

## **Paid work, domestic work, childcare and leisure: what decision-making mechanism within the Moroccan household?**

Mustapha Ziroili<sup>1</sup>, Hicham El Marizgui<sup>2</sup>,

### **Abstract:**

How domestic work time and paid work time are determined within the household? This is a widely discussed question in the literature since Becker's work on the theory of time allocation in 1965; the division of domestic work within the household is the result of a rational process of decision and negotiation. Two theories are used to explain the time allocation mechanisms between paid work, domestic work and childcare. First, the theory of human capital, which advances the argument of specialization. Indeed, each one of the two partners (husband and wife) will specialize in the activities with the highest return. Secondly, the bargaining theory that examines how decisions are taken between the partners in the long term. The degree of participation in domestic work is inversely related to the income and therefore to his position on the labor market of the person. The partner with the highest income will tend to do less domestic tasks. Thus, the division of work within the household depends both on the human capital of each of the two partners and also their position on the labor market.

The objective of this paper is to try to explain the mechanisms of decision-making and time allocation within the Moroccan household. Based on data from the 2013 time-use survey, we try to understand the effect of partner positioning in the labor market on the other partner's allocation of his time between paid work, domestic work, childcare and leisure. Our estimates will be based on simultaneous equation modeling to take into account the simultaneity of the decisions of each partner's time allocation for different activities. The positioning on the labour market will be modeled as a function of the level degree, the experience and the socio-professional category as well as the economic branch of activity; this approach takes into account the specificity of both sides of the labor market - supply and demand. Our model is an adapted version of the Grossbard-Shechtman model developed in 1984.

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<sup>1</sup> Haut-Commissariat au Plan : [m.ziroili@hcp.ma](mailto:m.ziroili@hcp.ma)

<sup>2</sup> Haut-Commissariat au Plan : [h.elmarizgui@hcp.ma](mailto:h.elmarizgui@hcp.ma)