

WHO BENEFITS FROM WOMEN'S INVISIBLE WORK IN INDIA?

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Outline of presentation

- Background
- Gap in time spent and consumed
- Gender differential in time spent by characteristics
- Benefit of women's household production
- Summary
- Policy implications

Background: Socio-cultural

- Gender and sex are equally important for policies and implementation of welfare programs
- Gender is culturally and socially induced division of roles and responsibilities; differs by place and can change with development
- Sex consideration in policies is required to address the biological needs of women and men

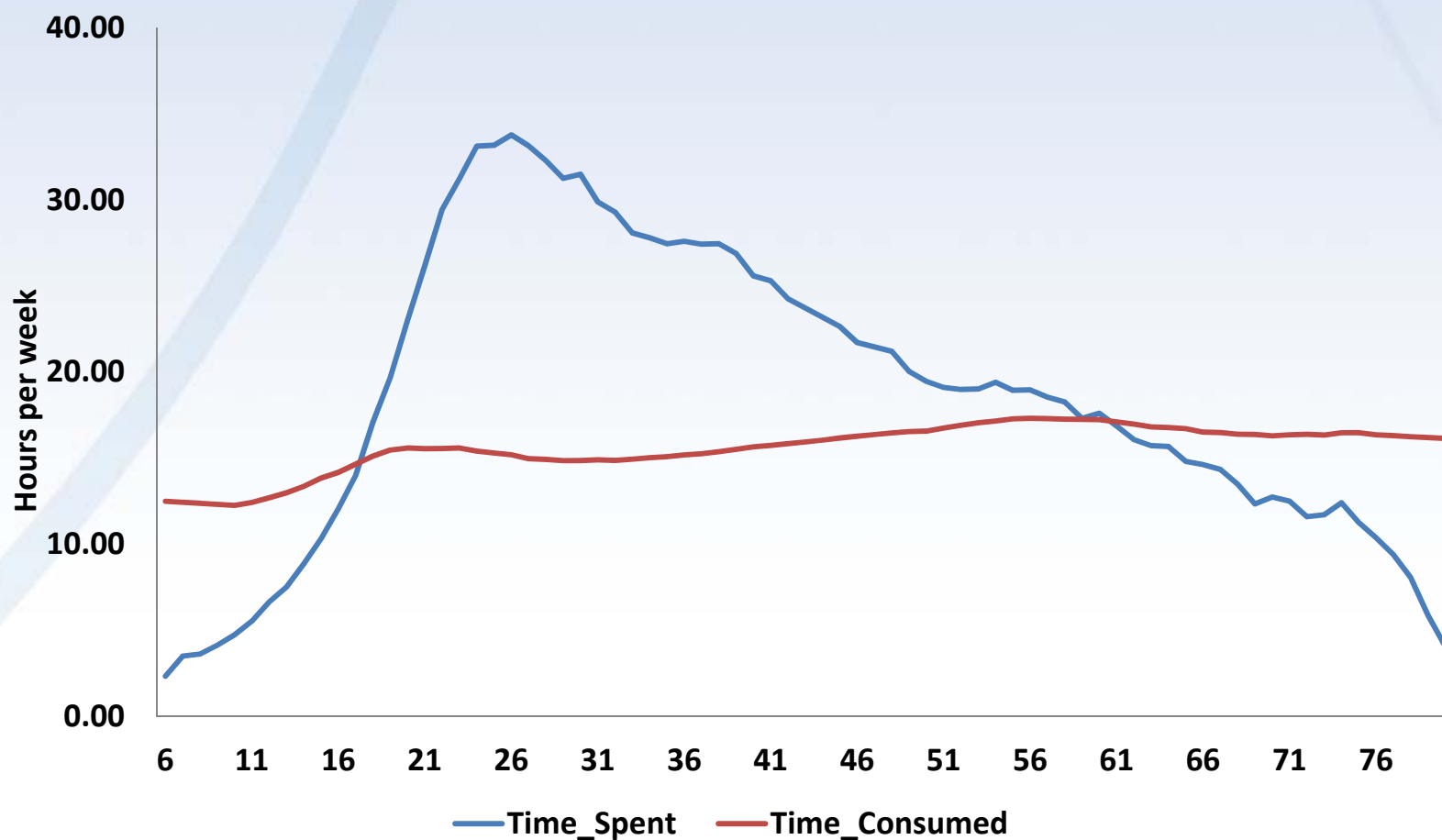
Background: Economic

- National income is significantly underestimated by ignoring household non-market production (Mitchell et al. 1921, Kuznets 1944, Clark 1958, Nordhaus & Tobin 1972)
- Ignoring household non-market production introduces a bias in various areas of economic analysis
- Economic contribution of women to production is grossly underreported by conventional statistics (Walker & Gauger 1973)

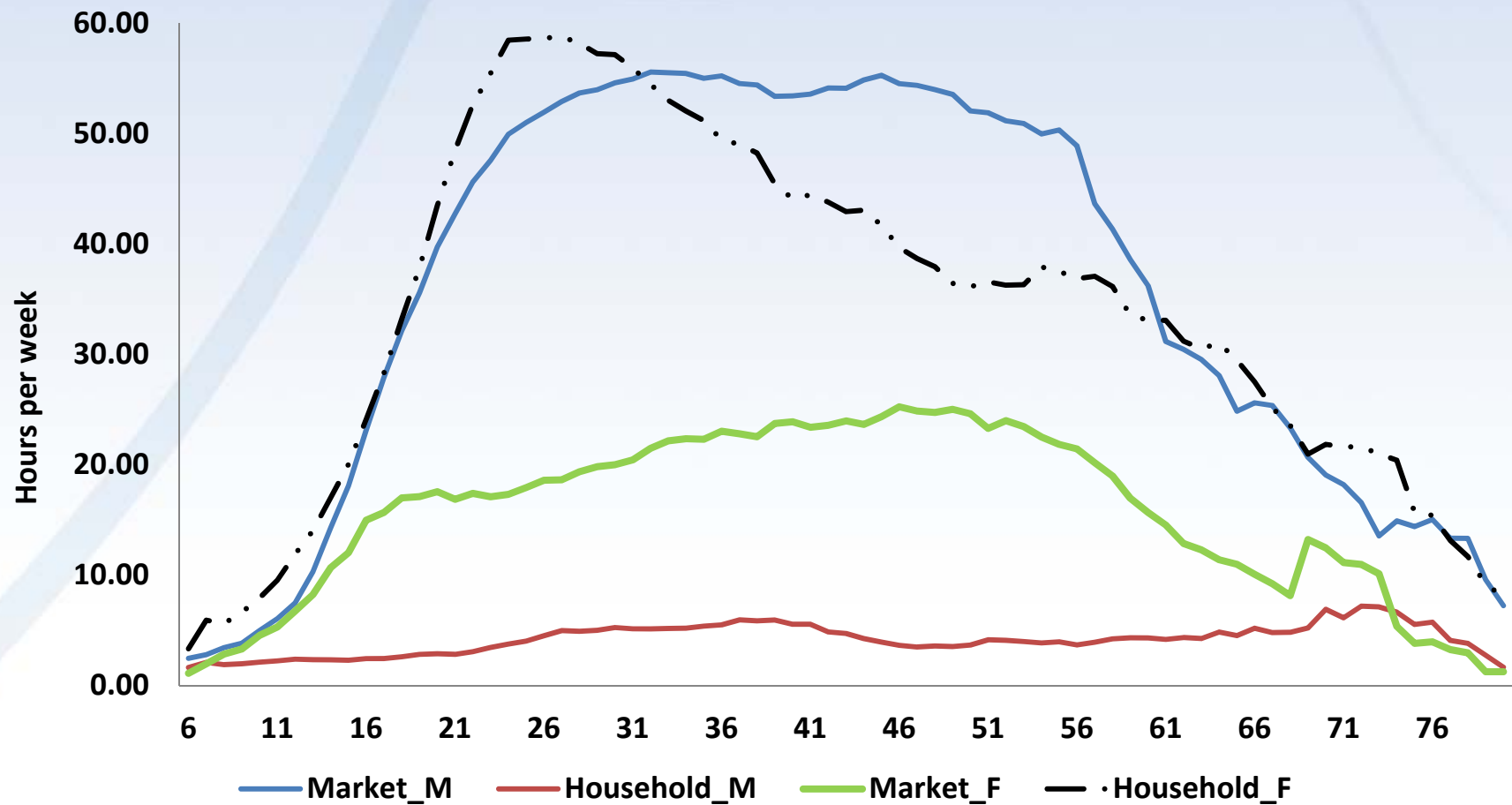
Background: Empowerment and Equity

- Support the goals of women's empowerment and gender equity
- Protect rights of girl child and women, reducing disparity in health, nutrition, literacy, and access and control over resources
- Incorporate gender analysis in policies and budgets as recommended in Beijing World Conference on Women (1995)

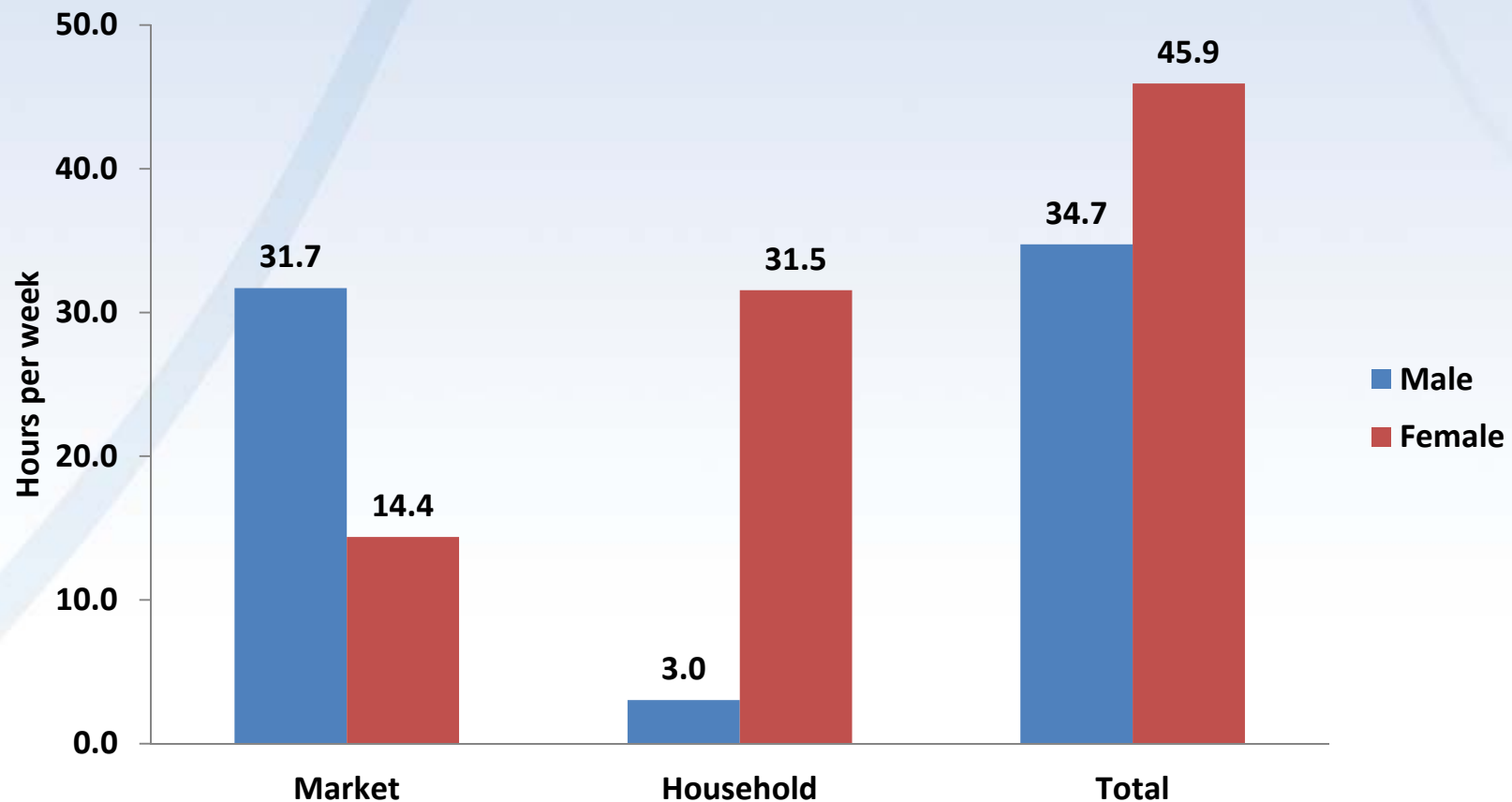
Time spent and consumed in household non-market production



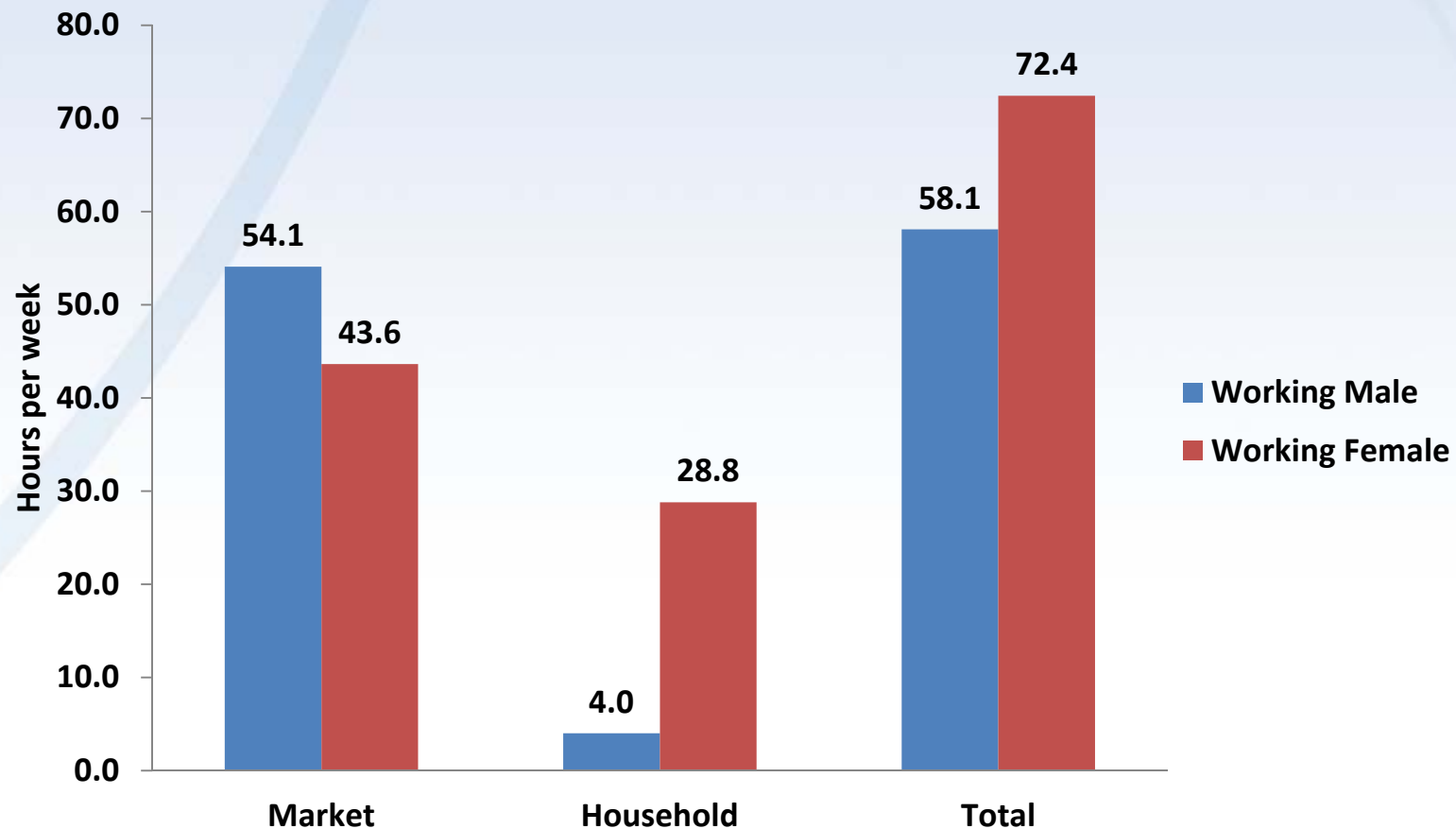
Age-sex gap in time spent in market and household work



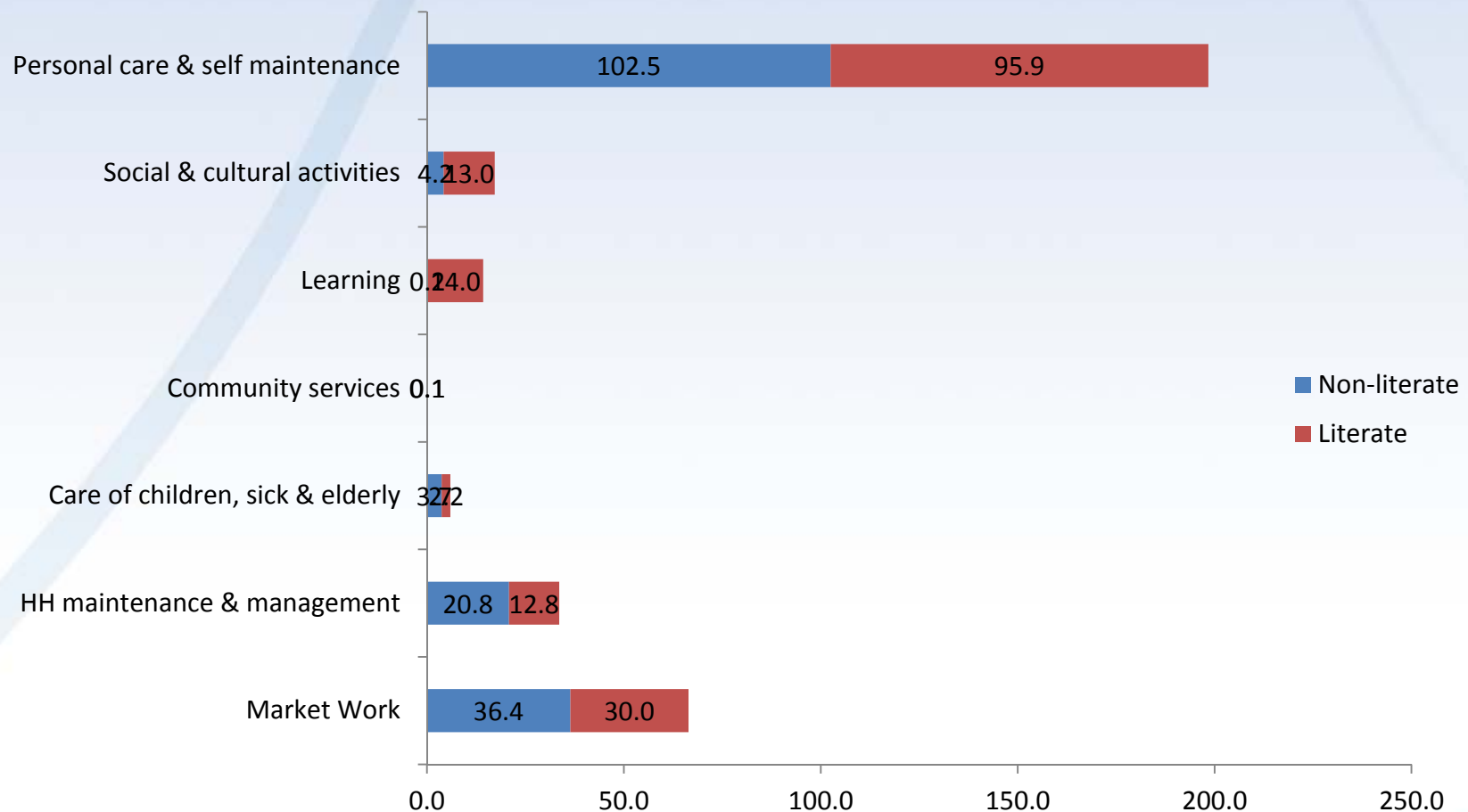
Gender gap in time spent in market and household work



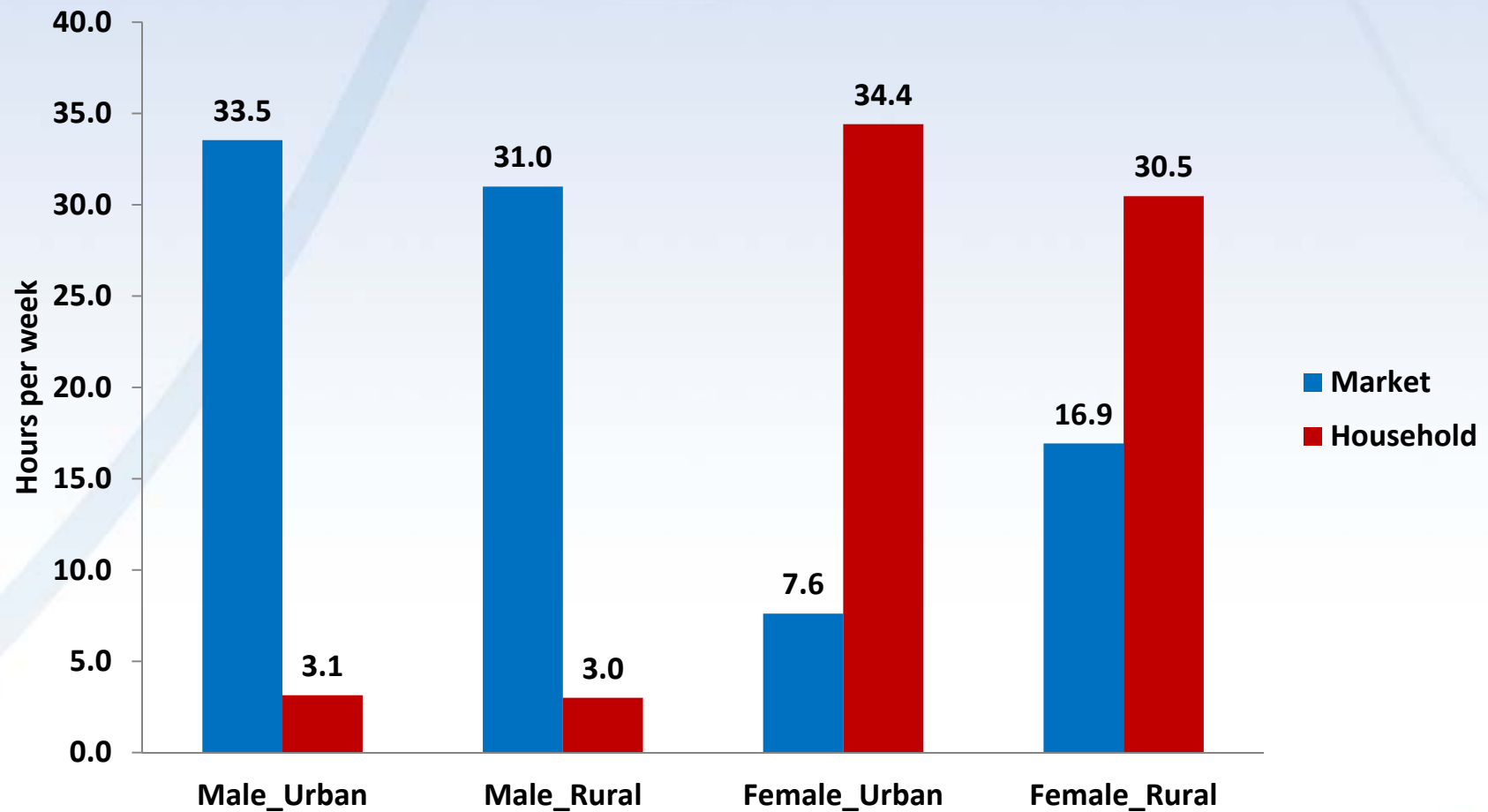
Gender gap in time spent in market and household work by working persons



Time spent in market and non-market activities by literacy

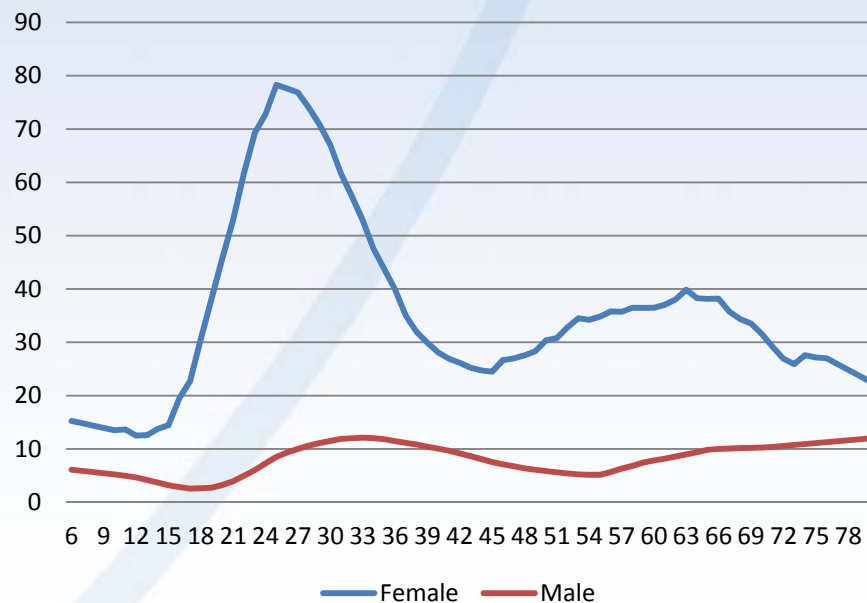


Gender and residence gap in time spent in market and household work

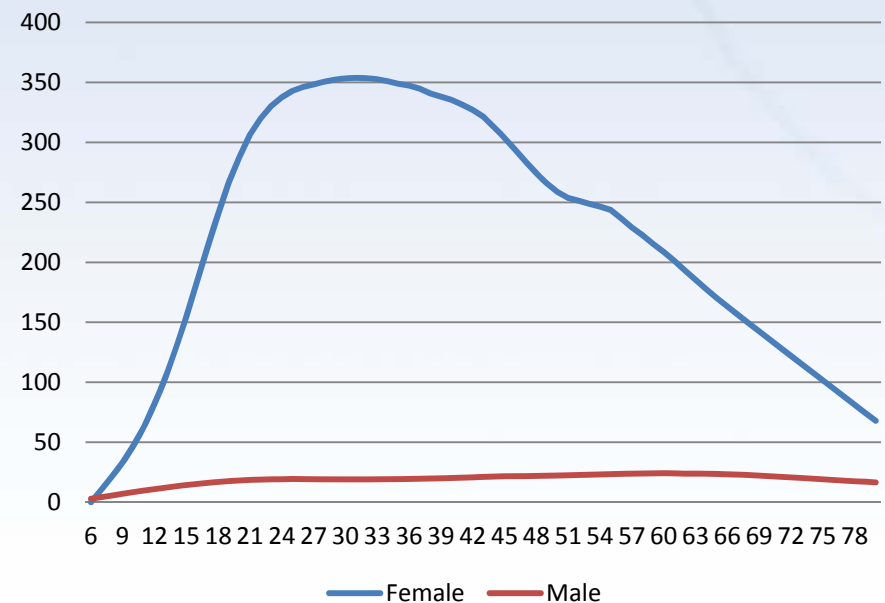


Gender differential in time spent by age

Care for child, sick and elderly

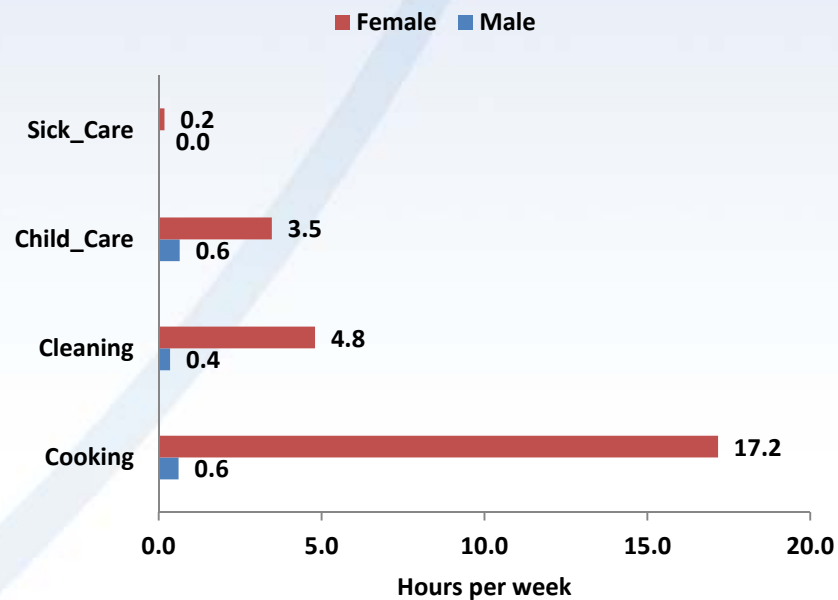


Household management

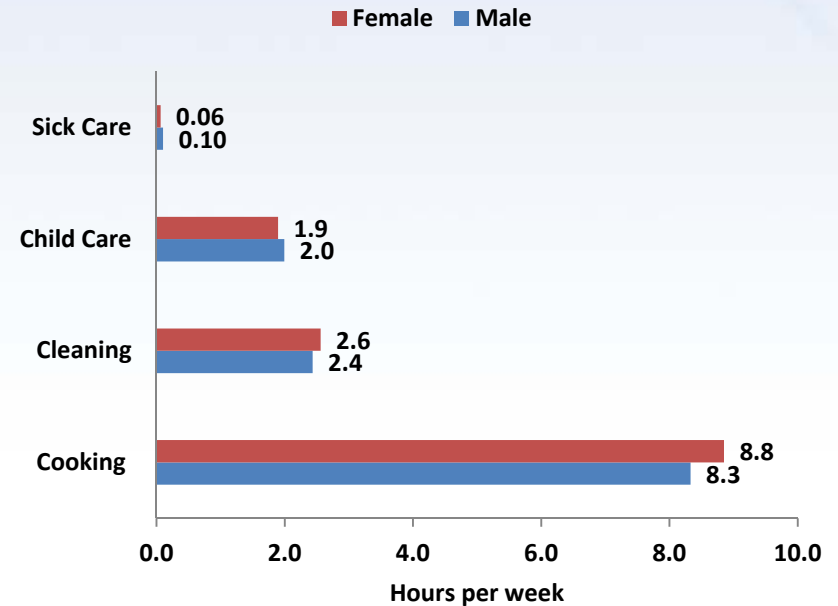


Gender gap in time spent and consumed for selected non-market household activities

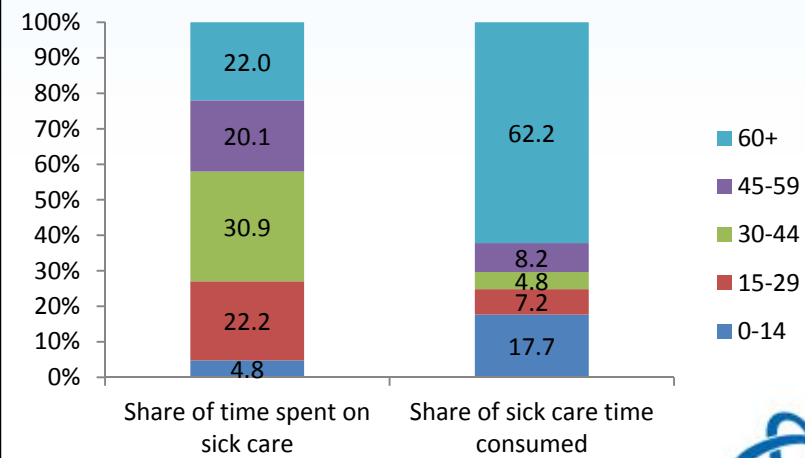
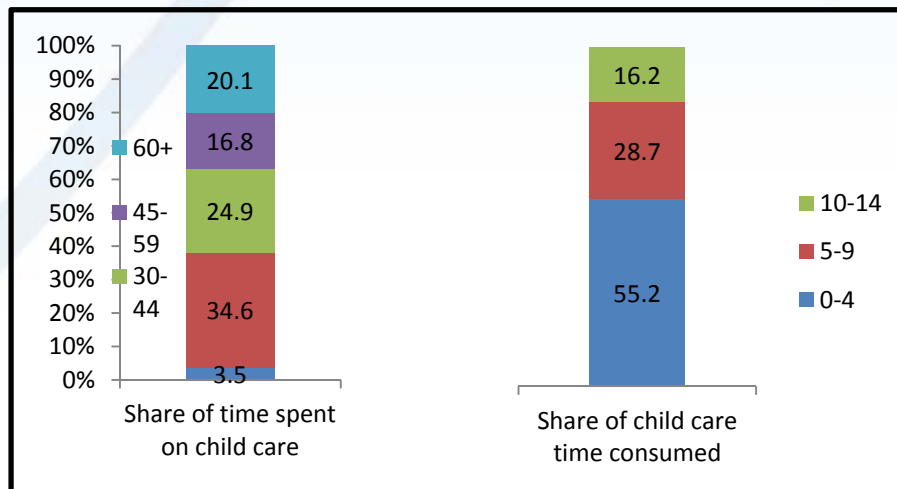
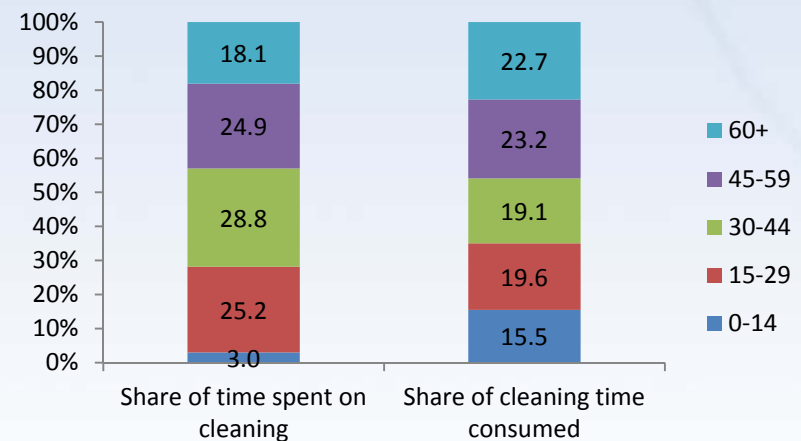
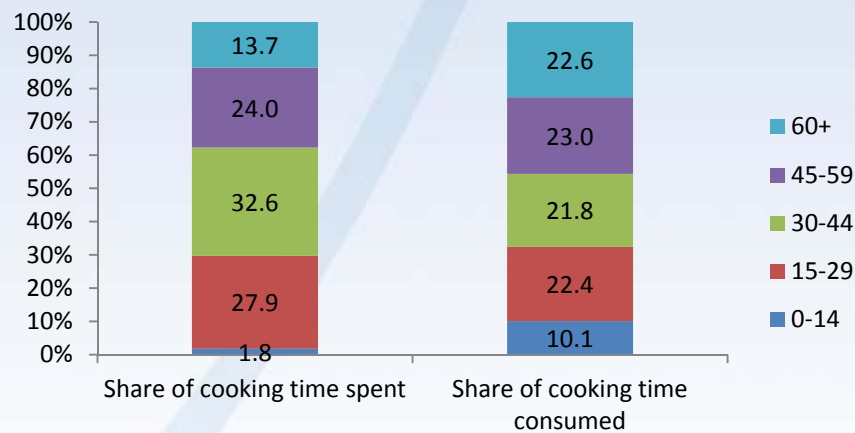
Time spent



Time consumed



Share of time spent and consumed by age for selected household non-market activities



Summary

- Everyone in households was engaged in non-market production, but >10 hours a week by adults age 20–60 and above and 30 hours a week by adults age 25–30
- Everyone benefits at least 10 hours a week from household activities of other members
- Women spend more time (32 hours/week) than men in non-market production, and even among working women

Summary

- More than half of the time spent (17 hours/week) by women in non-market household production is for cooking, preparation and serving foods
- Women spent about 4.8 hours/week in washing cloths ,cleaning households and surroundings,3.5 hours/week in child care and less than an hour per week in caring for sick members
- When it comes benefit from women's invisible household non-market production, there is no gender gap

Policy Implications

- Recognize time as the scarcest resource for welfare and economic development
- Count and convert time contribution of women and men in household work into market values
- Recognize the contribution of women in the quantification of economic development
- Equal rights and access to social and public resources for non-market and market production activities
- Integrate time into gender-responsive budgeting

Comments Please

Thank You

