Could Female Labor Household Output Explain Low Labor Force Participation?

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Women and men in Statistics: Global Gender Gap Report 2017

2017

Turkey score 0.00 = imparity 1.00 = parity 1

2006

	rank	score	rank	score
Global Gender Gap score	105	0.585	131	0.625
Economic participation and opportunity	106	0.434	128	0.471
Educational attainment	92	0.885	101	0.965
Health and survival	85	0.969	59	0.977
Political empowerment	96	0.052	118	0.088
rank out of	115		144	

COUNTRY SCORE CARD

Index provides country rankings for comparisons across regions and income groups

	rank	score	avg	temale	male	1/1
Economic participation and opportunity	128	0.471	0.585			
Labour force participation	131	0.439	0.667	33.6	76.6	0.4
Wage equality for similar work (survey)	94	0.590	0.634			0.5
Estimated earned income (PPP, US\$)	122	0.440	0.509	14,917	33,867	0.4
Legislators, senior officials and managers	107	0.178	0.320	15.1	84.9	0.1
Professional and technical workers	104	0.638	0.758	39.0	61.0	0.6
Educational attainment	101	0.965	0.953			
Literacy rate	94	0.940	0.883	92.6	98.6	0.9
Enrolment in primary education	97	0.990	0.979	93.7	94.6	0.9
Enrolment in secondary education	110	0.981	0.971	85.5	87.2	0.9
Enrolment in tertiary education	105	0.874	0.938	88.3	101.0	8.0
Health and survival	59	0.977	0.956			
Sex ratio at birth	1	0.944	0.920			0.9
Healthy life expectancy	68	1.050	1.037	67.8	64.5	1.0
Political empowerment	118	0.088	0.227			
Women in parliament	108	0.171	0.279	14.6	85.4	0.1
Women in ministerial positions	135	0.040	0.209	3.8	96.2	0.0
Years with female head of state (last 50)	38	0.057	0.200	2.7	47.3	0.0

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index, 2017

Women and men in Statistics: Voices of men and women

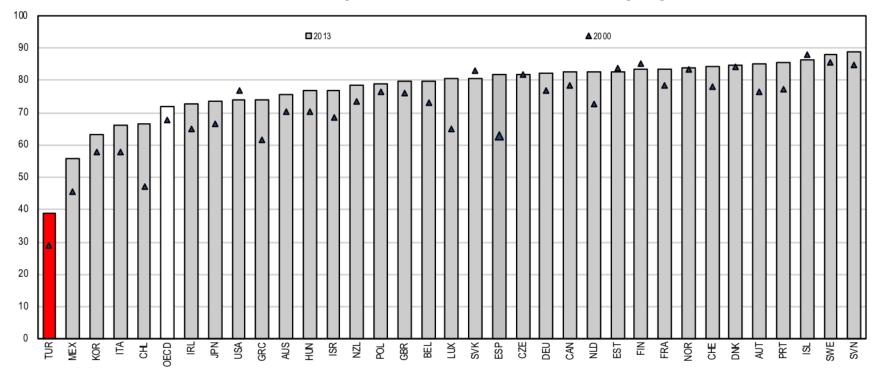
Turkey

Questions		Gender	Gender Age		Education*		
		Total	Male Female	15-29 30+	Primary	Secondary University	
Asked of all men: Would you prefer that the women in your family	work at a paid job	28%	28%	23% 31%	**	28% 33%	
	stay at home	32%	32%	27% 34%	**	33% 18%	
	both	34%	34%	43% 30%	**	34% 43%	
	don't know/refused	6%	6%	8% 5%	**	5% 7%	
Asked of all women: Would you prefer to	work at a paid job	34%	34%	40% 33%	30%	36% **	
	stay at home	12%	12%	6% 14%	12%	12% **	
	both	53%	53%	55% 52%	56%	51% **	
	don't know/refused	1%	1%	0% 1%	1%	1% **	

Source: Towards a better future for women and work: Voices of women and men, ILO, 2017

Women and men in Statistics:

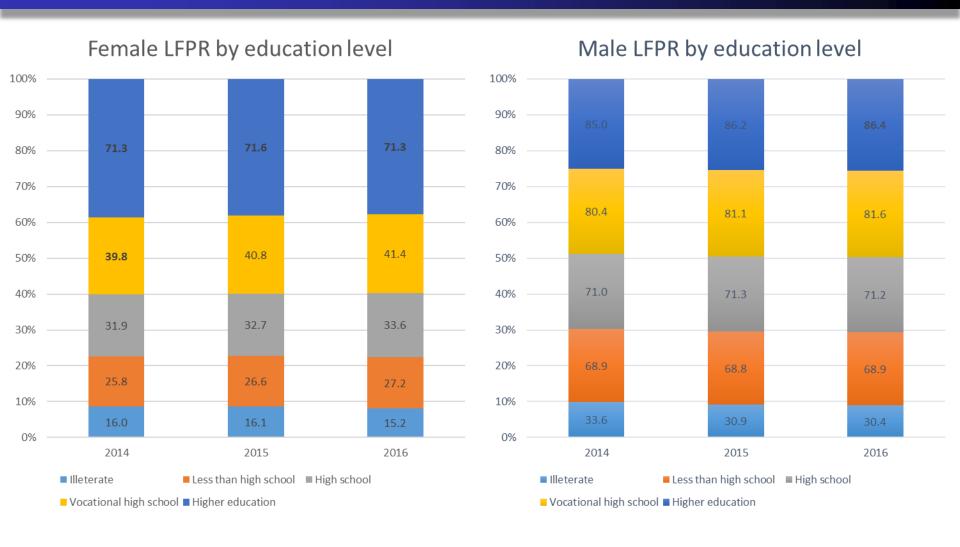
Labor force participation rate of women aged 25-54
 Labor force as a percentage of population in same age group



 In 2014, %26,6 of all employed women were working informally,on an unpaid basis in small scale family working

Source: OECD (2014), OECD Employment and Labor Market Statistics (database), July.

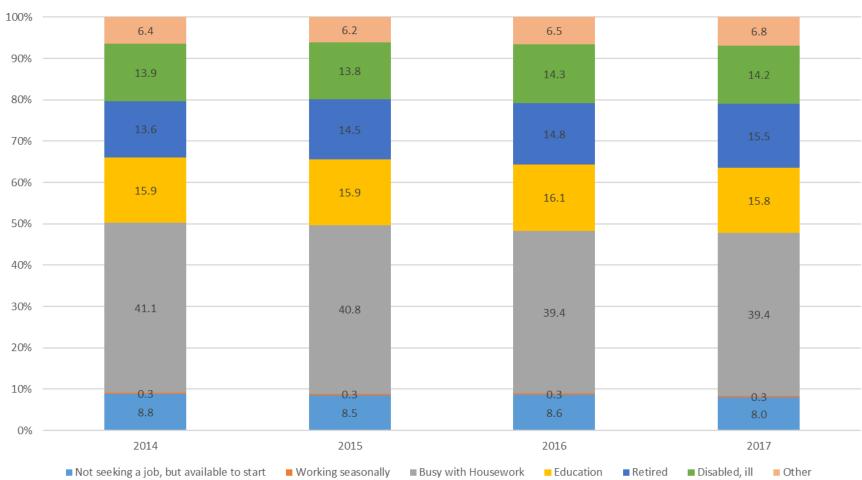
Women and men in Statistics



Source: Turkstat

Women in Statistics



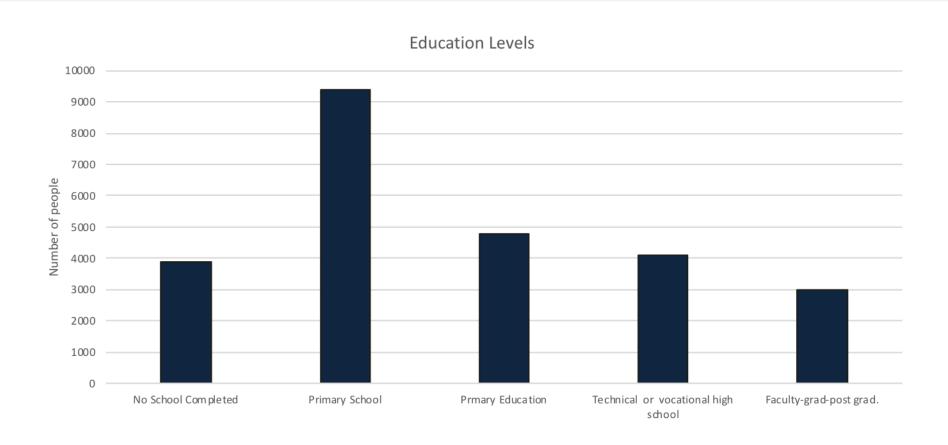


Source: Turkstat

TUS 2014: Questions about Employment (Female)

- If you found a job now, would you be able to start work immediately, that is, within 2 weeks?
- > Yes: 1653
- No: 10685
- What is the reason for not doing anything to find a job or not starting work?
- Continuing to education: 2014
- > Retired:2074
- Busy with Housework (cleaning, washing, laundry, cooking...): 4181

TUS 2014: Education Levels



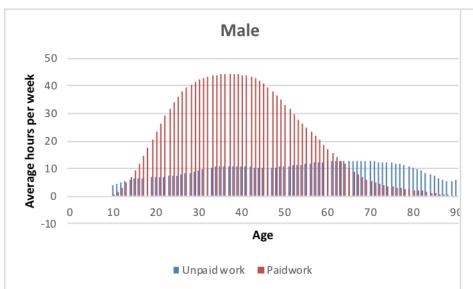
- %1,9 of men and %9.4 of women didn't completed any school
- %15 of men and %10 of women completed university education
- Less than %1 completed post graduate studies

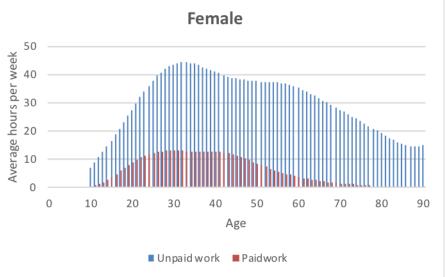
Methodology

- The main steps of the method:
 - 1) identifying time spent on HH production activities by age and gender
 - 2) finding appropriate wages to impute the value of time spent
 - 3) estimating consumption of HH labor
- Third-person criteria

General housework activities	Care activities
 Cleaning Laundry(includes sewing and clothing repair) Cooking(food and drink preparation) HH maintenance and repair Lawn and garden care HH management Petcare (not veterinary care) Travelling(related to care activities and purchasing goods and services) Purchasing goods and services 	 Childcare (HH) Adultcare (non HH) Adultcare (non HH) Volunteer care

Paid work & Housework

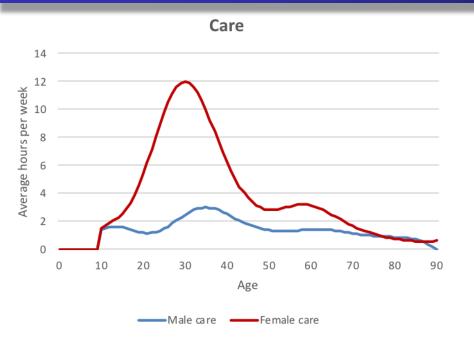




- At age 25 men spend 35 hours in labor market
- After age 51, men spend 12 hours in the hh
- Men spend 10 hours between ages 32 and 51 in the HH
- At age 40 men spend 44 hours in labor market

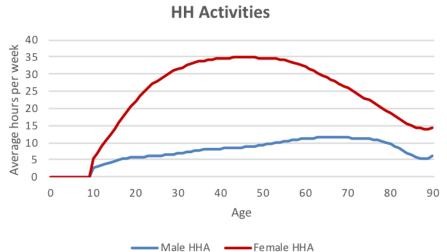
- By the time women are 18 years old:23 hours unpaid work
- Highest time use at home: ages between 30 and 36
- Throughout their lifetime, women employ less time in the market
- Between 25 and 45 years old,
 women work 12 hours in market

Household Production



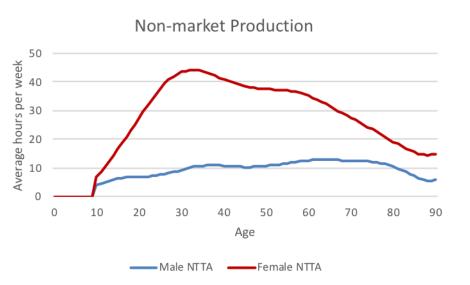


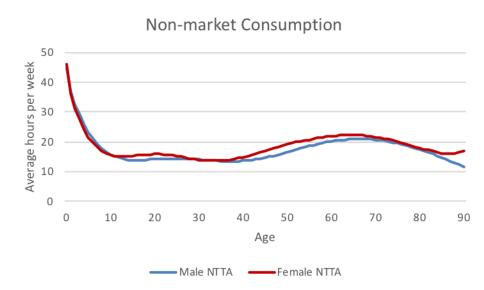
Women's care production peaks at age
 31: 12hours weekly



- Men contribute more to hh activities than childcare
- Men invest 10 hours in NTTA activities

Non-market LCD

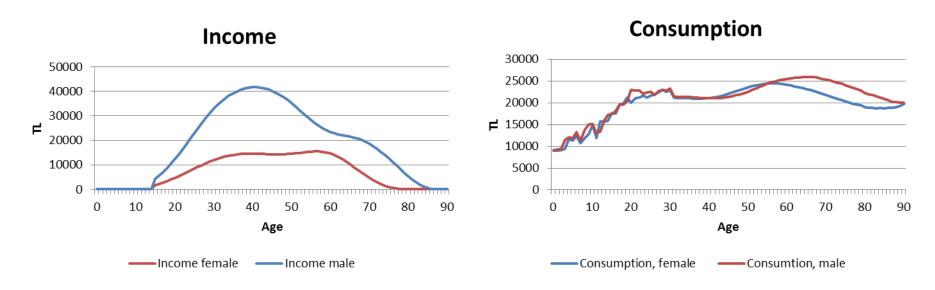




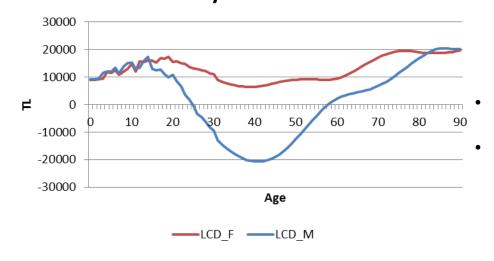
Non-market LCD Time Transfers



- Women have surplus at home between ages 16 to 80
- Men have no surplus



Lifecycle deficit

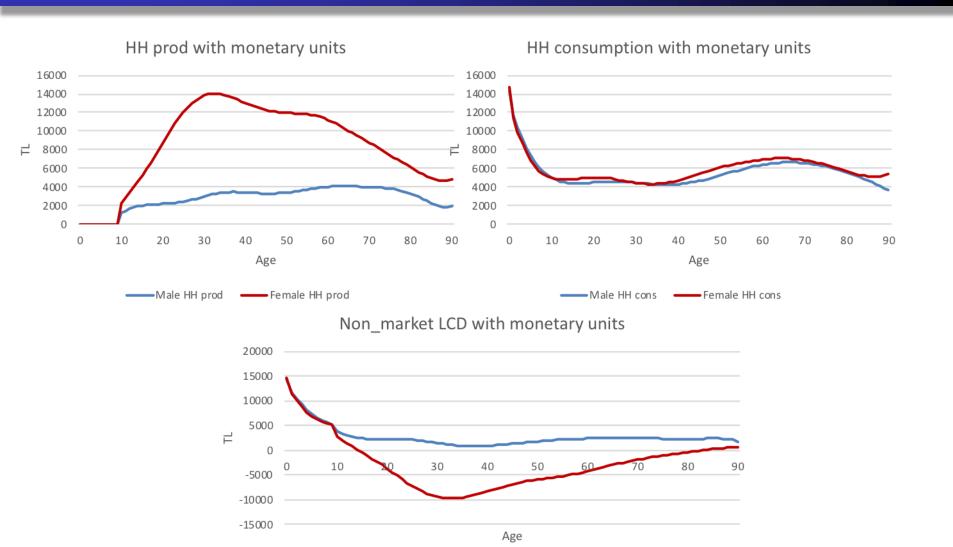


Men have surplus

between ages 25 to 57

Women have no surplus

NTTA with monetary values



Male

Female

Counting Women's Work Project



Women's Work Counted

Turkey

IN COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD, THERE IS GENDER SPECIALISATION BETWEEN MARKET WORK AND WORK IN THE HOUSEHOLD



76% of all market production in Turkey is performed by men and boys.

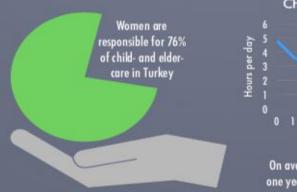


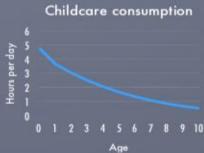
79% of all household production in Turkey is performed by women and girls.



This means that the average woman in Turkey spends 4 hours 41 minutes daily performing household chores and care work.

CARE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WOMEN IN PARTICULAR.





On average, an infant under the age of one year receives almost 5 hours of care from household members.

The demands placed on women's time by care responsibilities may reduce their ability to engage in education, market production, leisure or personal care

COUNTRIES TYPICALLY DO NOT ATTACH A VALUE TO HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION AND IT IS NOT INCLUDED IN OUR CONVENTIONAL MEASURES OF PRODUCTION

If the time spent in household production by women and men in Turkey is valued, it is equivalent to approximately 21% of the country's GDP



Early Childhood Care and Preschool Institutions, 2014

- Unpaid work is important for the economy
- How can government support HHs especially women so that they can join the labor force again?
- Investing ECCPI?

Age Group (Months)	Population	Number of students	Enrollment rate
0-35	3717426	8878	0.2
36-48	1240578	96145	7.8
48-60	1248411	402053	32.2
60-72	1290772	561297	43.5

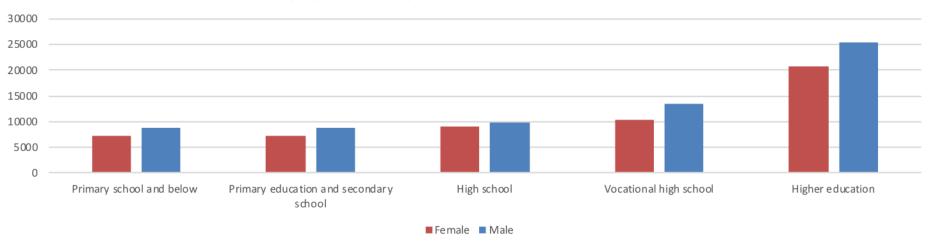
Public expenditure on ECCPI: % 0,18 of GDP (%1,36 , OECD average)

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Source: Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family and Social Policy

- Why families don't prefer ECCPI?
 - 1) quality of the public ECCPI
 - 2) cost

Yearly average gross earnings by sex and educational attainment (US\$)



Researchs suggest that investing in ECCPI will create more employment than cash transfers

Source: TURKSTAT, Structure of Earnings Survey

Policies and Future Work

- Time Transfer Accounts by education level
- Investment on Early Child Care Services or Cash Transfers?
- Supporting high educated women?
- Value of necessary public funding to cover the cost of activities in order to encourage more women to work in the market.
- Grandmother project to keep mothers in the labor market.

THANK YOU