



COUNTING
WOMEN'S
WORK



Understanding the
generational economy

WHAT DO WE LEARN BY COUNTING WOMEN'S WORK?

An online event hosted by the Counting Women's Work Project via Google+ Hangouts

How does combining the value of unpaid care and housework with traditional economic statistics affect the analysis and design of economic and family policy? Please join us for an online moderated discussion of this question with experts from around the world. Attendees will be able to send questions to the moderator during the discussion.

TIME: THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 2016 AT 16H00 GMT

WWW.COUNTINGWOMENSWORK.ORG

MODERATOR:

Gretchen Donehower, University of California at Berkeley, Project Director, Counting Women's Work

SPEAKERS include:

CAREN GROWN, World Bank Group, Senior Director, Gender • **NANCY FOLBRE**, Department of Economics, University of Massachusetts Amherst • **PAMELA JIMÉNEZ-FONTANA**, University of Costa Rica, Central American Population Center • **MORNÉ OOSTHUIZEN**, University of Cape Town, Development Policy Research Unit

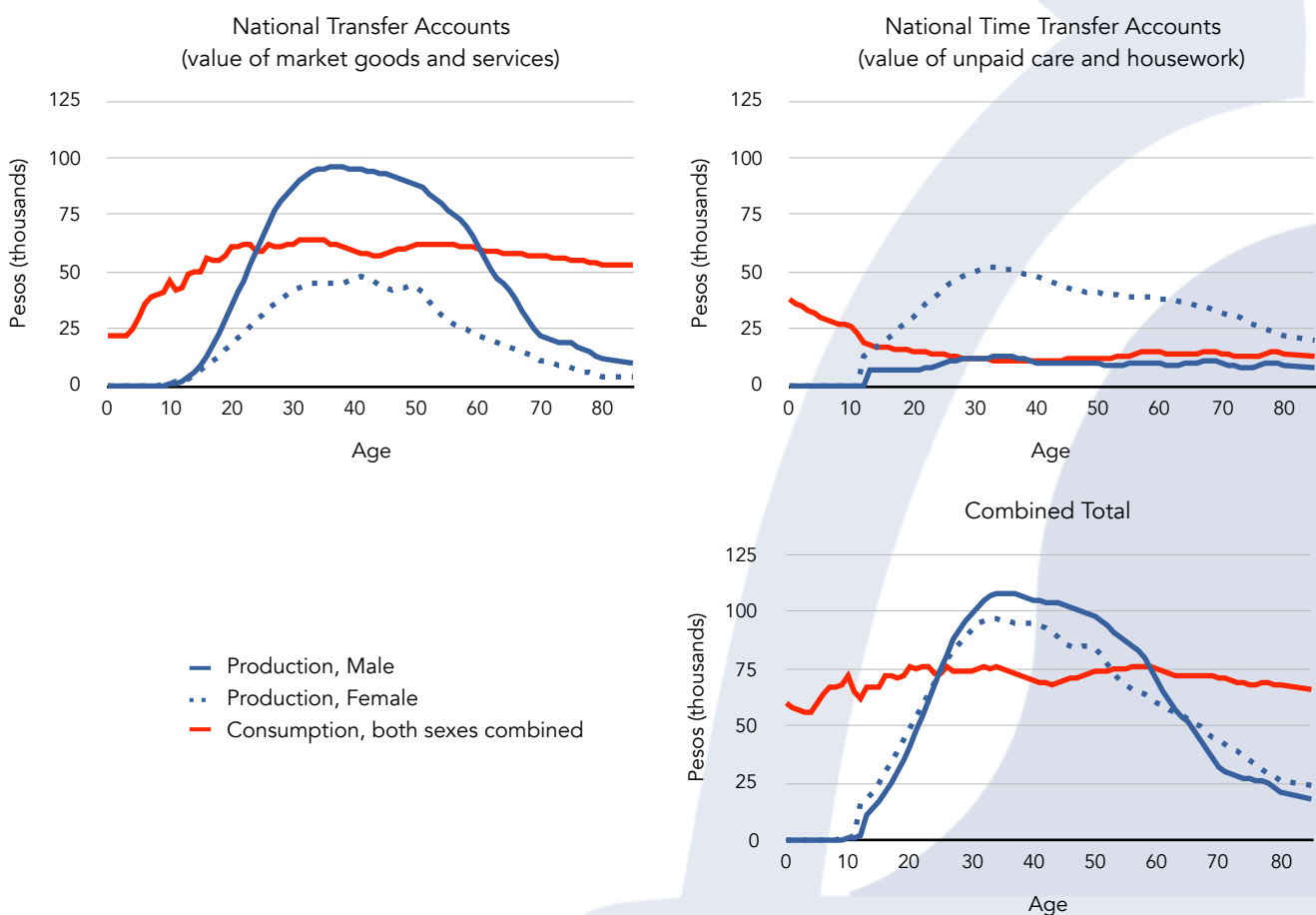
For more information, please contact countingwomenswork@gmail.com
A recording of the discussion will be available after the event at countingwomenswork.org

WHAT IS COUNTING WOMEN'S WORK?

CWW is a research effort within National Transfer Accounts (NTA) to measure the gendered economy. NTA is an established research network with member teams in over 50 countries that seeks to disaggregate national accounts by age and sex. In addition, CWW has developed National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) to include what national accounting leaves out. NTTA uses time use data to estimate the amount of time spent producing or consuming unpaid care and housework and values that time at a replacement wage, recording flows by age in the same framework as NTA. Contrasting NTA and NTTA reveals the gendered economy. Combining them gives a complete picture of how we produce, consume, share, and save economic resources by age and sex.

The charts below show an example of CWW research from Mexico. Market-based NTA estimates show men specializing in the production of market goods and services, while household-based NTTA estimates show women specializing in producing unpaid care and housework. The largest differences are in the age groups bearing and raising children. The charts show us how economic lives are influenced by gender, and that we spend more on young children in time than in market goods and services. CWW estimates offer tools to monitor gender inequality, understand how market and household labor interact, and measure the full costs of dependent populations.

Example of Counting Women's Work results from Mexico Amounts are per capita for 2005. NTA production represents labor income, NTA consumption includes the consumption of market goods and services. NTTA production and consumption include the time spent in unpaid care and housework activities such as cooking, cleaning, and household management.



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