

# Measuring unpaid household service work Country experience - Republic of Moldova

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# United Nations SDG 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Definition: Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work refers to the average time women and men spend on household provision of services for own consumption.

Domestic and care work includes:

## Unpaid domestic services for household and family members

(food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, serving and repair of personal and household goods)

(according to ICATUS 2016, major division 3)

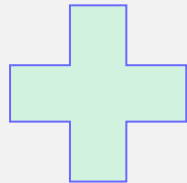
## Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members

(childcare and instruction, care for dependent adults, help to non-dependent adult household and family members, other)

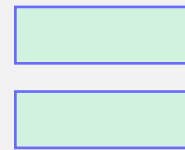
(according to ICATUS 2016, major division 4)

## Additional concept “overall time spent on unpaid work”

Time spent  
on unpaid  
domestic  
and care  
work (SDG  
indicator  
5.4.1)



Time spent  
on  
community  
and/or  
volunteer  
work



Overall time  
spent on  
unpaid work

- ✓ Household surveys:
  - Time Use Survey (TUS) - 2011-2012  
<http://statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=474&>
  - Volunteer Work (VW) - 2015  
<http://statistica.gov.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=4917>
- ✓ Participation in the ILO pilot LFS studies – 2015-2016
- ✓ Participation in the UNECE Task Force on valuing unpaid household service work



## TUS: overview

- ✓ June 2011 to May 2012, during 12 consecutive months
- ✓ HETUS methodology
- ✓ Data collection strategy:
  - Each household was appointed one specific day
  - One person per household selected to fill in the Diary. For selection was used the criterion of the “closest birthday” to the day appointed for filling the Diary
  - Diary for 24 hours, split into 144 time intervals, from 4 am (appointed day) to 4 am (next day), 10 min each
  - For each of the 144 time intervals respondents had to indicate their main and secondary activities
  - Proxy interviews were not allowed
- ✓ Final indicators:
  - For all the persons, regardless of the fact if they performed or not these activities;
  - Only for the persons, who were directly involved in certain activities.  
The participation rates in these activities are presented separately for the respective group.

## TUS Classification of human activities

The time measurement was performed on 10 groups of human activities, according to the list of activities developed by Eurostat for coding

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Personal care</li><li>• Employment (Work)</li><li>• Study</li><li>• <b>Household and family care</b></li><li>• Voluntary work and meetings</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social life and entertainment</li><li>• Sports and outdoor activities</li><li>• Hobbies and computing</li><li>• Mass media</li><li>• Travels</li></ul> |
|--|--|

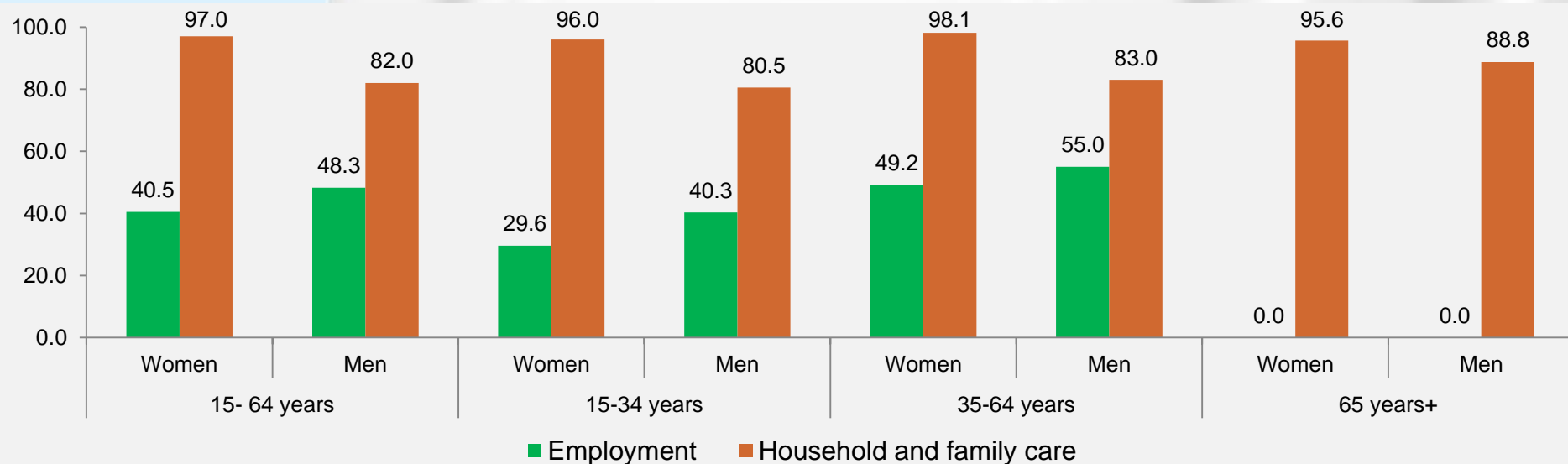
# Paid and unpaid domestic and care work by age groups and sex, TUS



## Time spent, hours/day (participants)



## Participation rate, %



## Household and family care (HETUS)

### Household and family care

**Food management** (food preparation, baking and preserving; dish washing)

**Household upkeep** (cleaning dwelling; cleaning garden; heating and water; arranging household goods and materials)

**Making and care for textiles** (laundry; ironing; handicraft and producing textiles)

**Gardening and pet care** (caring for pets; walking the dog; other)

**Construction and repairs** (house construction and renovation; repairs to dwelling; making, repairing and maintaining equipment; vehicle maintenance; other)

**Shopping and services** (shopping; commercial and administrative services; personal services; other)

**Household management** (household management)

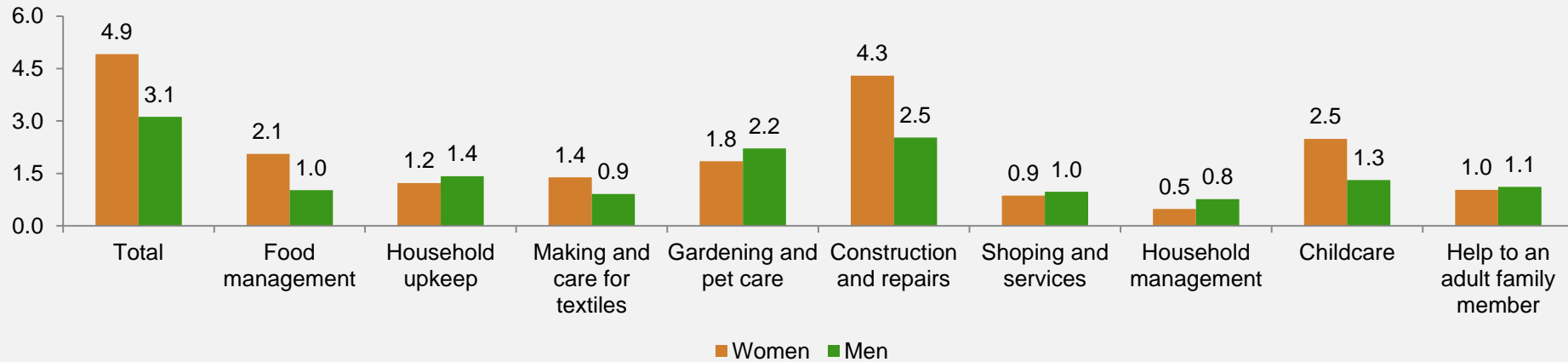
**Childcare** (physical care and supervision; teaching the child; reading, playing and talking with child)

**Help to an adult family member** (physical care of a dependent adult household member; other care of a dependent adult household member; help to a non dependent adult household member)

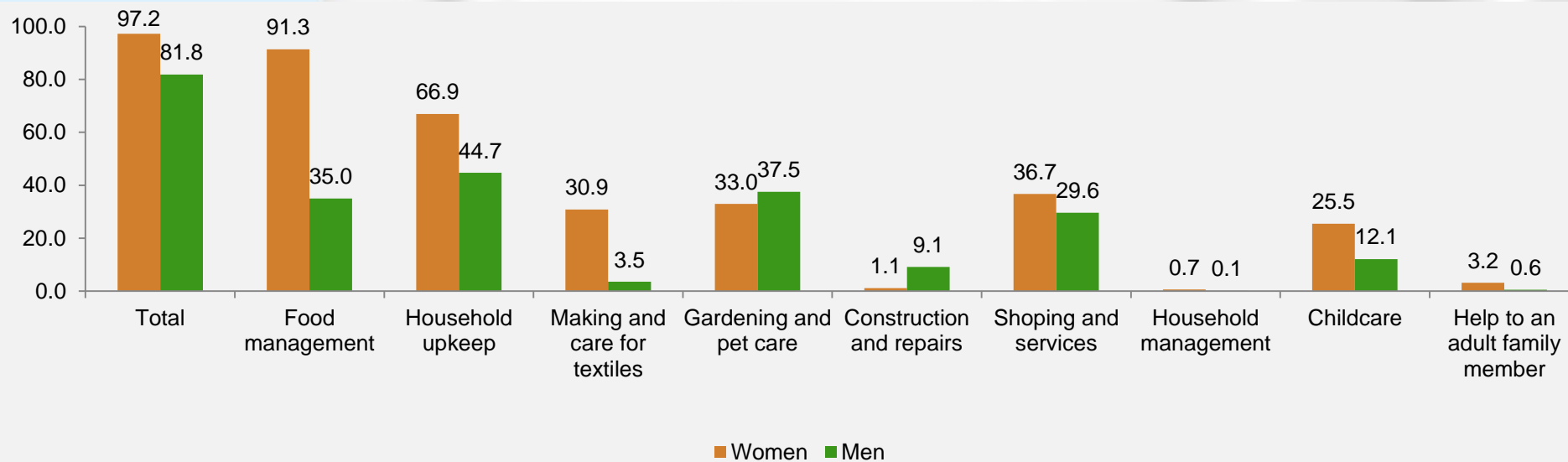


# Household and family care, 15-64 years, by sex and type of activities

Time spent, hours/day (participants)

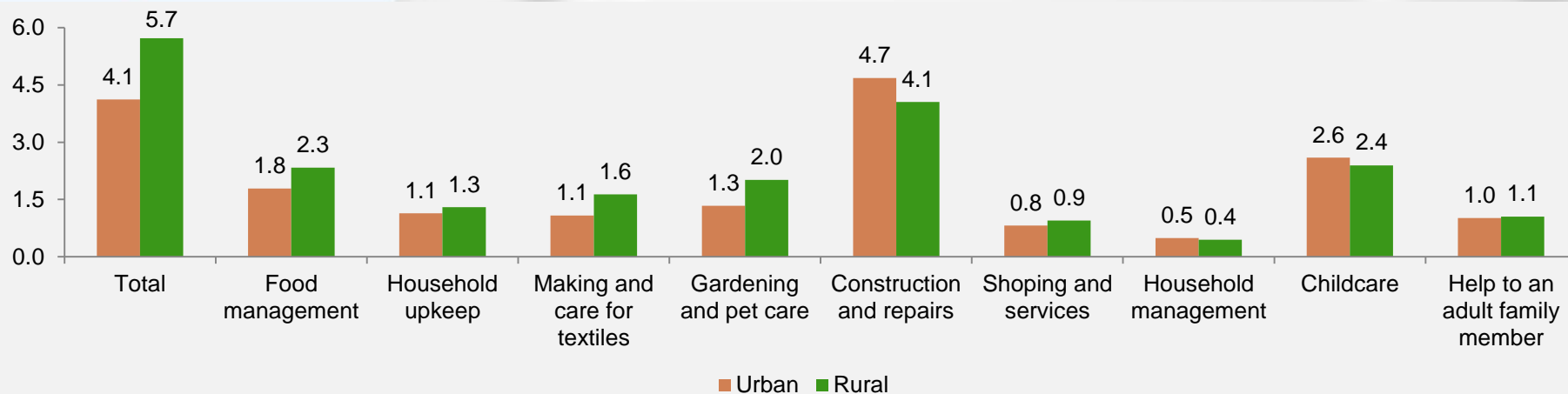


Participation rate, %

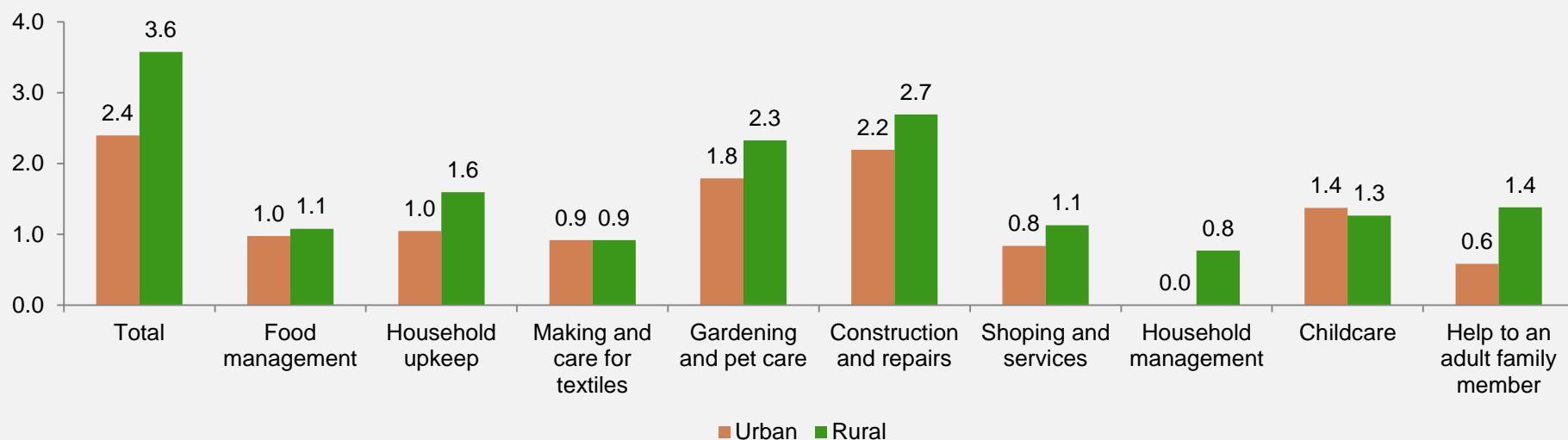


# Household and family care, 15-64 years, by type of activities and area

## Time spent, Women, hours/day (participants)

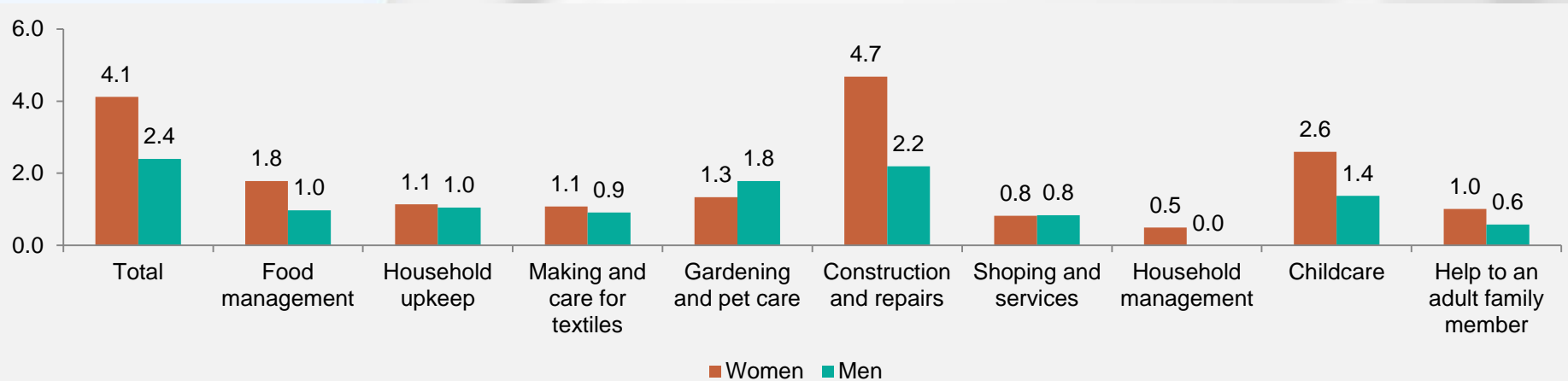


## Time spent, Men, hours/day (participants)



# Household and family care, 15-64 years, by area and type of activities

Time spent, urban area, hours/day (participants)

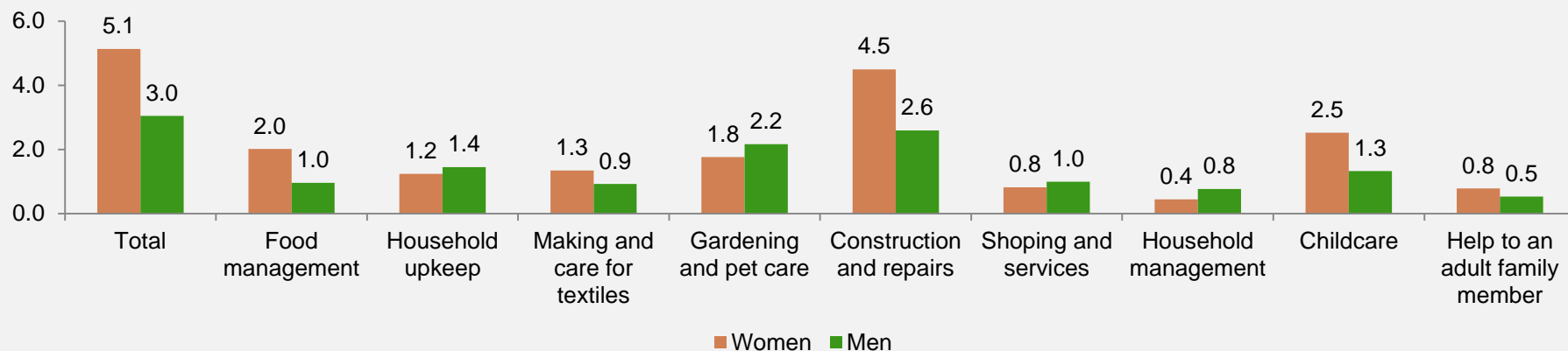


Time spent, rural area, hours/day (participants)

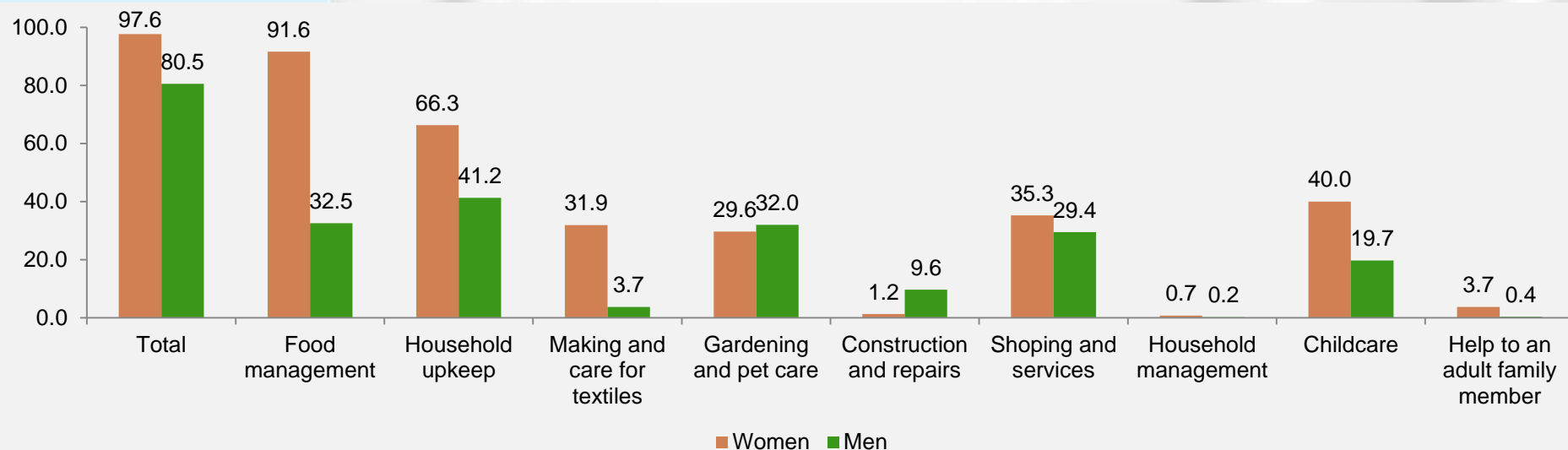


# Household and family care, 20-49 years, by sex and type of activities

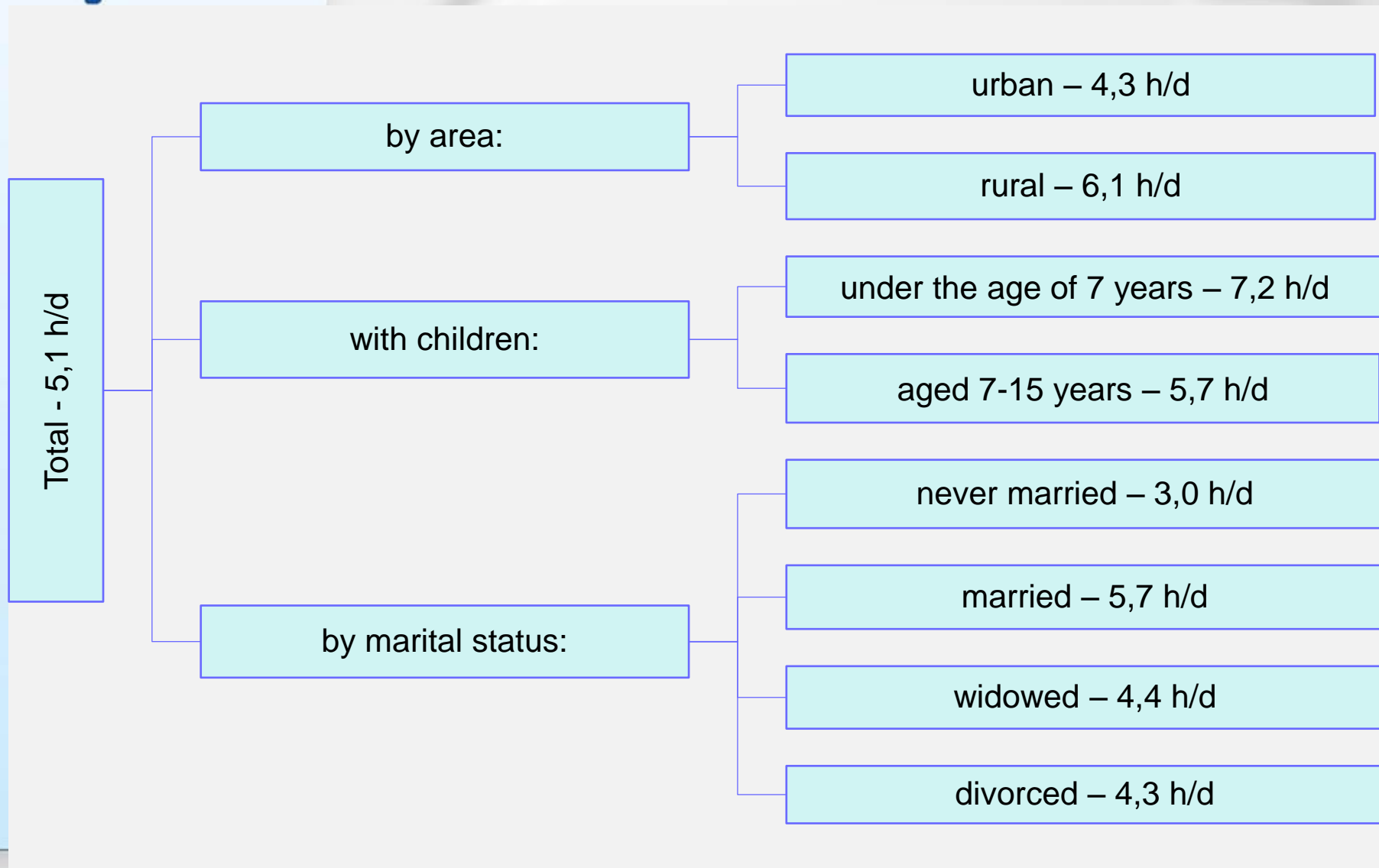
Time spent, hours/day (participants)



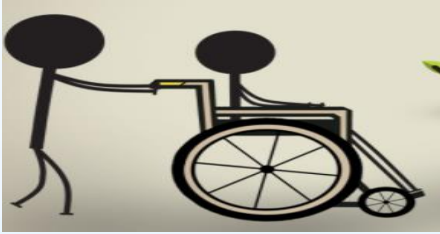
Participation rate, %



## Average time spent by women aged 20-49 years on household and family care activities, hours/day



## Survey on Volunteer Work



Volunteer work: unpaid, non-compulsory work, for the benefit of other households / families or for the benefit of the community

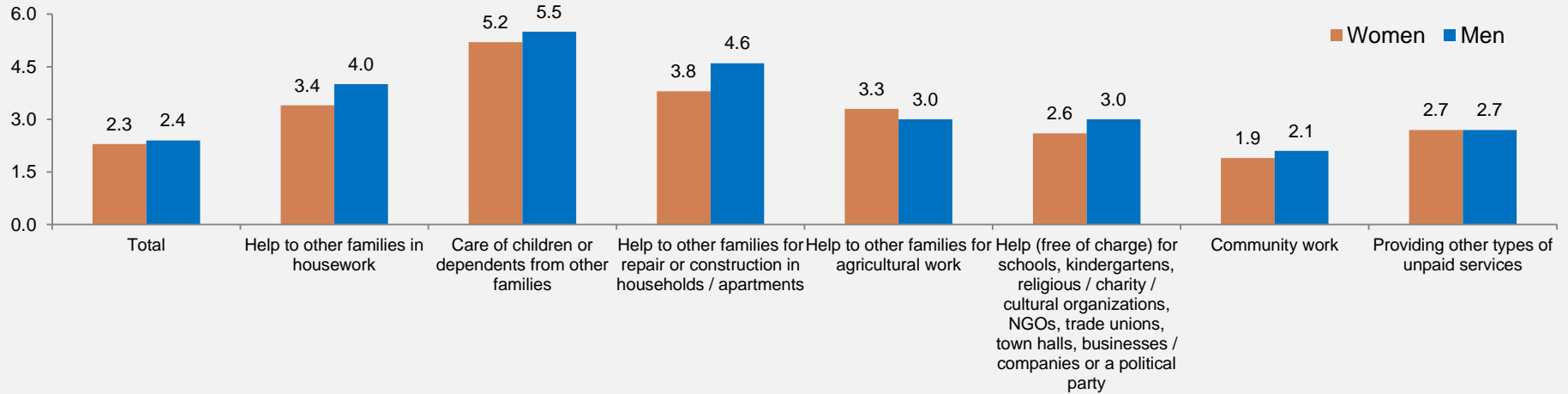
*Main Objective:* Measuring the size and main characteristics of population volunteer activities

- ✓ Conducted in April 2015
- ✓ Recommendations of the resolution of the 19th ICLS were applied to define and measure voluntary work
- ✓ A questionnaire based on a mix of approaches proposed in the ILO manual was developed
- ✓ Questionnaire was tested through in-depth interviews and expert review

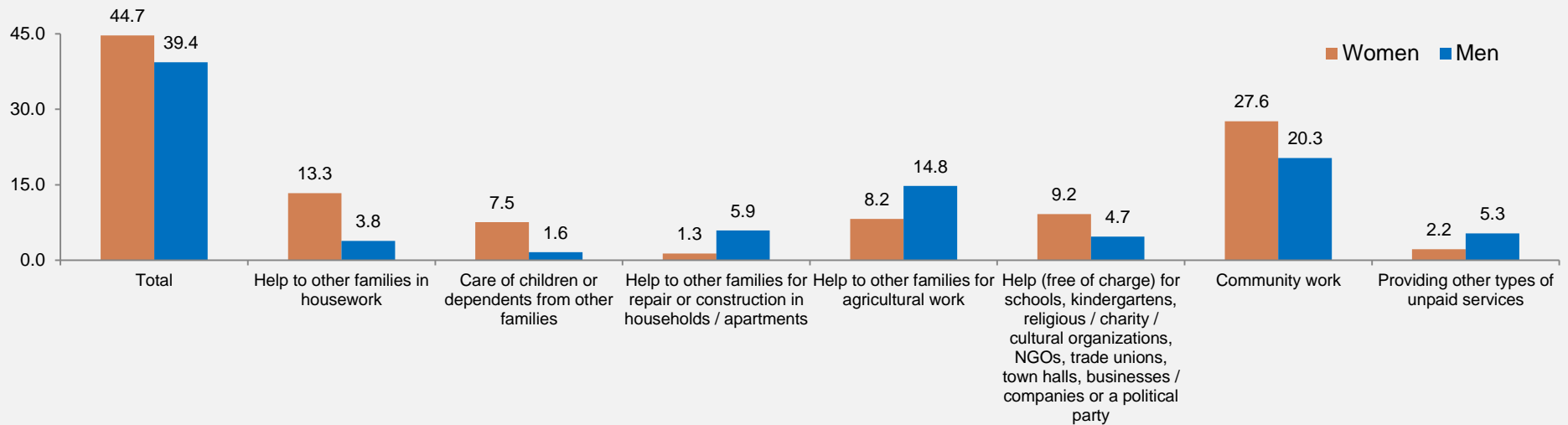
Collected information:

- ✓ Type of work / voluntary activities
- ✓ The duration of voluntary work, expressed in days and hours

Time spent, hours/week (participants)

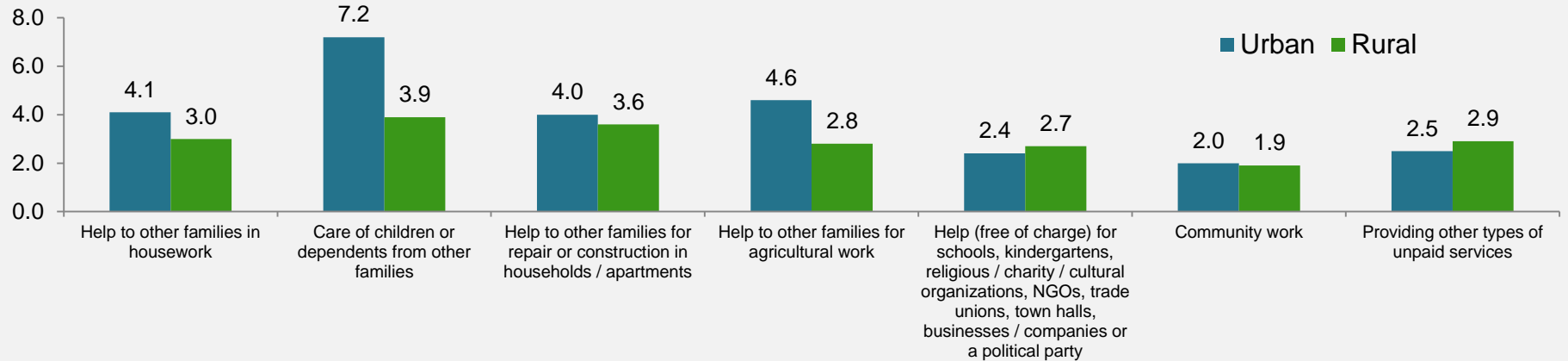


Participation rate, %

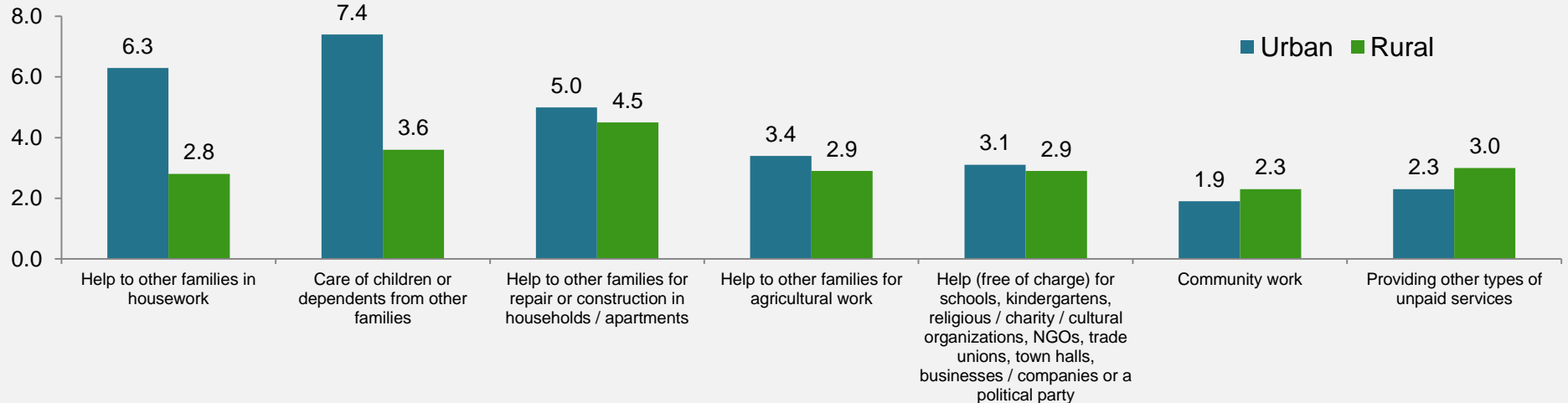


# Volunteer work by sex and area

## Time spent, Women, hours/week (participants)



## Time spent, Men, hours/week (participants)





Conducting cognitive interviews – first experience

Testing in 2 waves, in more than 800 households two model questionnaires, each of them containing questions on work in unpaid activities for own household final use

***Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (19<sup>th</sup> ICLS, 2013)  
Forms of work and the System of National Accounts 2008***

<i>Intended destination of production</i>	<i>For own final use</i>		<i>For use by other</i>					
<i>Forms of work</i>	<i>Own-use production work</i>		<i>Employment (work for pay or profit)</i>	<i>Unpaid trainee work</i>	<i>Other work activities</i>	<i>Volunteer work</i>		
	<i>of services</i>	<i>of goods</i>				<i>in market and non-market units</i>	<i>in households producing</i>	
							<i>goods</i>	<i>services</i>
<i>Relation to 2008 SNA</i>			<i>Activities within the SNA production boundary</i>					
			<i>Activities inside the SNA General production boundary</i>					

## Provision of “services”

Household accounting and management  
purchasing and/or transporting goods

Preparing and/or serving meals,  
household waste disposal and recycling

Cleaning, decorating and maintaining  
one’s own dwelling or premises, durable  
and other goods, and gardening

Childcare and instruction, transporting and  
caring for elderly, dependent or other  
household members and domestic  
animals or pets, etc.

## Production of “goods”

Production and/or processing for storage  
agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering  
products

Collecting and/or processing for storage mining  
and forestry products, including fire wood and  
other fuels

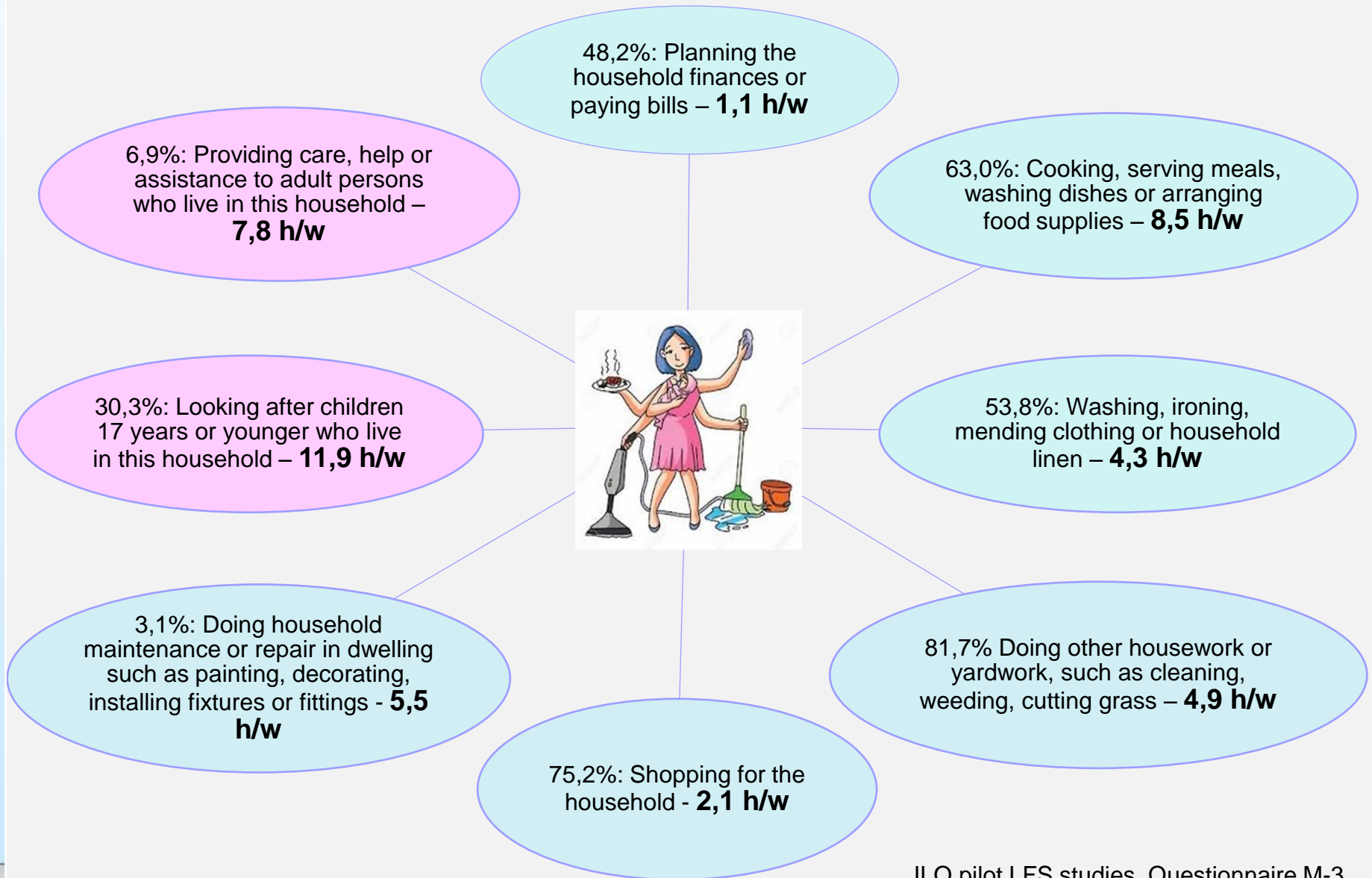
Fetching water from natural and other sources

Manufacturing household goods (such as  
furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or  
other durables, including boats and canoes

Building, or effecting major repairs to, one’s own  
dwelling, farm buildings, etc.

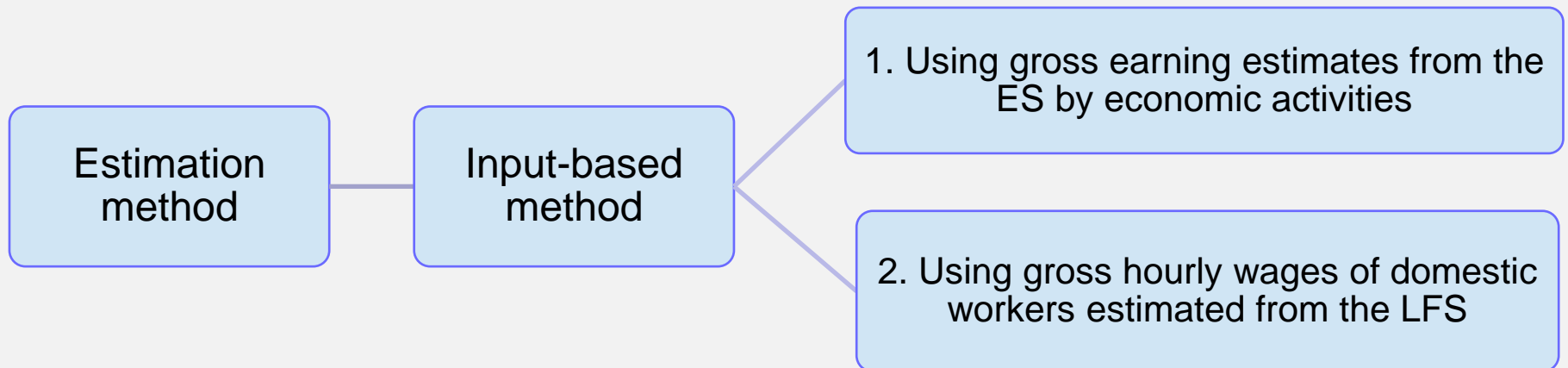
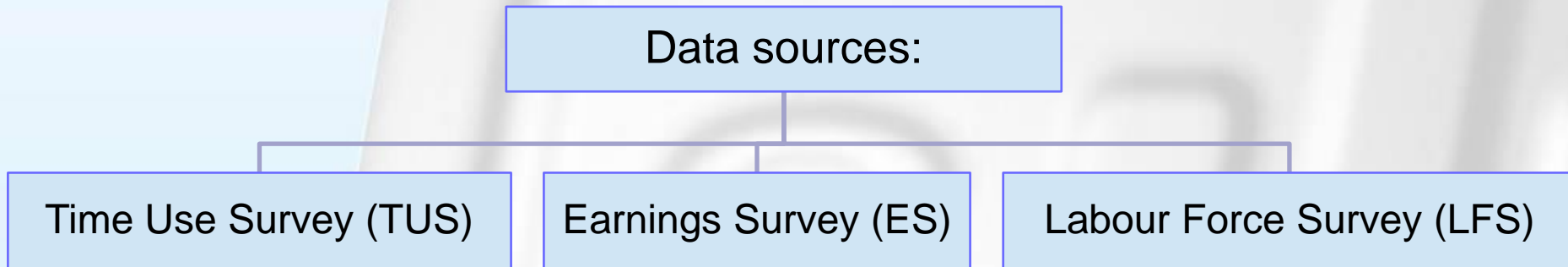
Unpaid work

# Provision of “services” for own final use, participation rate (%) and average time (hours / week)



# Participation in the UNECE Task Force on valuing unpaid household service work

## Estimating the value of unpaid household services (1)



## Estimating the value of unpaid household services (2)

### Using Earnings Survey data:

1. Build the TUS-NACE activity codes and corresponding earnings:

TUS activities, three-digits code	NACE, rev.2, two-digits code	Average monthly gross earning for a full-time employee, MDL
311 (food preparation, baking and preserving)	56 (food and beverage service activities)	2598
331 (laundry)	96 (other personal service activities)	2619
...		

2. TUS hours were transformed into full-time working programs

3. Estimating monthly value of unpaid household services

TUS activities	Hours per month	Monthly full-time programs	Average monthly gross earning for a full-time employee, MDL	Monthly value MDL
A	B	C	D	E=C*D
311	68062170	402735	2598	1 046 103 471
331	14901160	88173	2619	230 915 076
...				

### Using Labour Force Survey data:

- The (LFS) net hourly earnings of domestic workers were converted into gross earnings by adding income tax, social and health insurance contributions (statutory payments),
- Based on (LFS) gross earnings and time spent on household and family care activities (according to TUS), was estimated the monetary value of the unpaid domestic and care work :

TUS activities	Monthly hours (TUS)	Gross hourly earning of domestic workers (LFS), MDL	Monthly value MDL
A	B	C	$D=B \cdot C$
311	68062170	12,5	850 114 714
331	14901160	12,5	186 119 475
...			

## Estimating the value of unpaid household services (4)

In 2014, the value of the unpaid domestic and care work, estimated on the:

Earnings Survey

was equivalent to  
43,6% of GDP

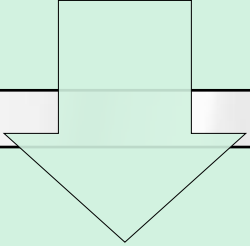
Labour Force Survey

was equivalent to  
35,4% of GDP

## Conclusions

The relevance of the unpaid domestic and care work is recognized by the national decision-makers. At the governmental level a number of local and regional initiatives have been launched, such as:

*Regional dialogue “Employment, gender equality, and the potential of the care economy”*



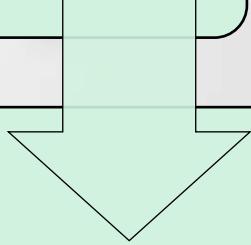
Official statistics should further develop instruments and produce indicators for measuring / estimating unpaid domestic and care work /services

*Relevant support:*

Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, ILO, Geneva, 2013;

International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics, UN, 2016

Guide on valuing unpaid household service work, UNECE, 2017





**Thank you for attention!**

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