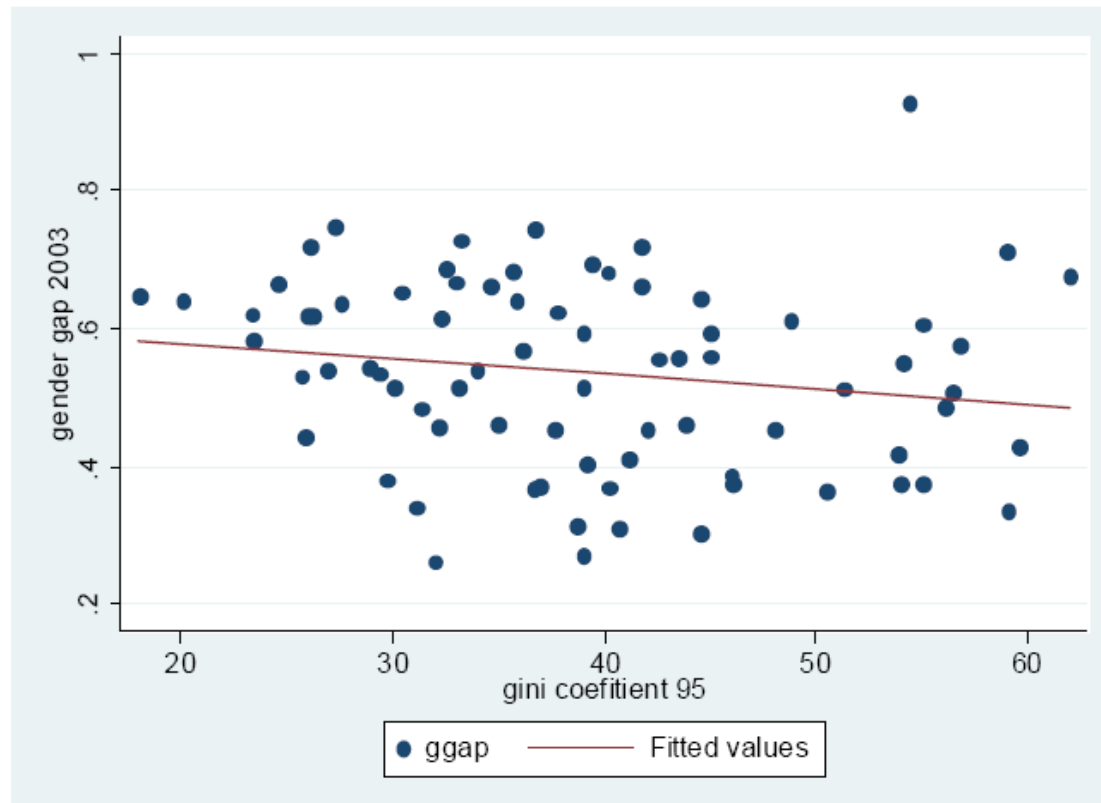
# Mothers work and infant mortality

**FIGURE 8. THE INFLUENCE OF FEMALE LABOR PARTICIPATION IN INFANT MORTALITY. WORLD WIDE SAMPLE, 2000.**



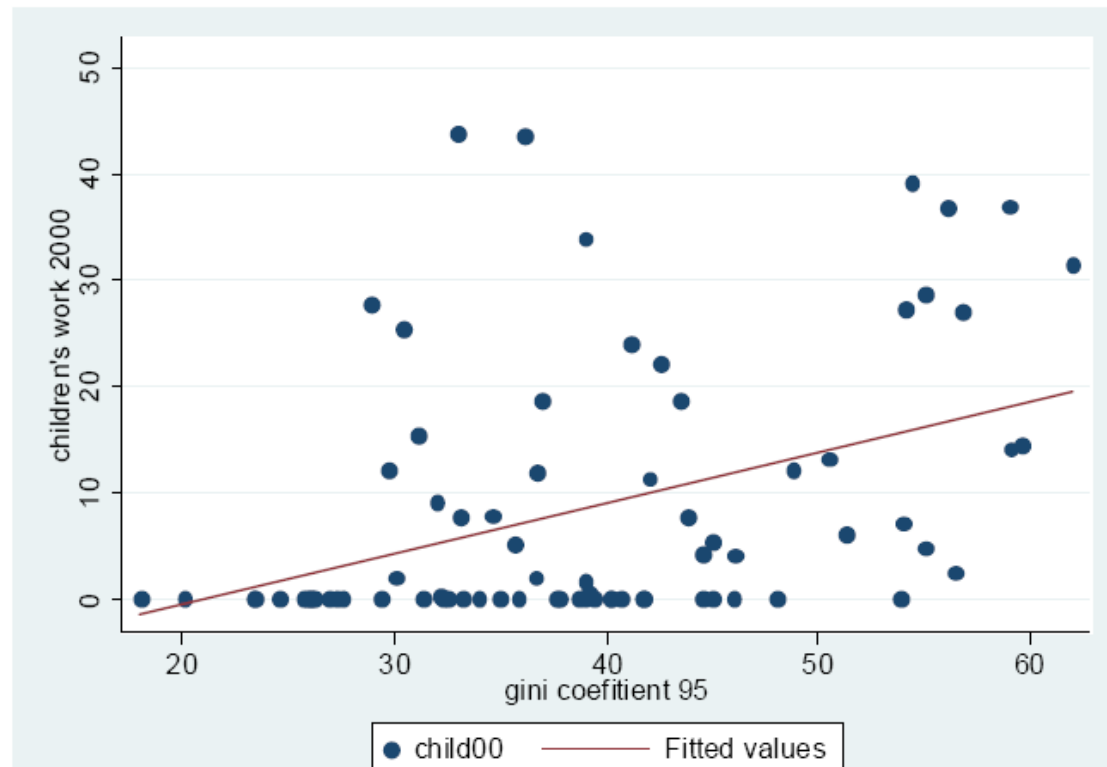
# The gender gap and the global gini

**FIGURE 9. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GENDER GAP (income female/income male) AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY.**



# Children's work and the global gini

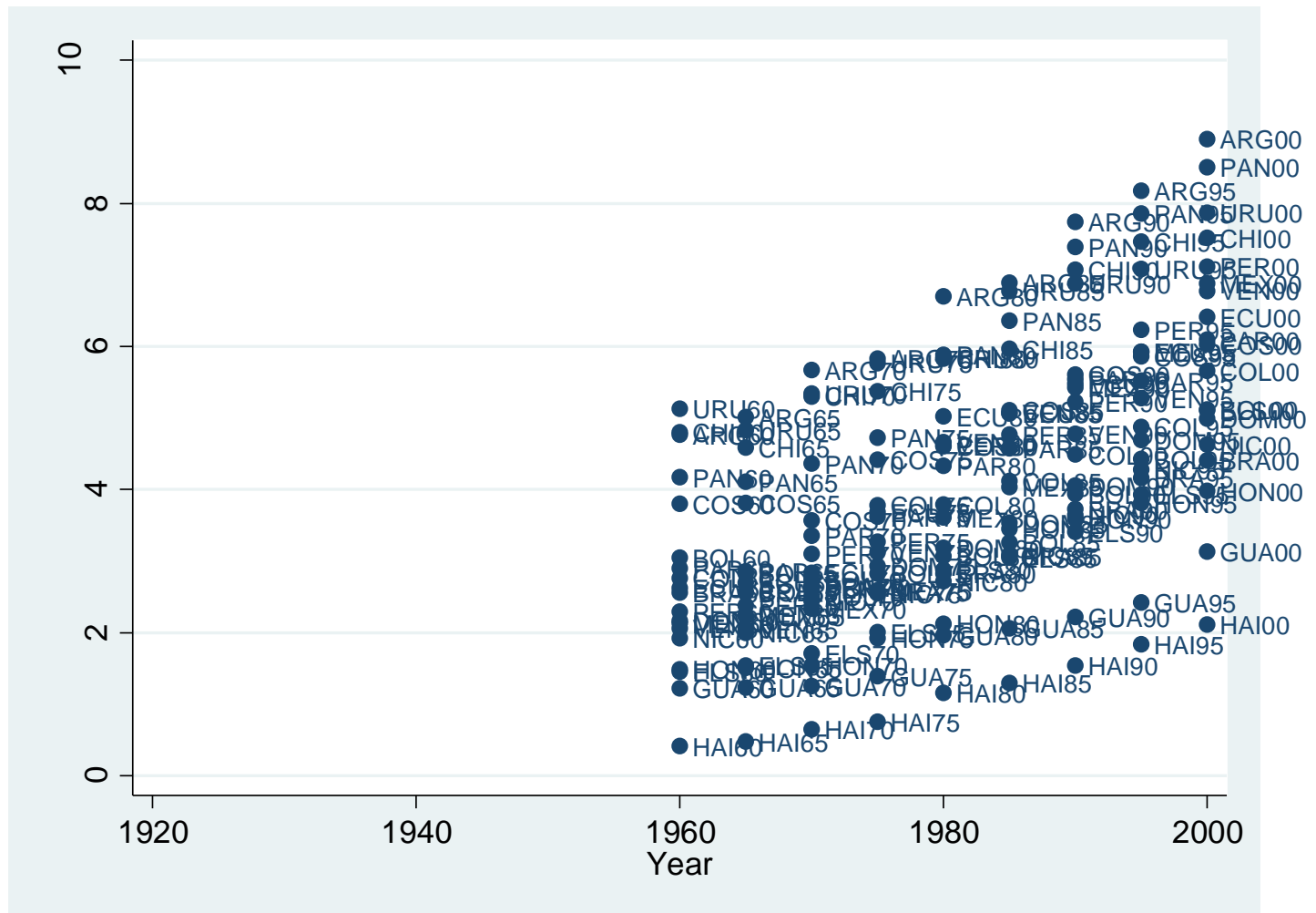
**FIGURE 10. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDREN'S WORK AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY.**





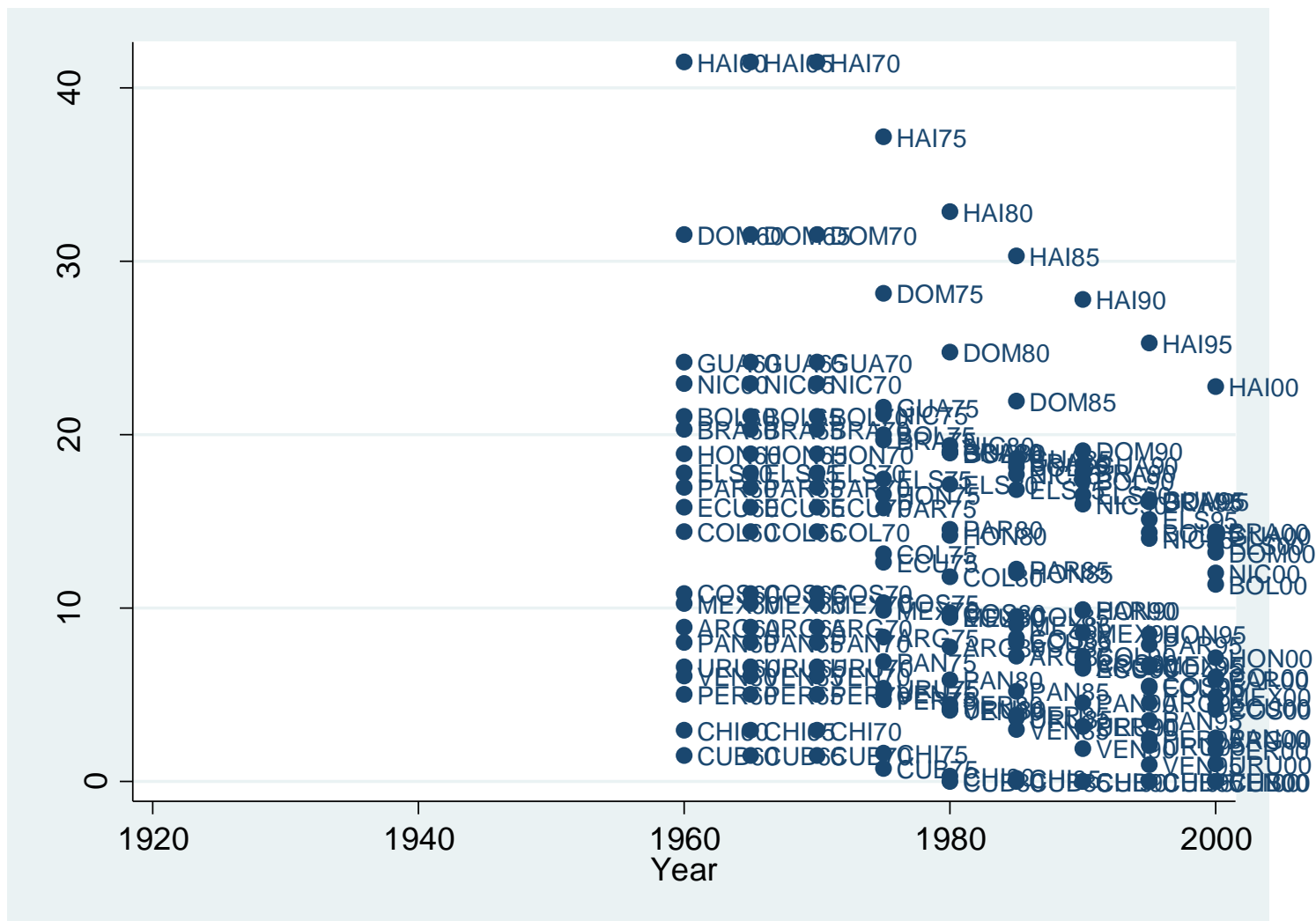
# Females years of schooling in LA

Figure 11. Average years of schooling of women. Latin American countries, 1960-2000.



# Children's work in LA

Figure 12. % of children in the labor force. Latin American countries, 1960-2000.



**TABLE 1. EXPLAINING CHILDREN'S WORK IN NOWADAYS  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. AN ACROSS COUNTRY PANNEL LINEAR  
REGRESION, 1960-2000**

<b>DEPENDENT VARIABLE:</b>	<b>% CHILDREN AGED 10-14 IN THE LABOR FORCE</b>
Log per capita GDP	-0.27269 (0.230874)
Years in school women/men	-7.396143 (1.996417)***
Years in school women	-0.8854226 (0.1523771)***
Mother's mortality at birth	0.0006 (0.0001765)***
Fertility	1.257317 (0.1659347)***
Constant	18.63832 (2.973)***
N	833
R-sq: within	0.4985
between	0.7365
overall	0.7194
Wald chi2 (5)	849.25

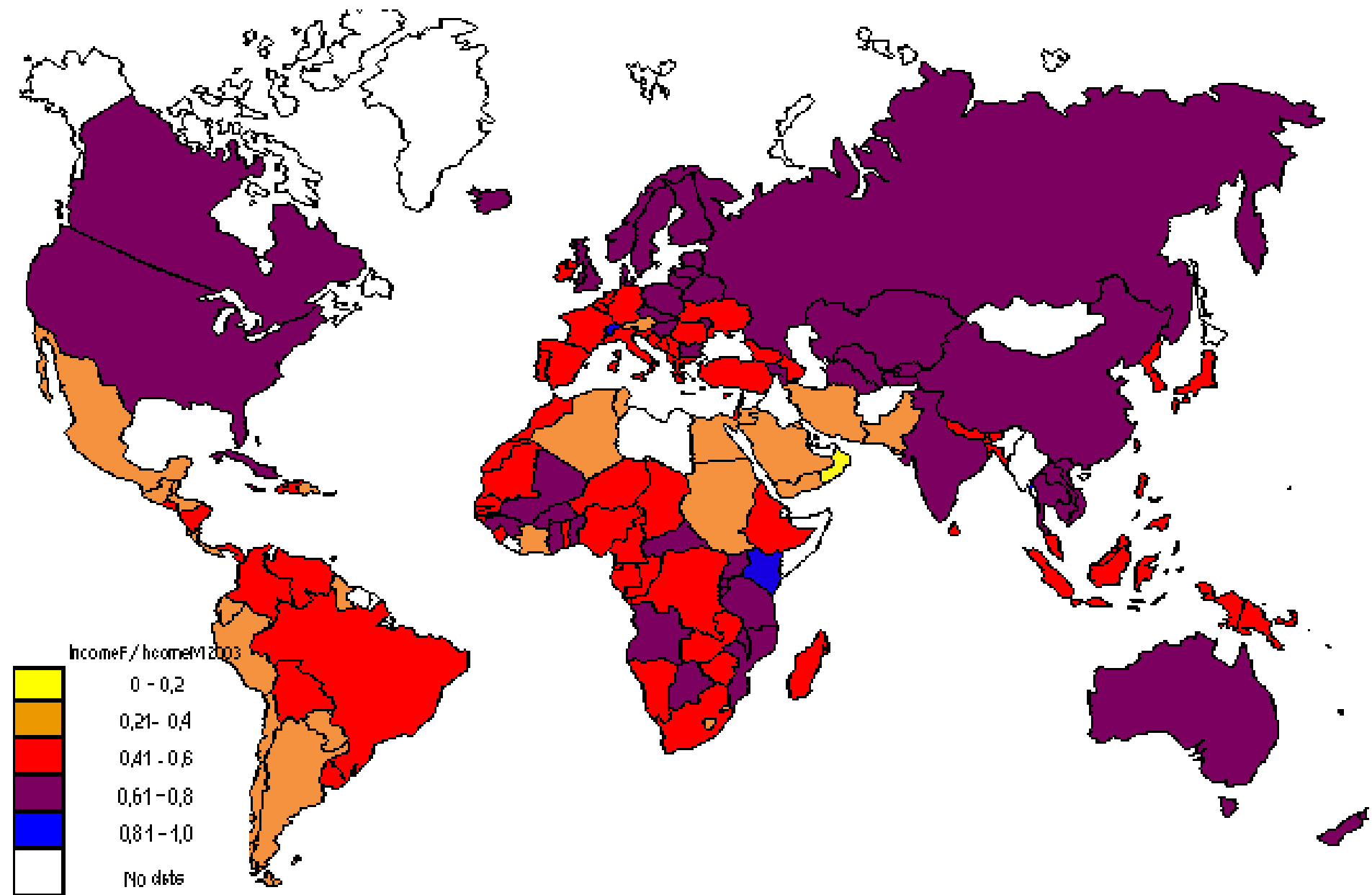
TABLE 2.  
THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN PER CAPITA GDP.

Dependent Var.	Whole sample log(gdp per capita)	Developing	S/E Asia/LA
percentage of children labor	-0,049 [0.005]***	-0,035 [0.005]***	-0,03 [0.024]
measure for openness	3,437 [0.917]***	0,281 [1.445]	2,378 [3.161]
Catholic	0,002 [0.003]	0,012 [0.004]***	0,003 [0.006]
Other Christian	0,007 [0.004]*	0,016 [0.008]**	0,031 [0.019]
Muslim	-0,003 [0.003]	0,007 [0.004]*	0 [0.007]
Jewish	0,758 [0.199]***	-0,131 [0.580]	0,208 [0.883]
Hindu	0,005 [0.009]	0,025 [0.009]***	0 [0.036]
Buddhist	0,013 [0.005]**	0,016 [0.005]***	0,015 [0.008]*
measure for political instability	-0,819 [0.283]***	-0,395 [0.271]	-1,167 [0.663]*
women in gov(%)	0,01 [0.006]*	-0,008 [0.009]	0,001 [0.015]
Constant	7,482 [0.341]***	7,227 [0.369]***	7,43 [0.767]***
Observations	68	46	26
R-squared	0,85	0,79	0,65

Standard errors in brackets

\* significant at 10%; \*\* significant at 5%; \*\*\* significant at 1%

# Income Female / Income Male 2003



- Results from the regression analysis:
- Table 1 shows that children's work continues to exist in extremely gendered societies where human capital of women is very low in absolute and in relative (to men) terms.
- Correlation between children's work and the gender gap in societies with poor investments in women's human capital, high fertility rates and low levels of investment in health and therefore high levels of infant mortality