
The objective of this article is to analyze live-in and live-out paid-housework, and to estimate the probability of being able to work in this occupation as well as the supply function, which are this article’s main contributions for the case of Perú. Using data from the ENAHO Survey 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2014, and estimating a Multinomial Logit equation, we find that the probability of being in paid-housework relative to being inactive is higher for women with low education who have a low non-labor income, and also for indigenous Peruvians. We also find that the labor supply function for this market has a positive slope and is highly inelastic. In the case of the “live-in” workers, this is consistent with being unable to control the duration of the time they are employed. In the case of the “live-out” workers, this is consistent with having a low income.

Keywords: Labor market, paid housework, live-in and live-out domestic workers, labor supply, gender.

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