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Mapping the Unpaid Care Economy in the Asia-Pacific Region

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Motivation

Is ageing Asia-Pacific facing a care crisis?

How to evaluate? Map the care economy.

Different dynamics for paid care and unpaid care

Focus here on unpaid care work





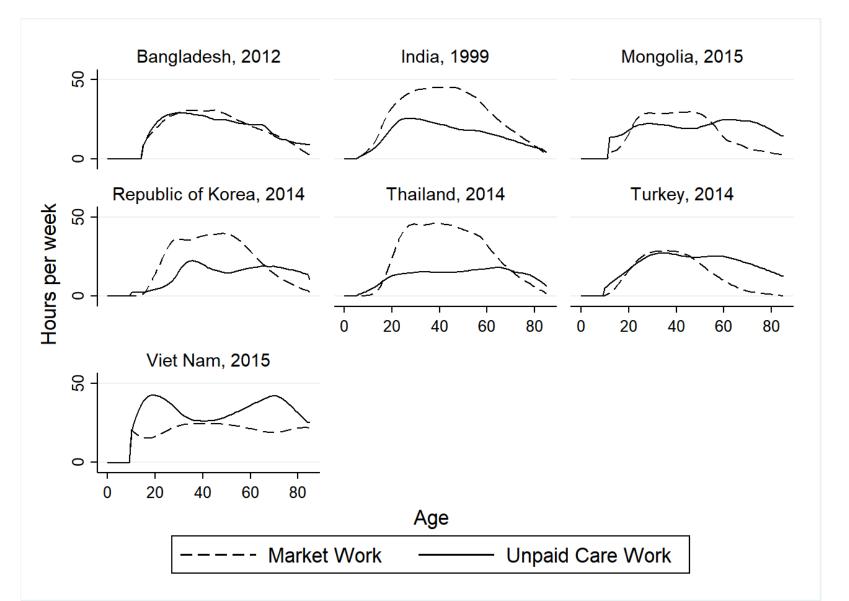
Unpaid care work and ageing

- We have many ideas about unpaid care work (UCW) and ageing populations, but what are the facts?
- What is UCW?
 - Direct care for persons and the community
 - Indirect care through housework and other household activities
- Measured using time use surveys

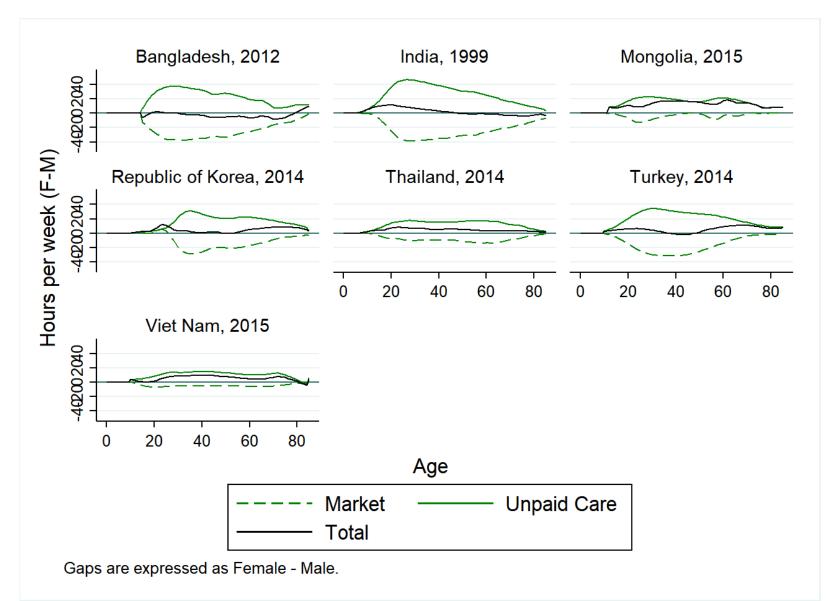




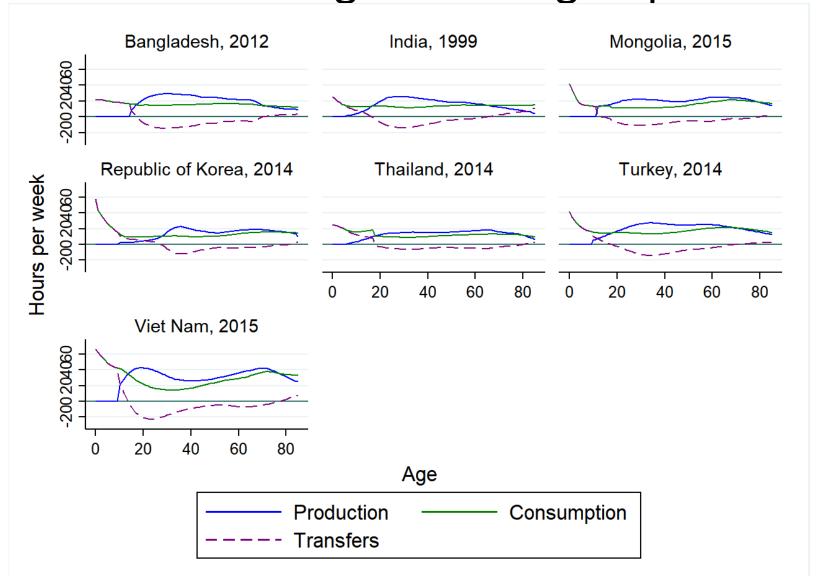
UCW is a large part of working lives



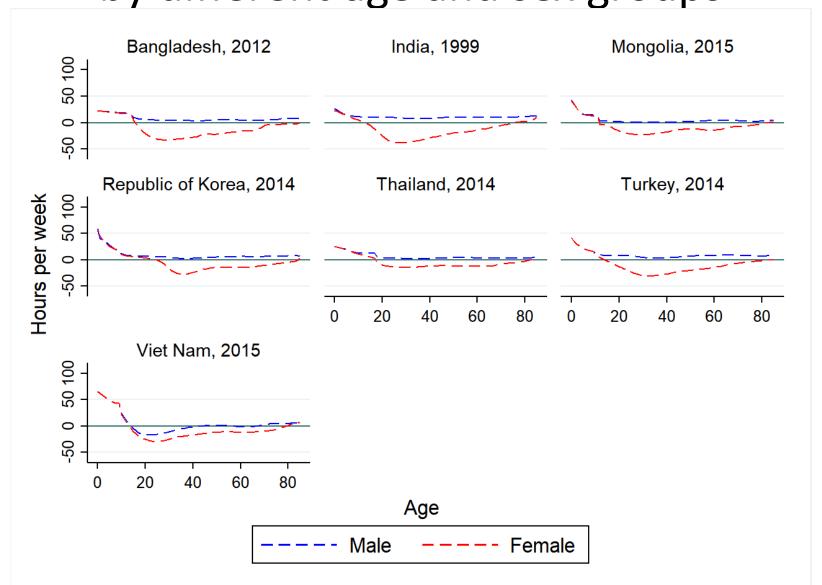
Women specialize in UCW



UCW produced and consumed by different age and sex groups



UCW transferred by different age and sex groups



Future of UCW in ageing populations

- UCW "snapshot" age profiles of production and consumption by age and sex, UCWP(a,s) and UCWC (a,s)
 - Can also focus on sub-types of UCW
- Weighted by UN population projections for each year, N(a,s,y), to create unpaid care work support ratios:

$$UCWSR_{y} = \frac{\sum_{a} \sum_{s} UCWP(a,s) N(a,s,y)}{\sum_{a} \sum_{s} UCWC(a,s) N(a,s,y)}$$



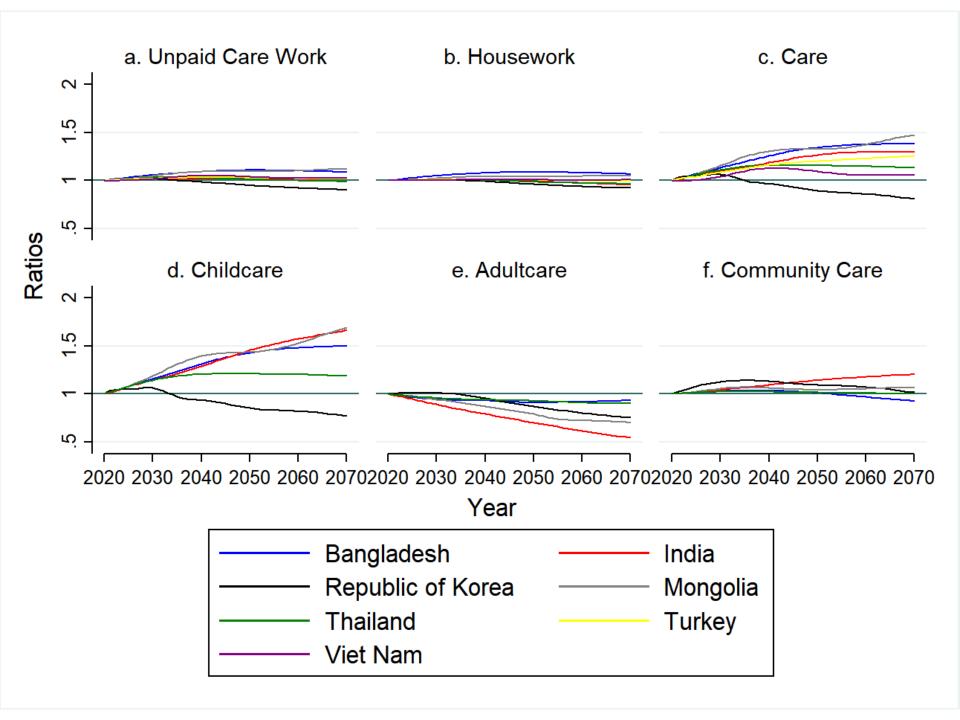


Future of UCW in ageing populations

- UCWSR is an indicator of how population change will impact unpaid care economy
 - Rising SR: easier to supply care over time
 - Falling SR: harder to supply care over time
- Caveats
 - Indicator only, UCW demand and supply must adjust
 - Does not imply that current UCW supply and demand are optimal







Conclusions

- Unpaid care work is
 - a large part of total work effort,
 - done mostly by women,
 - consumed at the greatest levels by children
- Impacts of population ageing
 - less childcare consumption, more eldercare consumption
 - negative impacts can be ameliorated by supporting eldercare providers, enhancing paid care options



