

Adding Unpaid Care Work into the Analysis of Demographic Dividends

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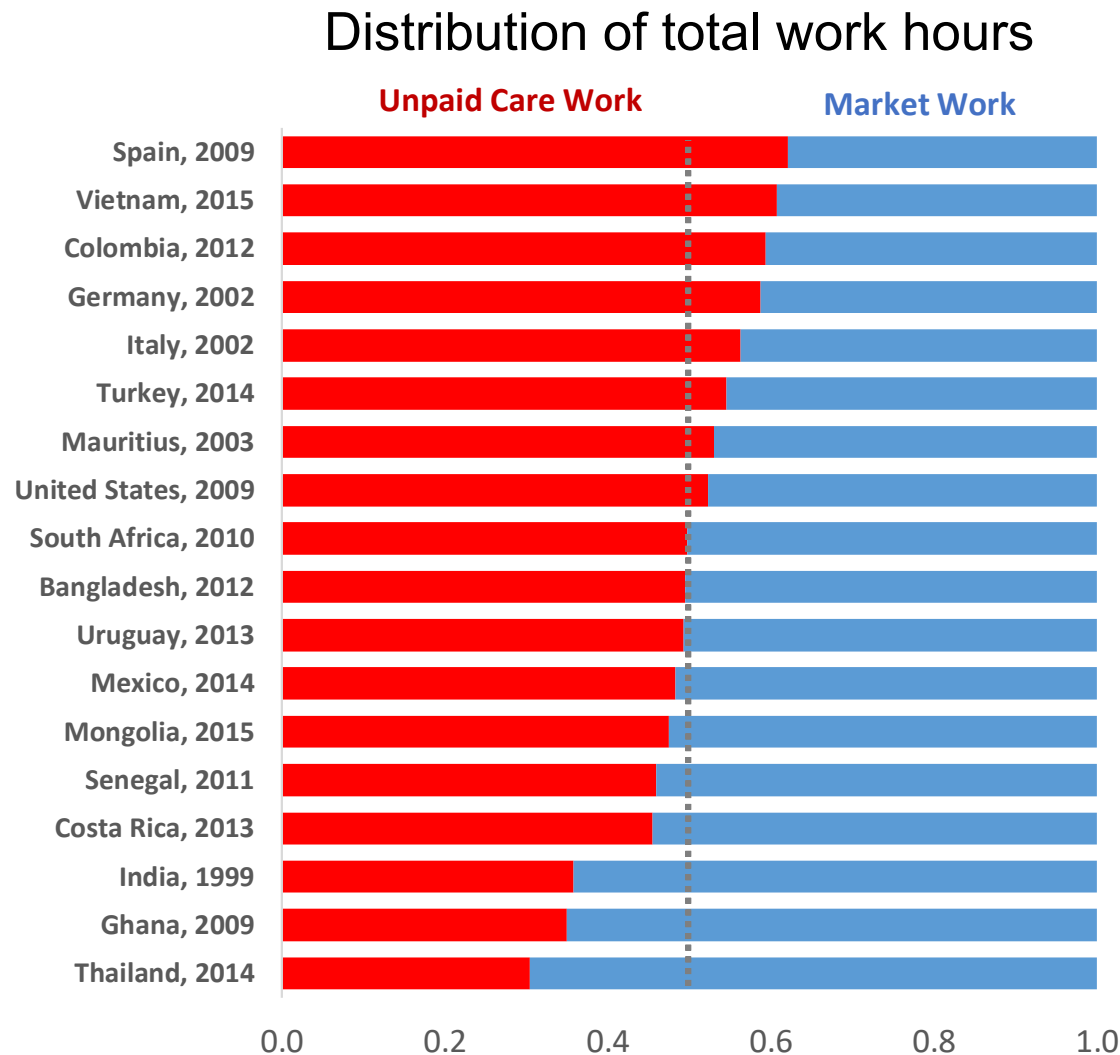
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Counting Women's Work

- Measure the gendered economy
- Make traditional “women’s work” visible for research and policy analysis
 - For example, the analysis of demographic dividends
- Value everyone’s work, measure everyone’s care

Because not all work is market work



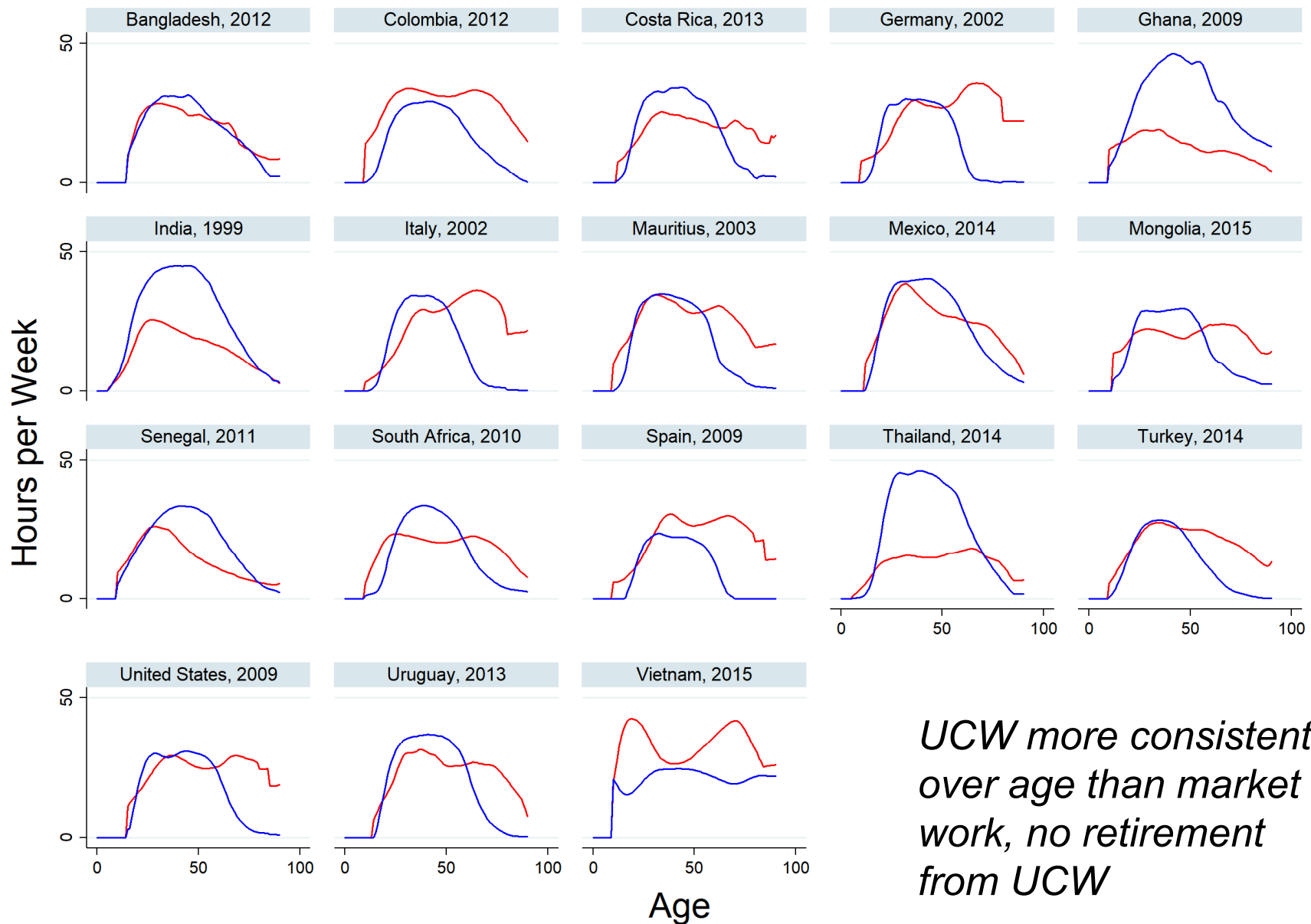
Source: Results from national time use surveys, compiled by Counting Women's Work, www.countingwomenswork.org

What does “dependency” look like in unpaid care work (UCW) economy?

- More work is being done at older ages, especially by women
- Children are the biggest consumers of UCW
- Net UCW time transfers go from women to children and (to a lesser extent) men

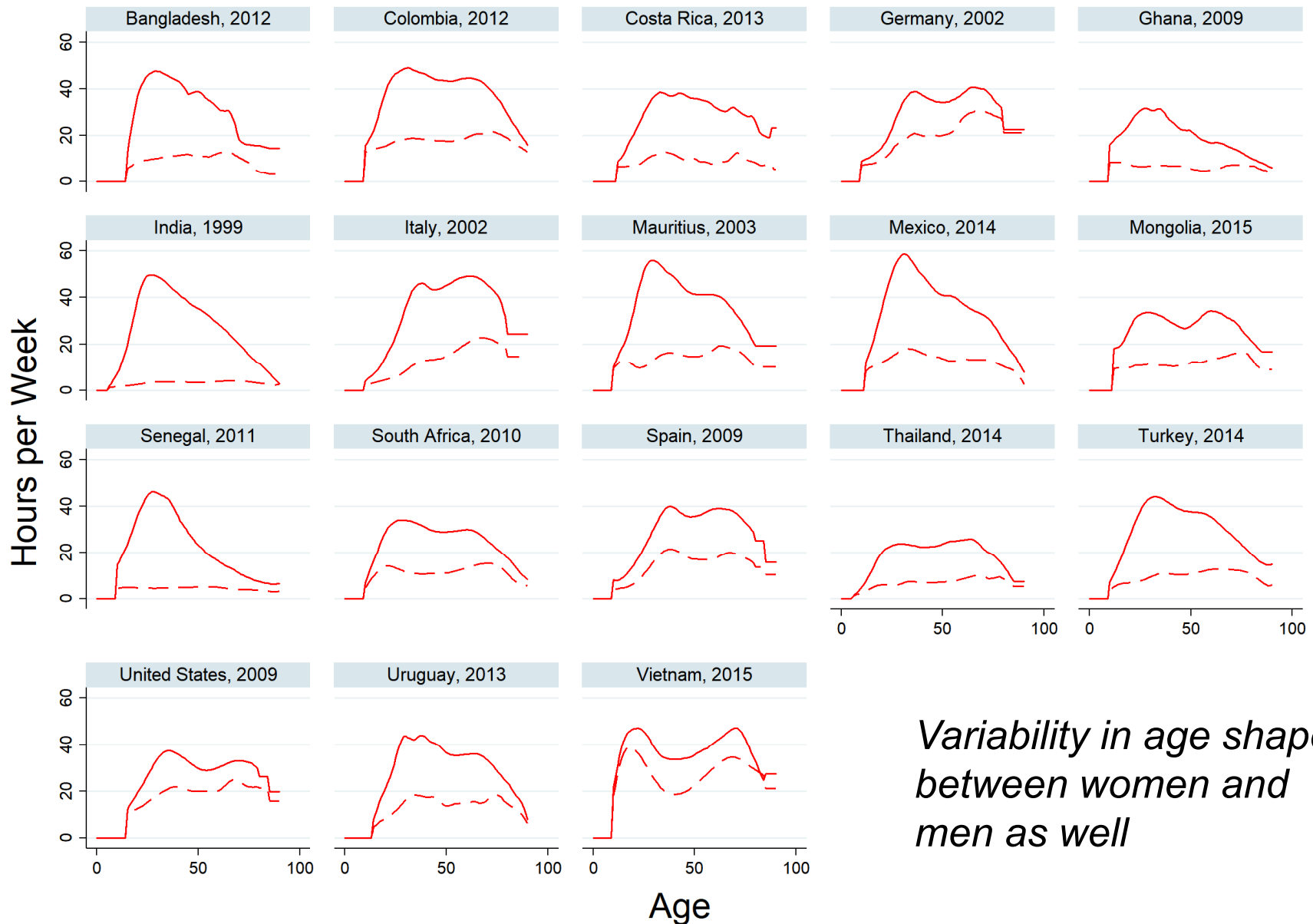
Age pattern of UCW is different

Average work hours/week by age, **unpaid care work** versus **market work**



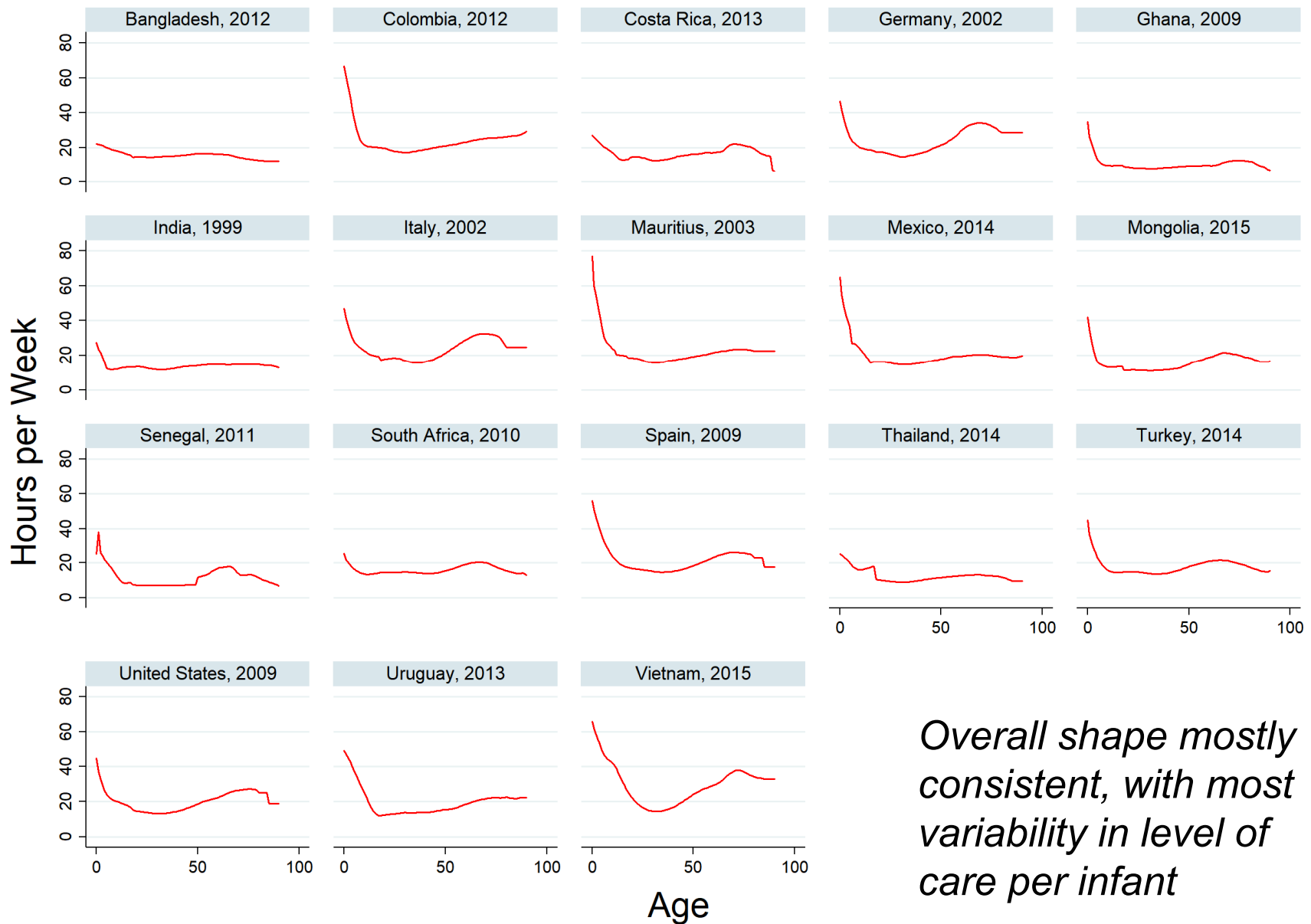
Women do most UCW

Average work hours/week by age, **women (solid)** and **men (dashed)**



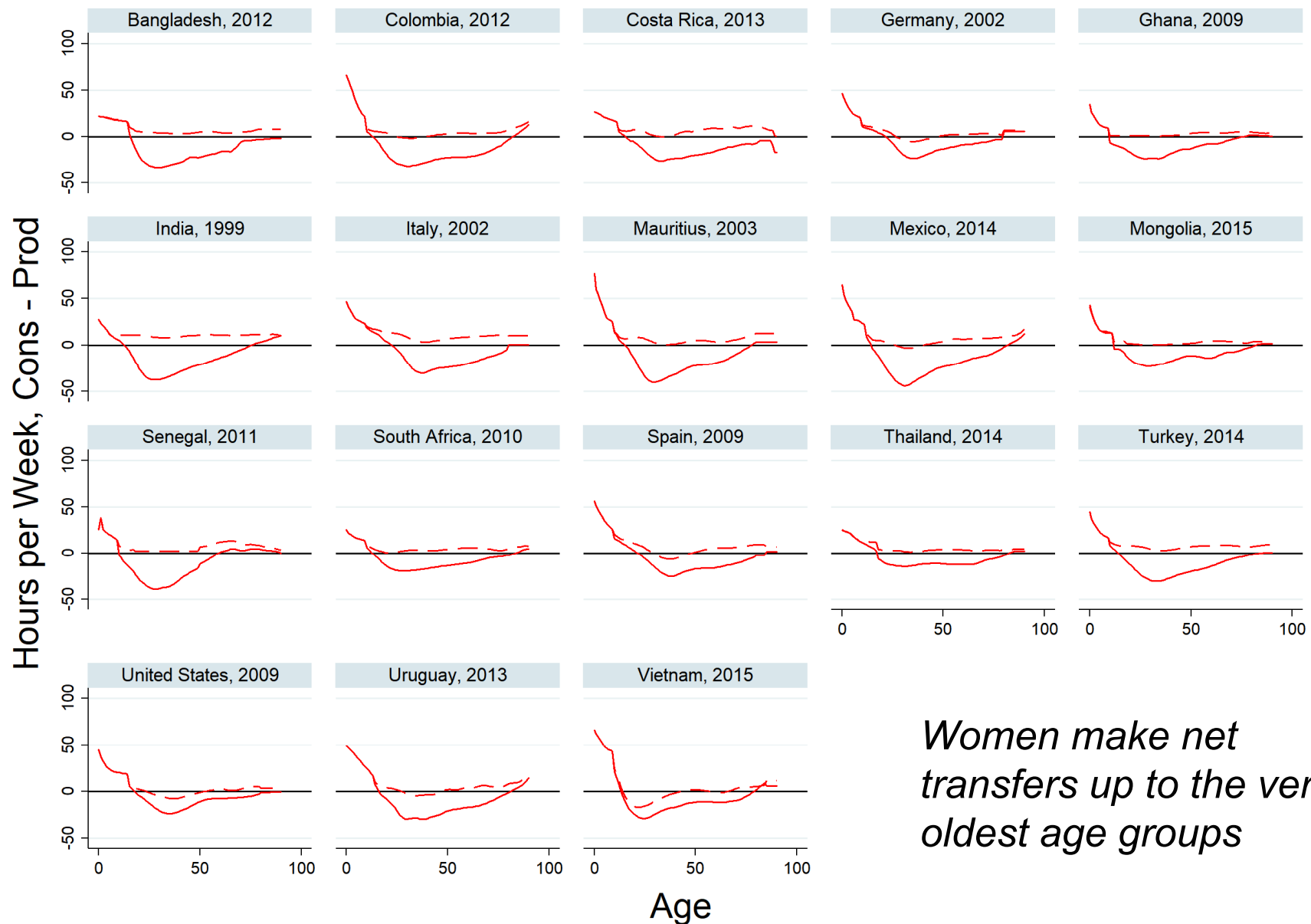
Children consume most UCW

Average hours/week consumed



UCW transfers to children (and men)

Average net time transfer, hours/week, **women (solid)** and **men (dashed)**



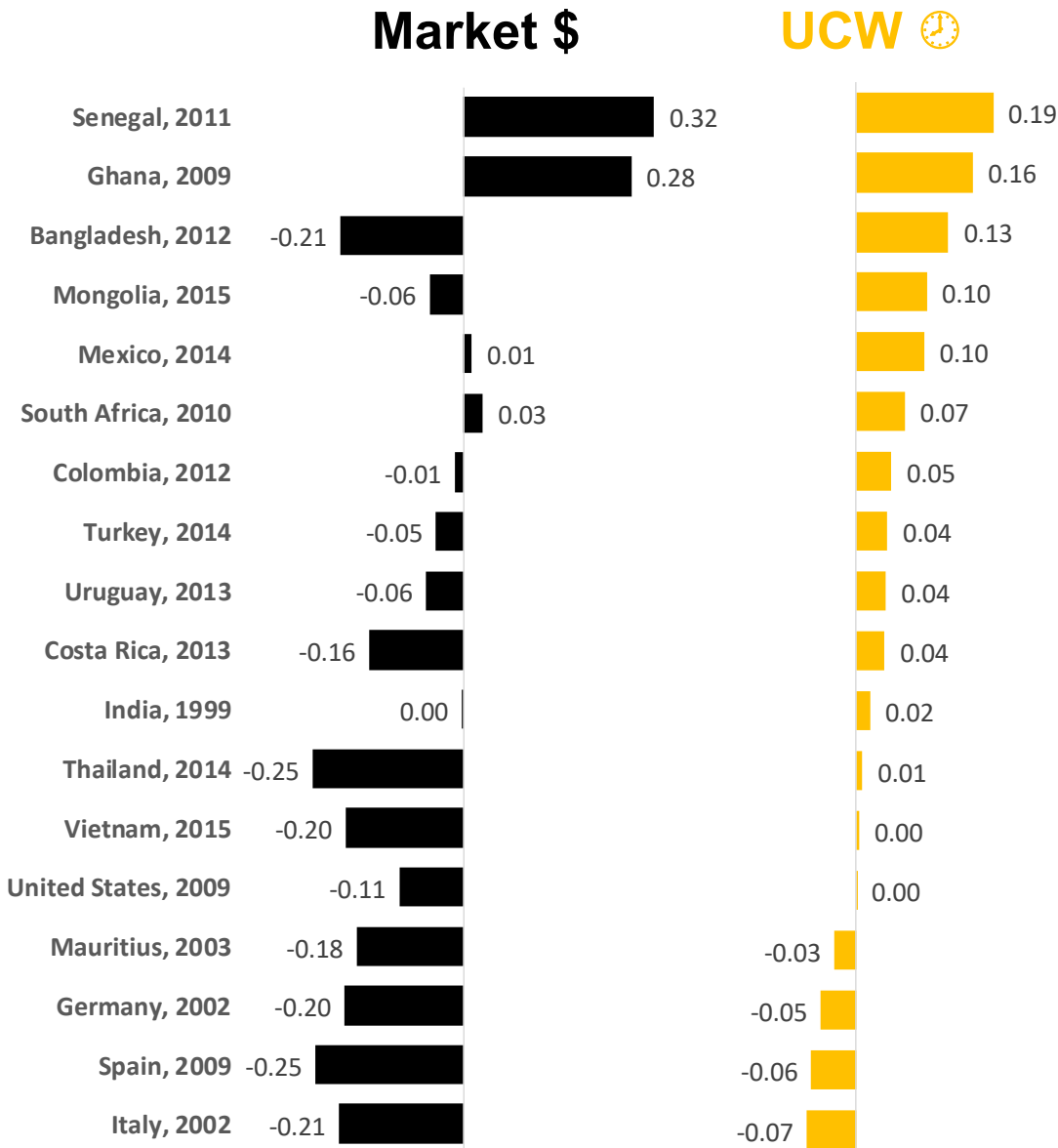
Women make net transfers up to the very oldest age groups

How might these sectors function as populations age?

- Support ratios
 - Multiply per capita production and consumption by population projections to get aggregates
 - Economic support ratio: \$ of market-based production relative to consumption
 - Care support ratio: Time produced in UCW relative to time consumed
 - Compare 2065 relative to 2015
 - Rising? Demographic dividend!
 - Falling? Demographic tax.

Projected impacts vary by country

Change in support ratios, change from 2015 to 2065



Youngest countries will have surpluses in both sectors

Countries in the middle are mixed

Oldest countries will have challenges in supplying deficits in both sectors

How is UCW DD different?

Market-based DD	Unpaid care work DD
Frees up money from paying for kids	Frees up time caring for kids
Money can be consumed or invested	Time can be consumed as leisure, invested more intensively in fewer children, or turned into market work
<p>Policies to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reproductive health and access• Human capital (education, health)• Sound economic policy and good governance	<p>Policies to achieve are more specifically gender- and family-aware</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to equal opportunities in education and labor force• Good quality schools and daycare• Legal, economic, and cultural institutions conducive to combining work and family• The three R's of unpaid care work (recognize, reduce, reallocate)