

The Statistical Evidence on Care and Non-Care Work across Six Countries

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Contents

Acronyms	iii
Summary/Résumé/Resumen	iv
Summary	iv
Résumé	v
Resumen	viii
Introduction	1
Key Concepts	3
Background to Surveys in the Six Countries	5
Basic Gender Patterns	6
The SNA-related categories	8
The components of unpaid care work	14
Distribution of Time Spent on Care	18
The Tobit Estimations	25
Gender Combined with other Factors	29
Age	30
Presence of children in the household	30
Employment	31
The Care Dependency Ratio	31
The Monetary Value of Unpaid Care Work	34
Deriving the value of unpaid care work	35
Comparisons with macroeconomic indicators	37
In Conclusion	45
Appendix: Key Features of the Time Use Surveys in the Six Countries	47
Bibliography	48
UNRISD Programme Papers on Gender and Development	49
Figures	
Figure 1: Participation rates by SNA category, country and sex	9
Figure 2: Mean time spent per day on activities by SNA category, country and sex for full sample population	10
Figure 3: Mean time spent per day on activities by SNA category, country and sex for actors	12
Figure 4: Composition of hours spent on SNA and unpaid care work by sex	14
Figure 5: Participation rates by sub-category of unpaid care work, country and sex	15
Figure 6: Mean time spent per day on activities by sub-category of unpaid care work, country and sex for full sample population	16
Figure 7: Mean time spent per day on sub-categories of unpaid care work by country and sex for actors	17
Figure 8: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on unpaid care work, Argentina	19
Figure 9: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on unpaid care work, India	19
Figure 10: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on unpaid care work, the Republic of Korea	20
Figure 11: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on unpaid care work, Nicaragua	20
Figure 12: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on unpaid care work, South Africa	21
Figure 13: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on unpaid care work, Tanzania	21

Figure 14: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on care of persons, Argentina	22
Figure 15: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on care of persons, India	23
Figure 16: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on care of persons, the Republic of Korea	23
Figure 17: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on care of persons, Nicaragua	24
Figure 18: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on care of persons, South Africa	24
Figure 19: Distribution of population by sex and minutes spent on care of persons, Tanzania	25
Figure 20: Care dependency ratios	33
Figure 21: Components of care dependency ratios	34
Figure 22: Value of unpaid care work and care of persons as a percentage of GDP	38
Figure 23: Value of unpaid care work as a percentage of paid work in the economy	39
Figure 24: Value of unpaid care work as percentage of government tax revenue	41
Figure 25: Value of unpaid care work as percentage of personal tax	41
Figure 26: Value of unpaid care work as percentage of government expenditure on social services	42
Figure 27: Value of unpaid care work as a percentage of paid care work in the economy	43
Figure 28: Value of care of persons as percentage of various macroeconomic measures	44

Tables

Table 1: Summary of results of Tobit estimations on unpaid care work	27
Table 2: Summary of results of Tobit estimations on care of persons	29

Acronyms

EMNV	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (<i>National Household Living Standards Survey, Nicaragua</i>)
GDP	gross domestic product
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Surveys
ILFS	integrated labour force survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
KTUS	Korean Time Use Survey
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division

Summary/Résumé/Resumen

Summary

Unpaid care work—the housework and care of persons that occurs in homes and communities of all societies on an unpaid basis—is an area that has generally been neglected by economists, as well as by many development actors. Yet the amount of unpaid care work carried out, the way that the burden of this work is distributed among different actors, and the proportion and kinds of care work that are unpaid or paid, have important implications for the well-being of individuals and households, as well as for the economic growth and well-being of nations.

This paper summarizes and compares findings from analysis of time use data from Argentina, Nicaragua, India, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and Tanzania for a project of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) on *Political and Social Economy of Care*. The project as a whole aims to explore the way in which care—and care of persons in particular—is provided by the institutions of family/household, state, market and community, and by the people within these institutions. The analysis presented in this paper focuses on the quantitative aspects of unpaid care provided by individuals in households.

The paper consists of nine sections, as follows.

- *Key concepts* introduces time use-related concepts which are utilized in later discussion in the paper.
- *Background to the surveys in the six countries* describes the source of the data used for analysis in each of these countries. This is important to the extent that some of the variation across countries reported in the paper might reflect methodological, rather than “real”, differences between the countries.
- *Basic gender patterns* presents a set of graphs derived from standardized sex-disaggregated tables compiled for each country. These graphs give a sense of the variation in male and female levels of engagement in, and the time spent on, employment-related work, unpaid care work and care of persons more narrowly defined.
- *Distribution of time spent on care* explores the distributions that lie behind the averages that usually form the basis of time use analysis. The various country graphs confirm that while the amount of time spent by men on unpaid care work and person care tends to cluster at the lower end of distribution, there are substantial numbers of women who spend long hours on care work.
- *The Tobit estimations* reports on the econometric analysis conducted in each of the countries to determine the main factors influencing the time spent on unpaid care work and person care across the six countries.
- *Gender combined with other factors* discusses differences and similarities across countries in the way gender interacts with other factors explored in the Tobit estimations in determining how much care is undertaken by different individuals. In particular, it looks at how time spent differs between women and men in each of the countries in relation to the presence of young children in the household, employment status and age.
- *The care dependency ratio* presents country results for a care dependency ratio proposed by the project as an indicator of care demand, in contrast to other sections that focus primarily on the supply of care.
- *The monetary value of unpaid care work* discusses various approaches to assigning value to unpaid care work, and compares the results with a range of macroeconomic indicators for the six countries. These indicators include gross domestic product (GDP), paid work, government revenue and government expenditure on social services.
- The *conclusion* offers some final remarks on the relevance of the findings.

The paper confirms some constant basic gender patterns in engagement in System of National Accounts (SNA) work, and unpaid care work, across the six countries. For all countries, the mean time spent on unpaid care work by women is more than twice that for men. The gender gap is most marked in India, where women spend nearly 10 times as much time on unpaid care work than men. Conversely, men tend to spend more time than women on SNA work across all countries. Again, India has the largest gender difference, with men spending nearly two and a half times as much time on SNA work as women.

When SNA and unpaid care work are combined, women are found to do noticeably more work than men in all countries. The volume of the total work done by men ranges from 74 per cent of the total amount done by women in South Africa to 94 per cent of the amount done by women in India. When the distribution of men and women in terms of time spent on unpaid care work is examined, there are far more men than women who do not do this type of work at all. Among those who do, there is strong clustering at points representing short times spent on this work. In contrast, there is high variability among women in the amount of unpaid care work done and, as a consequence, a notable level of inequality, with some women spending considerable time on it.

Tobit estimations confirm that, as expected, being male tends to result in doing less unpaid care work across all countries. This factor has the greatest influence (largest coefficient in absolute terms) of all tested factors in every country except Argentina. For all countries, having a (young) child in the household tends to increase the amount of unpaid care work done. The coefficient for age is always positive, while that for age squared is negative. This suggests an initial increase in the amount of unpaid care work done with increasing age, followed by a decrease. The amount of unpaid care work tends to decrease with increases in income, while being employed tends to decrease the amount of unpaid care work done in all countries except Tanzania. For most countries, being married tends to increase the amount of unpaid care work done.

Overall, there are at least as many differences as similarities across countries. In particular, there are significant variations in the “size” of care work done in the sense of the level of participation rates, average times spent by women and men on different activities, and absolute and relative differences between women and men. Some of these reflect methodological differences in terms of instruments, number of days covered, classification schemes, age group covered and so on. However, the methodological differences cannot explain away more than a small proportion of the variations.

The differences between countries in this paper thus confirm that gender is not “god-given” and immutable. Instead, gender is something that varies across countries and cultures. For policy purposes, however, what happens within a particular country is as important, if not more so, than cross-country comparisons. This paper, as well as the individual country research papers, present cross-sectional comparisons of different groups within a particular country at a particular point in time. Longitudinal comparisons of patterns of time use within a particular country are also needed. Countries therefore need to conduct time use surveys at regular intervals, using a standard methodology that allows reliable comparisons over time. This would be similar to the current practice of ongoing labour force surveys, although time use surveys would not need to be conducted as regularly as some labour force surveys because time use patterns are unlikely to shift as quickly.

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Résumé

Le travail d’assistance non rémunéré—les tâches ménagères et l’assistance aux personnes apportée bénévolement dans les foyers et les communautés de toutes les sociétés—est un domaine qui a été généralement négligé des économistes, ainsi que de nombreux acteurs du développement. Pourtant, le volume du travail non rémunéré effectué, la répartition de cette

charge de travail entre différents acteurs et la proportion et les types de travaux d'assistance qui sont rémunérés ou ne le sont pas, sont lourds de conséquences pour le bien-être des individus et des ménages, ainsi que pour la croissance économique et la prospérité des nations.

Ce document résume et compare les conclusions d'analyses de données sur l'emploi du temps provenant d'Argentine, du Nicaragua, d'Inde, de la République de Corée, d'Afrique du Sud et de Tanzanie pour un projet de l'Institut de recherche des Nations Unies pour le développement social (UNRISD) sur *L'économie politique et sociale des soins*. Le projet dans son ensemble vise à approfondir la manière dont l'assistance—et les soins aux personnes en particulier—sont dispensés par les institutions que sont la famille/le ménage, l'Etat, le marché et la communauté, et par les personnes dans ces institutions. L'analyse dont rend compte ce document porte sur les aspects quantitatifs de l'assistance non rémunérée apportée par des individus dans les ménages.

Le document se compose de neuf sections, présentées ci-dessous.

- Les *Concepts clés* présentent les concepts employés dans la suite du document à propos de l'emploi du temps.
- *Informations générales sur les enquêtes dans les six pays*: cette section explique d'où proviennent les données utilisées aux fins d'analyse dans chacun de ces pays. Ces explications sont importantes dans la mesure où certaines des variations entre pays relevées dans le document pourraient refléter des différences méthodologiques plutôt que "réelles" entre les pays.
- *Constantes dans les rapports sociaux entre les sexes*: sont regroupés ici divers graphiques établis à partir de tableaux normalisés et détaillés par sexe, compilés pour chaque pays. Ces graphiques donnent une idée de la variation des niveaux de participation des hommes et des femmes aux travaux accomplis dans le cadre d'un emploi, aux activités non rémunérées d'assistance et de soins aux personnes au sens étroit et du temps qu'ils y consacrent.
- *Distribution du temps consacré à l'assistance*: cette section examine ce que cachent les moyennes qui sont généralement à la base de l'analyse de l'emploi du temps. Les divers graphiques établis pour chaque pays confirment que si la quantité de temps consacrée par les hommes à des activités non rémunérées d'assistance et de soins aux personnes tend à se concentrer à l'extrême inférieure de la distribution, nombreuses sont les femmes qui y consacrent de longues heures.
- Les *estimations Tobit* rendent compte de l'analyse économétrique effectuée dans chaque pays pour déterminer les principaux facteurs qui influent le plus sur le temps consacré aux services non rémunérés de soins et d'assistance aux personnes dans les six pays.
- La section intitulée *Genre et autres facteurs* traite des différences et des similitudes observées entre les pays concernant l'interaction entre le genre et d'autres facteurs étudiés dans les estimations Tobit pour déterminer la part des soins dispensés par différents individus. Elle porte en particulier sur les différences entre femmes et hommes dans chaque des pays pour ce qui est du temps consacré en fonction de la

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