

TIME USE OF YOUTH DURING A PANDEMIC: EVIDENCE FROM MEXICO

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What is the impact of Covid19 on time use of Mexican teenagers age 12 to 18?

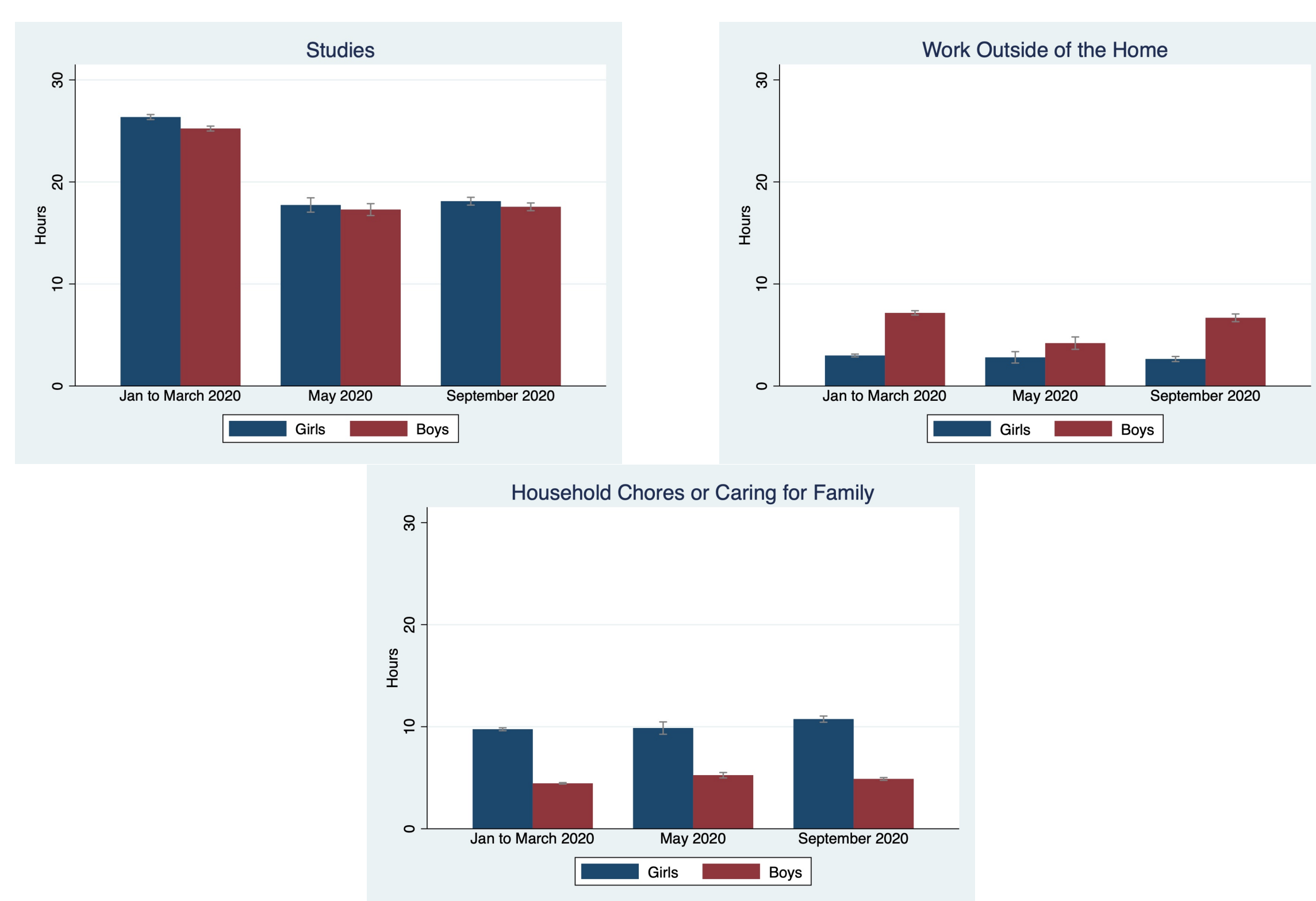
We study time use patterns of youth *before and after* the start of the pandemic in: **(1) studies, (2) work outside the household, (3) domestic work**. We use nationally representative micro level data: National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE), for 2020 & Phone Occupation and Employment Survey (ETOE), for April-May 2020

Background: Beginning March 20th, all schools closed and have not yet reopened for 36.6 million students

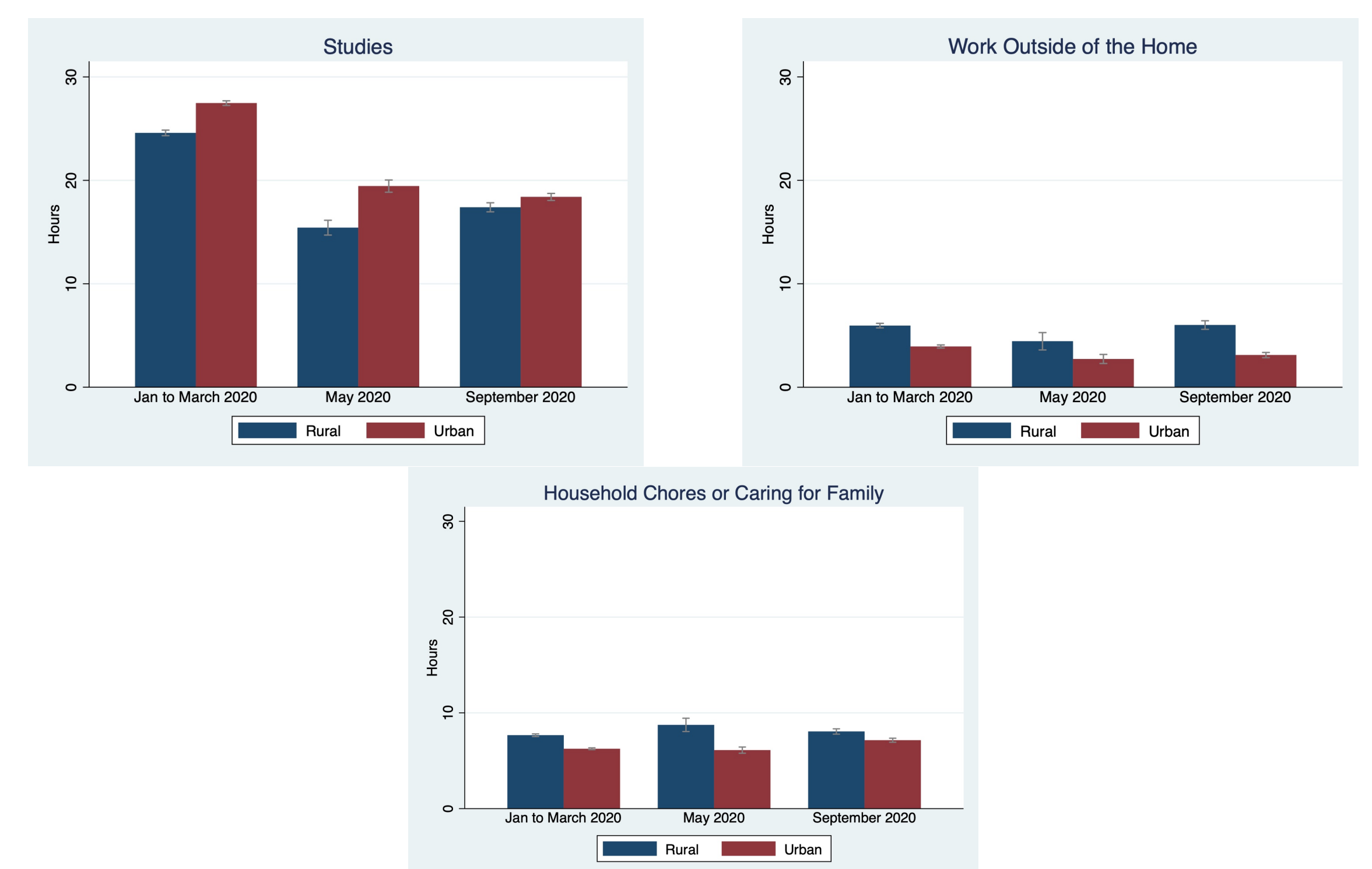
Distance learning: **"Aprende en Casa"** provides classes and broadcasts textbook contents online, through T.V. and YouTube channel of the Mexican Public Education Secretariat. In the virtual platform:

- Information is stored → students can review recordings and carry out exercises
- Students can get personalized advice by phone, chat or email to solve tasks or doubts on specific topics of any subject
- Parents may receive guidance to support their children in academic matters.

Changes in weekly hours pre and post pandemic, by gender



Changes in weekly hours pre and post pandemic, by residence

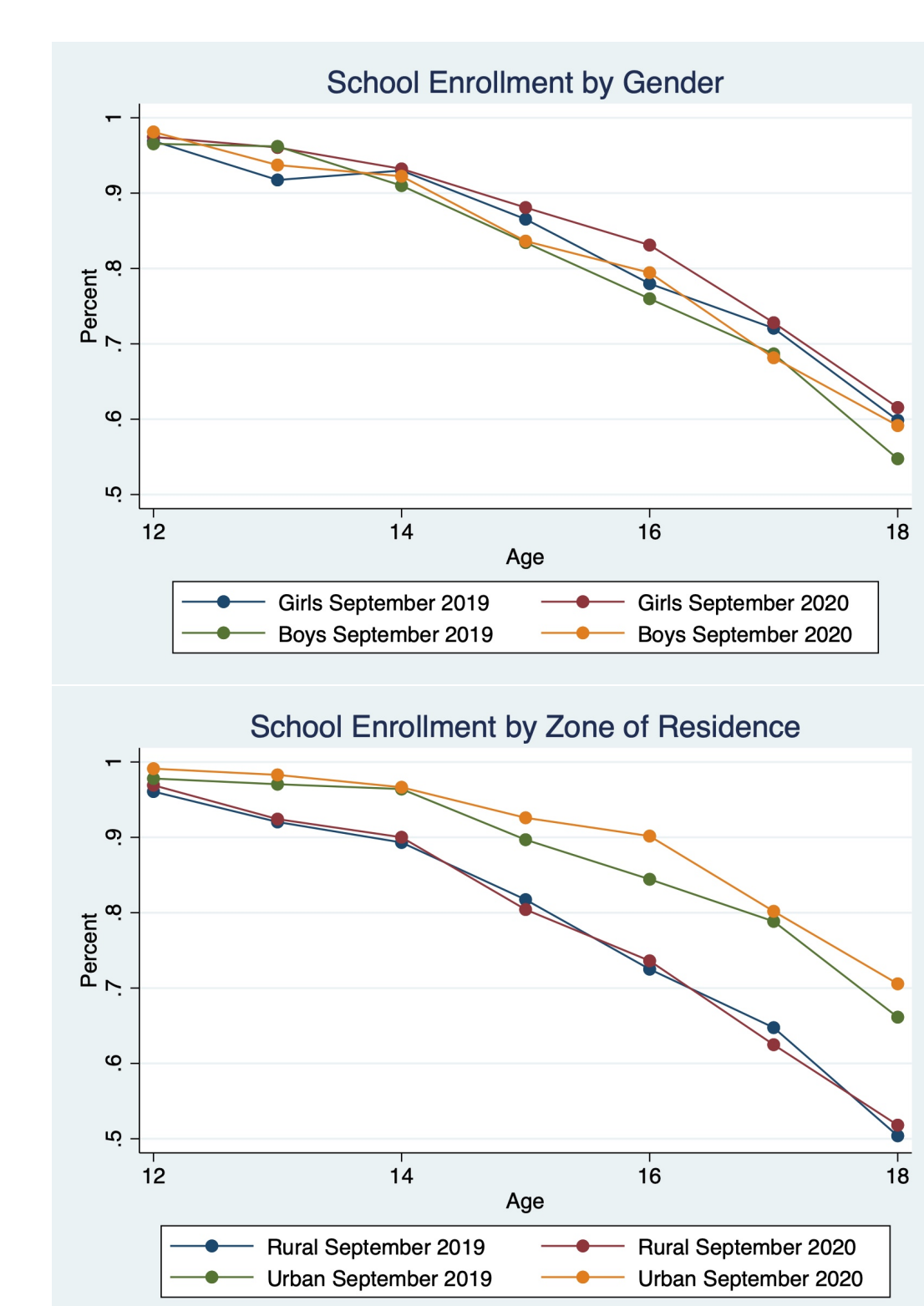


Multivariate Results: Hours per week

	Girls	Boys	Rural	Urban
Studies				
After Covid-19	-8.196*** (0.454)	-8.320*** (0.445)	-9.135*** (0.571)	-7.836*** (0.384)
HH education	0.792*** (0.0280)	0.814*** (0.0269)	0.853*** (0.0312)	0.770*** (0.0248)
Work outside of the home				
After Covid-19	-1.625*** (0.263)	-2.577*** (0.367)	-2.030*** (0.445)	-2.184*** (0.261)
HH education	-0.261*** (0.0163)	-0.725*** (0.0224)	-0.555*** (0.0247)	-0.466*** (0.0169)
Household chores				
After Covid-19	-0.633** (0.261)	0.265* (0.143)	0.0565 (0.290)	-0.278 (0.173)
HH education	-0.386*** (0.0162)	-0.0155* (0.00873)	-0.197*** (0.0161)	-0.192*** (0.0112)

Individual controls include: age, gender, residence, household size, head of household's age & gender & education. Geographic controls include: proportion of individuals with cell phones, proportion of individuals with online access, proportion of individuals with Prospera, Margination Index

Enrollment pre and post pandemic



The quality of time spent studying and how it is affecting learning is yet to be seen

Summary & Next Steps

- **Significant and immediate decrease in time studying with the onset of pandemic**
- **General reduction in time spent studying continues into the new school year**, as classes continue online and through T.V.
- School enrollment did not decline after the pandemic began
- Reduction in time spent studying across the board (boys, girls, urban, rural), but **changes were not accompanied by increases in work outside the home or doing household chores**
- Similar fall in time spent studying observed between wealthier and poorer groups (measured by parental education)
 - Perhaps surprisingly, **the pandemic has not increased inequities measured by enrollment and time spent in studies**
- More research is needed to look at:
 - Effects of these reductions in time studying on learning and other educational indicators
 - Effects of pandemic on other variables related to schooling including early fertility, marriage and adolescent risk behaviors.