

STRUCTURE OF THE UNPAID AND PAID CARE SECTOR IN SENEGAL'S ECONOMY

An analysis based on the Social Account Matrix 2019

Care Economy Africa Project



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1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The analysis of care is intrinsic to demographic, social and economic changes. In recent decades, the overall mortality rate has declined in the world in general and in developing countries in particular. At the same time, fertility declined from 3.7 children per woman in 1980 to 2.4 children per woman in 2018. The evolution of these two demographic parameters leads to a change in the structure of the population, which has a significant share of the elderly in countries where fertility and mortality rates are low and a reverse situation occurs in countries where fertility rate is high. In these countries, the population of children, youth and young adults is very large. Therefore, the economic and social challenges are not the same in these two groups of countries: While developed (low fertility) countries face an aging dilemma, developing countries must manage development in a context of youth of the population. In both situations (ageing and youth of the population), a daunting problem arises, in particular that of the management of care for youth and old age.

Care refers to all activities aimed at meeting the physical and psychological needs of dependent persons, such as the sick or disabled, the elderly and children (Daily and Levis, 2000; Elson, 2005; Razavi 2007). Direct care and indirect care are distinguished. "Direct care" is care that is accompanied by emotional involvement and direct interaction between caregivers and recipients (Folbre (2007)). As an example, we can cite activities such as feeding, dressing, bathing... to dependent or sick people. "Indirect care" refers to care activities that do not involve direct interactions with care recipients. In this category of care, household tasks, supervision and support activities for dependent persons are particularly classified.

Care activities are market-based and non-market-based, and their coverage varies according to the type of social protection scheme prevailing in the countries. Like social protection systems, Razavi (2007) conceptualizes this support of care for people, especially children, seniors and people with disabilities by defining a care diamond that identifies four key players in this management. These are the state, the family, the market and the community. Razavi thus underlines the importance of the role of the State in taking charge of care because in addition to being an actor, the State has a real decision-making power on the burden of other actors with regard to care. A failure of the State in this support leads to an increase in what other actors take over markets, families and communities (Jenson and Saint-Martin 2003, in Razavi 2007).

However, the assumption of care has long been ignored in policies because of the historical absence of family and women in economic analysis. The economic and social policies implemented are "gender blind" (Elson, 1995; Seguino, 2019). The first attempts are those of Becker with the theory of rational choice which explains the non-involvement of the woman in the work market as a result of her choice between work and leisure. Care work, in particular unpaid domestic care, is thus not considered in the analysis of economic policies based on the conclusions of macro and micro analyses to define themselves.

To overcome the limitations of gender consideration in general and care work in particular in economic and social analysis, a number of interdisciplinary works are conducted, in particular, by feminist economists to better measure the effective economic contribution of men and women to the economy as well as the effects of public policies on the assumption of care and the participation of women in the economy.

To this end, the CARE ECONOMY AFRICA project was initiated to improve the quality of care, reduce, reward and redistribute the important unpaid care work of women within households, families and communities in Africa. In its pilot phase, two countries are concerned, on behalf of Africa: Kenya and Senegal. However, the Care Economy Africa Project is part of an inclusive project that replicates the same initiative in other countries including Canada, Italy, Colombia, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka.

Countries were chosen because of their differences from each other in terms of economic development and social and economic structures, their political orientations, their political and institutional approaches to care and their gender relations, for useful comparisons.

The project includes working groups to

- (i) Map, measure and compare the care savings of eight (08) countries;
- ii) Develop gender-sensitive macroeconomic models that take care into account;
- iii) Translate research knowledge into policy tools.

This working paper focuses on the development of gender-sensitive models and more specifically, the construction of a gender-sensitive social accounting matrix. In the developments that will follow, we will respectively present a brief review of the literature related to work on care, then present the different stages of construction of the social accounting matrix of Senegal that integrates the care sector and finally, perform a descriptive analysis of the preliminary results of the matrix.

II. SHORT REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The problem of domestic care work and its role in social reproduction has long been ignored in economic analyses. The first attempts emerged with the work of Becker (1965) and Greaud (1977) who were the first to integrate the notion of work at home in the context of the analysis of the individual choice of time allocation. However, their work has been criticized by feminist economists including Becker's work on the traditional division of work between men and women that would result from the individual choice. This theory, according to feminist economists, minimizes the role of more or less subtle forms of gender discrimination in the work market [Ferber and Nelson, 1993, 6-7]. Indeed, the specialization of women to take care of domestic work and care does not result from a choice, but is a social construct that limits the ability of women to integrate into the work market. Domestic work and care carried out within the household by members of the household, having no tangible monetary value, is considered not to be work within the meaning of the national accounts.

The 1982 International Conference of Work Statisticians defines the economically active population as the population comprising "all persons (...) who provide the work supply for the production of economic goods and services as considered in the United Nations System of National Accounts" (Charmes, 2019). However, this definition only takes into account paid domestic work. Unpaid domestic work, mostly carried out by women within the household, is ignored in the calculation of wealth produced within a country. However, unpaid domestic work has a crucial added value: it ensures the role of social reproduction. It is the invisible hand that sustains the productive machine of capitalism. Its inclusion in economic analysis implies its translation into monetary value, which is commonly referred to as the valuation of unpaid domestic work.

Thus, an abundant literature has emerged on the issue of the allocation of time between paid and unpaid activities, particularly in the context of the analysis of gender inequalities in the work market. Other studies have focused on the implications of time allocation on general well-being but also on the consequences of taking care into account on the economy.

Work on the valorization of unpaid domestic work emerged with the work of Margareth Reid who in his book «Economics of household production» (1934) devised a method of valorization of domestic work. Numerous empirical studies have followed with the development of time use surveys to analyze the actual economic contribution of women to the economy. Thus, the work of Donehower (2018) on «measuring the gendered economy» has developed an analytical framework complementary to the national accounts of transfers to take into account the invisible work of women. Using the methodology of the National Time Transfer Accounts, it highlights how the production, consumption and transfer of unpaid domestic work time varies by sex and age over the entire life cycle. The results, which covered about 60 countries of the National Transfers Accounts (NTTA) project, showed a certain duality by gender of the specialization of work. Women spend more time on unpaid domestic work than men. The opposite trend is observed in the paid work market.

Sambt et al (2015), in their work on incorporating household output into Slovenia's National Transfer Accounts, found that women spent more of their time on unpaid work than men and their total output (Paid more unpaid) is higher than that of men. They work one hour less on the paid work market than men, but do more than two hours of unpaid domestic work than men.

Dramani et al (2016) in their work on estimating unpaid domestic work in Senegal find, using the NTTA methodology, show that women devote 7 hours of their time to unpaid domestic work while men devote only 30 minutes per day. Moreover, they find that the monetary value of unpaid domestic work represents 30% of Gdp in 2011.

Dos Santos (2012) conducted research on «The role of women according to IWRM Eye on the third principle of Dublin in Africa south of the Sahara». Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) aims to potentially optimize social and economic well-being in a fair way between the different groups that make up each society. This study shows that women in the landlocked region of L'androy in southern Madagascar report that they travel up to 15 km each day to draw two buckets of water of 25 liters (GRET, 2005). In some mountainous areas of East Africa, for example, women spend up to 27% of their calorific intake on water alone (Lewis et al., 1994).

Zan (2009) conducts a descriptive analysis of gender statistics in Burkina Faso to understand the contribution of women in various sectors of activity. Thus, based on data from the General Census of Population and Housing in 1985, 1996 and 2006, the author highlights the evolution of women's participation in economic activity. In this context, the activity rate of women fell from 64% to 62% between 1996 and 2006, while over that period the activity level of men increased by 10 percentage points (from 76% to 86%). One of the key results is the relatively large proportion of women who work as "service personnel and salespeople" and in "agriculture, livestock and fishing". The other aspect that remains is the fact that women are less present than men as employers, employees or self-employed. In particular, statistics show that they are either in caregiver work (42%) or their activity is not listed (41.4%). This study shows the gender disparities in the work market in Burkina, but focuses mainly on paid work. Thus, the limit of this approach remains linked to the fact that the role of women can be undervalued since the study does not integrate domestic work according to gender.

In a study in Kenya, Muriithi et al. (2017) investigated the age and gender profile before proceeding with the hourly wage valuation. The valuation of unpaid work is carried out by taking the activities carried out by men and women at the level of households, fields and family businesses. The authors apply the criterion of possibility of delegation or third party as suggested by Donehower (2014) in particular for activities carried out in the household. Overall, the results of gender profiles of unpaid work vary with age. By gender, 51% of unpaid domestic activities are performed by women. Thus, up to 30 years, there are more men than women who participate in unpaid domestic activities. While over 30, women spend more hours on unpaid work than men. With regard to the income profile imputed to domestic activities, the results show that between 5 and 13 years the income for boys is higher than that of girls. Similarly, between the ages of 39 and 78, the wage income attributed to men's domestic activities is higher than the wage income attributable to women. A fundamental result of this study is the fact that women have a higher wage income attributable to their unpaid domestic activities than men for the age groups 13 to 38.

Yougbare Souleyman et al. in their work «Jardin hors-sol en sac», advances the following objectives: to secure agricultural production, fight poverty, improve the environment and develop related activities. The methodology is a descriptive approach that gives the following results which consist in making it possible to gain more space by tightening the space between the plants, reducing the arduousness of work and the maintenance of vegetable gardens, relaxing the period of cultivation, limit insect attacks, protect the environment and improve food security through sustainable and environmentally friendly production. These are practices that promote family farming and help especially urban families to be more independent.

The different empirical works agree on three results which can be described as characteristic facts according to Herrera and Torelli:

- Women work more than men in almost all regions;
- The division of work between men and women is very different. Women perform almost all domestic tasks, while men specialize in income-generating activities (ILAH I 2000);
- The degree of absolute specialization is low. Fafchamps and Quisumbing (2003) show, in the case of Pakistan, that less than 2% of individuals do all the domestic work in their household and less than 8% do not work at all.

Microeconomic studies have investigated the implications of time allocation on the well-being of individuals. For example, Greg Seymour and Maria S. Floro (2021) analyze how identity affects the trade-off women make between housework and care time and their subjective well-being in rural Bangladesh. They find that hours spent doing housework are associated with lower levels of subjective well-being among women who have egalitarian notions of gender roles, while the opposite is observed for women who have a patriarchal conception of gender roles.

Naomi Friedman-Sokuler and Claudia Senik (2023): How the activities that individuals engage in during a day affect their satisfaction with life in France and the United States of America. The variety of uses of time changes the feelings of satisfaction in life and the feelings of well-being during the moments when one engages in a particular activity, are more than specific to a single country.

Macroeconomic studies on the inclusion of care and domestic work in economic analyses have looked at the effects of investment in the care sector on the participation of men and women in the work market and on the economy of generally speaking. Braunstein et al (2019) analyzed the link between social reproduction, gender equality and economic growth in 156 countries using panel data from 1991 – 2015. Their models and estimates illustrate how care and social reproduction can have positive macroeconomic consequences for a country's development and growth, regardless of the effects of economic growth on women's participation in work.

III. METHOD FOR INTEGRATING UNPAID CARE INTO THE SAM

Unpaid care labour is labour done without compensation that provides well-being, health and maintenance to other members of a household or local community. So it's an activity that can:

- i) be in the field of SNA production (such as unpaid internship in the health sector, or volunteering in education), or
- ii) belong to the general production boundary but outside the SNA production boundary (such as unpaid household labour).

Conventional SAM consider the first type of unpaid care activity because it is already systematically integrated into the SNA. This is not the case for the second type of activity which is also called «non-SNA production activity» (see the 19th ICLS Resolution 1, ICATUS 2016 and ILO 2019). This second category of unpaid care is completely hidden by the SNA and therefore by the SAM.

Thus, the integration of unpaid care work not taken into account by the SNA requires the implementation of an ad hoc methodology. This methodology consists first of quantifying unpaid care not taken into account by the SNA, and secondly of adding it to the classical SAM through the insertion of new rows and columns.

1. Definition and outline of unpaid care

Unpaid labour not covered by the SNA is essentially reduced to unpaid care labour in the domestic sphere. According to ILO (2019), unpaid care labour is labour performed without remuneration and intended to provide services for the household's own final use. Unpaid care labour also includes volunteer labour for households other than the volunteer's family, and unpaid trainee labour. Excluded from the scope of unpaid care labour are productive activities defined as the production of goods for the household's own final use (for example, making goods for own use, collecting wood or water, subsistence farming) or as employment for profit (such as the activities of people who labour without wage or salary in a family business).

Using the ICATUS classification, unpaid care labour groups activities classified in Major Divisions 1- Unpaid domestic services for household and family members and 2- Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, and in Division 51- Unpaid direct volunteering for other households but excluded from Group 515- Unpaid volunteer help in enterprises owned by other households. In addition, other activities of the ICATUS Divisions ranging from 52 to 59, which are carried out in care sectors, are also part of the unpaid care labour.

In this report, unpaid care labour includes unpaid domestic and caregiving services for the household or family (Major Division 1 and 2 of ICATUS) and voluntary service for other households (Division 51 without Group 515). This restriction of the scope of unpaid care labour is justified by the fact that, in this report, we focus on unpaid care not integrated into the SNA. Thus, we excluded from the classical definition of unpaid care, all activities of unpaid care that fall within the field of production of the SNA including Divisions 52 to 59 of ICATUS. In the remainder of this report, unless otherwise stated, we will refer to unpaid care labour not accounted for in the SNA as "unpaid care labour" or simply "unpaid care."

2. Method of integration of the unpaid care labour in SAM

Unpaid care (meaning not considered by the SNA) is non-existent in the SAM because it is outside the scope of SNA production. The method of integrating unpaid care into an SAM consists of two essential steps: (i) quantifying (or valuing) unpaid care and (ii) inserting their value into the SAM.

a. Quantification of unpaid care

Unpaid caregivers do not earn income from their labour. However, there is remuneration for the activity because it can be exercised by a third party in exchange for remuneration. The combination of a Time Use Survey and a Labour Survey will help to quantify in monetary terms what unpaid care labour would cost or provide.

A Time Use Survey is a household survey that arithmetically assesses how individuals allocate their time to different activities over a given period (usually 24 hours or a week). It collects data on how people use their time. The activities recorded in the Time Use surveys generally come from the ICATUS and represent the whole range of activities that a person can devote time to during a day. Thus, from a Time Use survey, we can estimate the average time spent by an individual on different unpaid activities, and therefore unpaid care activities.

Labour surveys provide labour market data, including sectors of activity, socio-professional categories, hours of labour, income from labour, etc. These surveys are therefore used to determine the rate of wage per unit of time for any labour market activity.

To quantify the monetary value of unpaid care labour, the first level of calculation consists in determining, from a Time Use survey, the average time spent by an individual in unpaid care activity. Let t_j be the number of hours laboured spent in an unpaid care activity j one day, and let N_j be the total number of individuals who performed this activity j .

At the second level, we use the Labour survey to identify, for each unpaid care activity in the Time Use database, one or more paid jobs in the Labour survey that correspond to it. For each of these jobs identified in the labour market, we calculate the average hourly wage rate r_j^m that we impute as remuneration for the equivalent unpaid activity of the Time Use database. In other words, we allocate the remuneration observed in the labour market to unpaid care activity j . This imputation is based on the principle that, if the unpaid care service j was traded on the labour market, then it would cost r_j^m monetary unit per hour.

The quantification of the annual monetary value of the unpaid care activity j is given by the following formula:

$$v_j = t_j \times N_j \times r_j^m \times 365$$

The aggregate value V of all unpaid care activities is obtained as follows:

$$V = \sum_j v_j.$$

This aggregate value represents the total income from unpaid care labour if paid. This valuation of unpaid care is based on the specialized substitute method. The specialized substitute method is chosen because of its many advantages over other approaches (see box below).

Box: Approaches to valuing unpaid care labour

The valuation of unpaid care labour consists in quantifying in monetary terms the production related to this labour. And to do this, we most often use the methodology of the cost of «time inputs». This methodology involves applying an hourly wage rate to the hourly volume spent on unpaid care activities performed by household members. The choice of the wage rate to be used has been the subject of several methodological developments of which three approaches can be retained mainly.

1. Opportunity Cost Approach

It consists in valuing the time devoted to domestic labour at the opportunity cost, the hourly wage rate of the person concerned in the labour market according to his qualification. It assumes that the person suffers a “shortfall” due to hours spent doing unpaid labour. However, this approach is strongly criticized because it attributes different production values to the same product. For example, the production of the same meal made at home will be valued at a higher price for a person with a higher wage on the labour market than for another person with a lower wage. The approach also complicates the valuation of the tasks performed by retirees who, by definition, have a zero-opportunity cost.

2. Generalized Substitute Approach

It aims to value production by the hourly wage rate of a domestic labourer performing all the domestic tasks that households do themselves. The method can be defined as what the household would have to pay if it wanted to have another person do the labour. The main disadvantage of this approach is that it does not lend itself to the evaluation of all types of unpaid activities. Is it reasonable, for example, to evaluate volunteer activities based on the salary of a domestic labourer? It does not seem to make much sense to evaluate all activities not remunerated by this method alone. It seems more logical to use the generalized substitute method only for labour that falls within the scope of activity of such a substitute. As reported by Schmid et al.¹, this approach lends itself above all to the valorisation of houselabour.

3. Specialized Substitute Approach

Domestic production is valued by choosing as substitutes the hourly wage rates of a group of skilled labourers (cooks, gardeners, plumber, mechanic, driver, etc.) performing household tasks in the home that correspond to their qualification in the labour market. It is therefore different from the generalized substitute approach on the fact that each domestic task is valued by the market wage rate of a specialist in the field. For example, the activity of “cooking” will be assessed on the basis of a cook’s salary, “educating children” on the basis of a babysitter’s salary, and manual labour on the basis of the salary of various professionals (painter, electrician, etc.).

The specialized substitute method offers the possibility of disaggregating the value of unpaid labour by sectors of activity. It allows comparisons to be made with the national accounts, which uses the same valuation bases. It also makes it possible to harmonize the duration of disaggregated domestic labour with the nomenclature of economic activities which serves as the basis for national accounts. Because of these various advantages, the specialized substitute method is generally considered the most attractive from a macroeconomic point of view.²

¹ Schmid, Sousa-Poza, Widmer, (2002). «Monetary evaluation of unpaid work». OFS, Neuchâtel

² Becker, A. (1995), «Statistische Methoden zur globalen Erfassung und Bewertung der Haushaltsproduktion. Eine Evaluierung input- und outputorientierter Ansätze», Marburg

b. Adding Unpaid Care to SAM

In general, the SAM trace the economic circuit, and highlight economic flows such as production, consumption, remuneration, savings, etc. in monetary terms. Unpaid care labour non-SNA production is not available in the SAM. The inclusion of this type of care in the SAM will be done by inserting new rows and columns.

Since unpaid care is exclusively domestic services, its insertion in a SAM is done in the accounts of ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS, LABOUR and HOUSEHOLD. Thus, the new rows and columns with the name «UNPAID» are added to the ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS, LABOUR and HOUSEHOLD. The data already present in these accounts will be referred to as “PAID”, since they are within the scope of SNA production. Figures 1 and 2 show how the exercise is performed respectively on the columns and on the columns and rows of the SAM.

Figure 1: Example of column transformation to add unpaid care

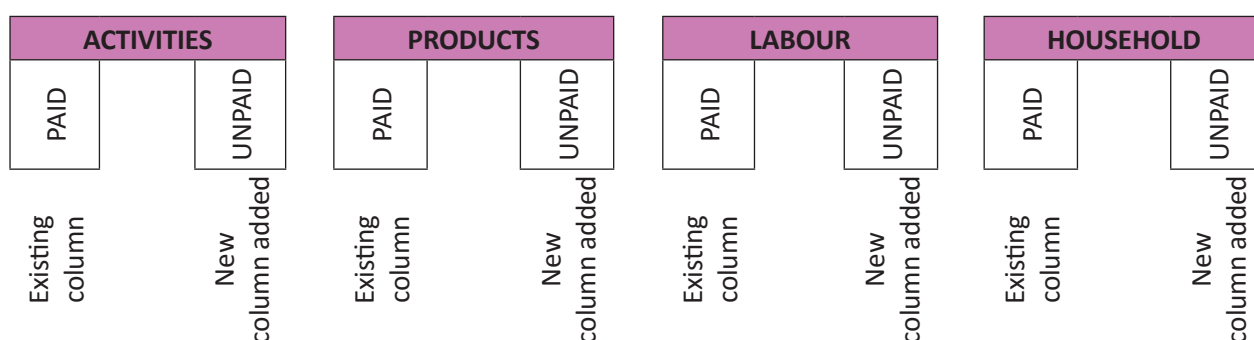


Figure 2: Example of transforming of rows and columns to add unpaid care

		ACTIVITIES		PRODUCTS		LABOUR		HOUSEHOLD			
		paid	unpaid	paid	unpaid	paid	unpaid	paid	unpaid		
ACTIVITIES	paid	Domestic sales									
	unpaid										
PRODUCTS	paid	Intermediate consumption								Final consumption of households	
	unpaid										
LABOUR	paid	Labour Factor Compensation									
	unpaid										
HOUSEHOLD	paid	Household income		Transfers between households							
	unpaid										

A processing done upstream of these accounts makes it possible to distinguish their «Care» or «Non Care» nature for ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS and LABOUR, and the «Dependent household» or «Non-dependent household» for the HOUSEHOLD account.

The elements of the accounts of ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS and LABOUR that fall within the health, education, social labour and domestic services sector are qualified as «Care» because they belong to the field of paid care. All other sectors are Non care. As regards the HOUSEHOLD account, it is broken down into Dependent households and Non-dependent households according to the ratio $\frac{nb\ of\ children + nb\ of\ elderly}{household\ size}$ is greater than or equal to 60%, or not (for more details, see Chapter on ...).

The pooling of this structure with unpaid care labour allows to achieve the SAM presented in the figure below.

Figure 3: SAM Mapping Including Unpaid Care

			ACTIVITIES				PRODUCTS				LABOUR				HOUSEHOLD			
			Care		Non care		Care		Non care		Care		Non care		Dependent		Non-Dependent	
			Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
ACTIVITIES	Care	paid	Domestic sales															
		unpaid																
	Non-Care	paid																
		unpaid																
PRODUCTS	Care	paid	Intermediate consumption												Final consumption of households			
		unpaid																
	Non-Care	paid																
		unpaid																
LABOUR	Care	paid	Labour Factor Compensation															
		unpaid																
	Non-Care	paid																
		unpaid																
HOUSEHOLD	Dependant	paid					Household income				Household transfers							
		unpaid																
	Non-Dependant	paid																
		unpaid																

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX (SAM) OF SENEGAL INTEGRATING THE CARE AND DOMESTIC LABOUR SECTOR

The SAM, which constitutes an accounting framework for data on a country's entire economy, retraces all the flows of funds from one paid actor to another. This definition shows one of the limitations of the standard SAM, namely that it does not take into account the labour, activities and goods and services, particularly care services, of unpaid labourers. This is due to their absence from the country's System of National Accounts (SNA). Faced with this constraint, we updated the SAM to include the valuation of unpaid care labour, activities and goods and services. An analysis of this revised SAM will highlight the importance of unpaid care in the daily lives of people in Senegal.

Analysis of the UNPAID/CARE matrix

The production of care and non-care goods, which corresponds to the valuation of the labour factor for unpaid activities, amounts to 4641 billion CFA francs. Relative to GDP, this amount represents 30.4% of this indicator. The monetary value of labour for unpaid care activities alone is estimated at 3609 billion, or 77.76% of this remuneration and 23.6% of GDP.

In terms of consumption, dependent households spend 1094 billion CFA francs on care goods, or 7.2% of GDP, and 314 billion CFA francs on non-care goods. Non-dependent households spend 2515 billion CFA francs on care goods, or 16.5% of GDP, and 718 billion on non-care goods. In other words, 69.7% of care goods produced are consumed by non-dependent households. Almost the same structure (69.6%) is observed for non-care goods.

The total amount of intra-household care transfers is estimated at 3,247 billion CFA francs, corresponding to 21.3% of GDP. It is important to specify that the transfers of care considered here are made within the household. Therefore, transfers will only be made between households of the same nature. Thus, the proportion of transfers within dependent households amounts to 998 billion (6.5% of GDP) and that within non-dependent households to 2249 billion (14.7% of GDP). In addition, the difference in totals between production (4,641 billion) and transfers (3,247 billion) is explained by the fact that self-consumption is not taken into account.

Table: UNPAID/CARE matrix of Senegal

		Act_Care	Act_NonCare	Goods_Care	Goods_NonCare	W_Care	W_NonCare	CAPITAL	Households		TOTAL
									Hholds_Dpt	Hholds_NonDpt	
Activities	Act_Care			3 609							3 609
Activities	Act_NonCare				1 032						1 032
Goods	Goods_Care								1 094	2 515	3 609
Goods	Goods_NonCare								314	718	1 032
Work	W_Care	3 609	-								3 609
Work	W_NonCare	-	1 032								1 032
CAPITAL											-
Households	Hholds_Dpt					1 094	314		998		2 405
Households	Hholds_NonDpt					2 515	718			2 249	5 482
TIOTAL		3 609	1 032	3 609	1 032	3 609	1 032	-	2 405	5 482	

Source: CREG, 2024.

The «production activities» sector

The analysis of this sector of activities in relation to the labour factor can be carried out from various angles. However, for the purposes of this study, the analysis will be carried out in three stages. Firstly, we will analyse the share of unpaid but valued labour in total labour remuneration; secondly, we will analyse the sub-matrix linking activities directly to the production factor «labour»; and finally, we will analyse the weight of valued unpaid labour in the country's production.

- PAID» and «UNPAID» labour on the total remuneration of labour

The table below shows the share of paid and unpaid labour in the remuneration of the production factor «labour» in Senegal. With total remuneration of labour amounting to **8,296 billion CFA francs**, it can be seen that, after valuation, unpaid labour, at nearly **4,641 billion CFA francs**, represents 56% of the remuneration of the factor labour in the country; while paid labour, at **3,656 billion CFA francs**, corresponds to 44% of total remuneration of labour. This analysis therefore shows that unpaid labour predominates in the remuneration of total labour in Senegal. This attests to the importance of unpaid labour in the «labour» factor of production in Senegal.

Table: Weight of paid and unpaid labour in total labour remuneration

	Labour account	
	Value (in billions of CFA FRANCS)	Percentage
Paid labour	3 656	44,1%
Unpaid labour	4 641	55,9%
Total remuneration of the labour factor	8 296	100%

Source: CREG, 2024.

- PAID» and «UNPAID» labour in the sub-matrix crossing the activity sector with the labour factor

An analysis of the table below shows that:

- For the remuneration of labour carried out in CARE activities, which amounts to **4 571 billion CFA francs**, unpaid labour which has been the subject of a valuation reaches an amount of **3 609 billion CFA francs**, i.e. 79% of the remuneration of labour in care activities; whereas paid labour, with **963 billion CFA francs**, represents only 21% of this remuneration.
- With regard to remuneration for labour carried out in non-CARE activities, which amounted to **3,725 billion CFA francs**, paid labour took priority with **2,693 billion CFA francs**, i.e. 72% of this remuneration. As for unpaid labour, with **1,032 billion CFA francs**, it accounts for only 28% of this remuneration.

Table: Sub-matrix of the activity sector cross-tabulated by labour factor

			Activities			
			Act_Care		Act_NonCare	
			Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
Work	W_Care	Paid	669		233	
Work	W_Care	Unpaid		3 609		
Work	W_Noncare	Paid	293		2 460	
Work	W_Noncare	Unpaid				1 032
Remune ration for work on activitie s by nature				4 571		3 725
Total remune ration for work on activities						8 296

Source: CREG, 2024.

- Out of a total remuneration of labour for all CARE and Non CARE activities of **8,296 billion CFA francs**, it is observed that unpaid labour for all activities, which is **4,641 billion CFA francs**, represents 56% of this total remuneration of labour for the activities, and even that unpaid labour for care activities alone, which is **3,609 billion CFA francs**, represents almost 43% of the total remuneration of labour for the activities sector.

Ultimately, the analysis leads to the conclusion that unpaid labour, particularly unpaid labour in care activities, takes up a vital and predominant place in the labour provided by the productive activity sectors in Senegal.

- "PAID" and "UNPAID" labour on the production of CARE and Non-Care activities

The table below shows the contributions of paid labour and unpaid labour to total production in Senegal, taking into account the nature of the production activity (CARE or Non-CARE). The analysis shows that:

- With regard to the production of CARE activities, which total **5,047 billion CFA francs**, unpaid labour, after valuation, represents, with a value of **3,609 billion CFA francs**, 71.5% of the total production of CARE activities, compared with only 19% for paid labour, which is **963 billion CFA francs**.
- Concerning the production of non-CARE activities, which amounted to **23,929 billion CFA francs**, it has been observed that unpaid labour represents a rather negligible share. With a value of **1,032 billion CFA francs**, unpaid labour represents only 4% of the output of Non-CARE activities, compared with 11% for paid labour, valued at **2,693 billion CFA francs**. The output of these Non-CARE activities is mainly dominated by capital, which is remunerated to the tune of **9 765 billion CFA francs**.

Table: Weight of paid and unpaid labour in the production of CARE and Non-CARE activities

	"CARE" activity		Non CARE activity	
	Value (in billions of CFA FRANCS)	Percentage	Value (in billions of CFA FRANCS)	Percentage
Paid Labour	963	19,1%	2 693	11,3%
Unpaid labour	3 609	71,5%	1 032	4,3%
Production	5 047	-	23 929	-

Source: CREG, 2024.

Overall, the main finding is that the production of care activities in Senegal is mainly and largely the result of unpaid labour, which accounts for almost 71.5% of the production of «CARE» activities, compared with 19% for paid labour. Care activities in Senegal are therefore mostly carried out without financial compensation.

- Weight of "PAID" and "UNPAID" labour on total activity production

Taking into account the total production of the activities (CARE and Non-CARE), it can be seen that the labour factor (paid labour + valued unpaid labour), in relation to all the production from both CARE and Non-CARE production activities, represents a relatively small share with 28.6% of production. However, it should be pointed out that unpaid labour, although representing only 16% of this production, is still more important than paid labour, which represents 12.6% of this same production.

Table: Weight of paid and unpaid labour in total production of activities

	Production
Paid Labour	12,6%
Unpaid labour	16%
Labour factor (Paid + Unpaid)	28,6%

Source: CREG, 2024.

The Goods and Services Sector

The «goods and services» sector of the SAM of Senegal linked to the account of the activities of production makes it possible to highlight from the angle of the expenses, the domestic sales. To this end, the analysis of the sub-matrix linking goods and services to the account of production activities will aim to show overall the weight of domestic sales of unpaid activities on total domestic sales of activities; but also the share of domestic sales of unpaid activities on domestic sales taking into account the nature of the goods (CARE or Non CARE).

- **Domestic sales of «PAID» and «UNPAID» activities in the sub-matrix crossing the goods and services sector on the account of productive activities**

The analysis of this table below provides various results:

- With regard to domestic sales of CARE activities **amounting to 5,051 billion CFA francs**, it is observed that in this amount, domestic sales of CARE goods of unpaid activities whose valuation gave an amount of CFA FRANCS 3,609 billion, represent nearly 71% while domestic sales of CARE goods from paid activities represent only 29% of these total sales of CARE goods, with a sum of **1,442 billion CFA francs**.
- Concerning the domestic sales of activities in Non-CARE which is **23 926 Billion CFA francs**, they are almost entirely to credit domestic sales of paid activities which, with a value of **22 894 Billion CFA francs**, represent almost 96% of domestic sales in non-CARE goods. Domestic sales of non-CARE goods from unpaid activities are therefore rather negligible with only **1,032 billion CFA francs**, or 4% of these domestic sales.

Table: Goods and services sector sub-matrix cross-tabulated for productive activities

		Goods			
		Goods_Care		Goods_NonCare	
		Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
Act_Care	Paid	1 438		0	
Act_Care	Unpaid		3 609		
Act_Noncare	Paid	4		22 894	
Act_Noncare	Unpaid				1 032
Domestic sales of activities by type of good		5 051		23 926	
Total domestic sales of activities		28 977			

Source: CREG, 2024.

In short, with a total value of 4,641 billion CFA francs, domestic sales of unpaid activities in goods of all kinds represent a small share of total domestic sales with only 16%. In addition, domestic sales of unpaid activities in care goods represent, with an amount of 3,609 billion CFA francs, only 12% of total domestic sales. This shows that domestic sales of goods and services in Senegal are generally made by paid activities.

Structure vs. Expenditure Analysis

- Household labour income

Household labour income is defined as the monetary consideration following the provision of a labour service. As part of this labour, this monetary compensation was valued when the labour service in question was not remunerated.

Table: Household labour income

		Labour			
		W_Care		W_NonCare	
		Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
Hholds_Dpt	Paid	226		842	
Hholds_Dpt	Unpaid		1 094		314
Hholds_NoDpt	Paid	666		1 979	
Hholds_NoDpt	Unpaid		2 515		718

Source: CREG, 2024

The income of «care labour» of dependent households, is 226 billion CFA francs and that of «labour without care» is 842 billion CFA francs. In total, the income from *paid labour* according to the national accounts is 1068 billion CFA francs in these households.

On the other hand, the income of «unpaid care labour» is 1,094 billion CFA francs, which is 5 times more than the value of the actual remuneration of care labour. Regarding the income of «unpaid labour outside the care sector» received by dependent households, it is estimated at 314 billion CFA francs, which is 3 times less than the income of «paid labour outside the care sector». In total, the monetary value of income from “unpaid labour outside the **System of National Accounts (SNA)** is 1,408 CFA francs.

Thus, the labour income of dependent households is 2,475 billion CFA francs, of which 44% comes from “unpaid care labour” and 13% from “unpaid labour excluding care labour”, 34% from “paid labour excluding care” and the rest of “paid labour in the care sector” (09%). Overall, paid labour income represents, in total, 43% of the total estimated income for dependent households, compared to 47% for income from unpaid labour outside the SCN. Furthermore, the weight of income from unpaid care labour in the overall income of dependent households is 17%, or 6,619 billion CFA francs. In non-dependent households, that is to say households which have a proportion of dependents in relation to the size of the household less than 60%, the income from “paid labour” is 2,645 billion CFA francs. In the latter, 75% comes from “non-paid care labour” compared to 25% from “paid care labour”. As for the monetary value of income from “unpaid labour outside the SCN” in non-dependent households, it amounts to 3,233 billion CFA francs. In the latter, the share falling to domestic care is the largest, i.e. 78% compared to 22% for unpaid labour excluding domestic care.

In total, the labour income of non-dependents households from labour (paid as unpaid), all sectors combined, is **5,878 billion CFA francs**, of which 55% represents income from unpaid labour. **Depending**

on the type of labour, we have thus the following distribution of the income of non-dependent households: 11% of «paid care labour», 43% of «unpaid care labour», 34% of «paid labour outside care» and 12% of «unpaid labour outside care». **Moreover, the weight of unpaid care labour income in the total income of dependent households is 17%, or 619 billion CFA francs.**

In sum, the income of «paid labour» received by households in Senegal is a total of **3,713 billion CFA francs**, of which the care sector represents 24% of the total. *The monetary value of unpaid care labour* is estimated at **4,641 billion CFA francs**, of which 78% represents the unpaid care sector and 22% the unpaid care sector. In total household labour income is **CFAF 8,353 billion** and that generated in the care sector is estimated at CFAF **4,500 billion CFA francs**, of which 80% comes from unpaid labour, therefore not taken into account in the current SNA. **Moreover, this income from unpaid labour relative to the total household income (income from labour, investments, transfers, etc.) is 18%.**

- **Household consumption of goods and services care and non-care**

Household consumption here is defined as all goods and services, the care sector (care) or outside the care sector (non-care).

Table: Household consumption of goods and services care and non-care

		Households			
		Hholds_Dpt		Hholds_NonDpt	
		Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
Goods-Care	Paid	170		236	
Goods-Care	Unpaid		1 094		2 515
NonCare Properties	Paid	4 370		5 533	
NonCare Properties	Unpaid		314		718

Source: CREG, 2024

In 2019, the consumption of dependent households in goods and services is 5,948 billion CFA francs, of which 21% are care services. These care services consumed worth 1,264 billion CFA francs consist of 87% of care services outside the SCN. Goods and services not consumed by dependent households amounted to 4,683 billion CFA francs and most of this consumption concerned SNA goods and services, 93%. **In total, care services outside the SNA consumed in dependent households account for 23% of total consumption. Compared to the total expenditure of these households, the weight of unpaid care services is 18%, or 1,094 billion CFA francs.**

Independent households, for their part, have a total consumption of goods and services of **9,002 billion CFA francs**. In the latter, 69% consists of goods and services outside care and 31% of care services. *These care services consumed amount to 2,751 billion CFA francs* in which 91% are not considered in the SCN. Only the 7% is included in the SNA. Goods and excluding SNA (11%). In total, consumption of care services outside the SNA in **non-dependent households is 39%. And services excluding care, consumed by these households, amount to 6,251 billion CFA francs divided into SNA goods and services (89%)** **Moreover, the weight of unpaid care expenditure in the overall expenditure of independent households is 28% or 2,515 billion CFA francs.**

Thus, in 2019, the total consumption of households in goods and services is **14,949 billion CFA francs**, among which the consumption of unpaid care services is **3,609 billion CFA francs**, or 24%. **The latter represents 18% of the total expenditure of Senegalese households.**

- *Transfers of goods and services between households*

Table: Transfers of goods and services between households

			Households			
			Hholds_Dpt		Hholds_NonDpt	
			Paid	Unpaid	Paid	Unpaid
Households	Hholds_Dpt	Paid	4		14	
Households	Hholds_Dpt	Unpaid		998		
Households	Hholds_NonDpt	Paid	5		14	
Households	Hholds_NonDpt	Unpaid				2 249

Source: CREG, 2024

Here, transfers refer to transfers of funds, goods and market or non-market services between households but also and especially within households. In 2019, they are estimated at **3.2843 billion CFA francs**, of which 99% are not considered in the SCN. Thus, members of dependent households, that is to say having a proportion of dependents greater than the household size of 60%, transfer **1,002 billion CFA francs** to their dependent counterparts. In the latter, transfers relating to unpaid and non-SCN domestic care and labour amount to **998 billion CFA francs**, or 99% of the total, compared to 4 billion for transfers taken into account in the SCN. To their non-dependent counterparts, dependent households make transfers that are fully taken into account in the SNA.

The non-dependents households for their part, make transfers of a total amount estimated at **2 277 billion CFA francs** among which 99% are not taken into account in the SCN. Transfers to dependent households' amount to **14 billion CFA francs** and transfers to their non-dependent counterparts' total **2,263 billion CFA francs**. However, most of these transfers are not reflected in the SNA.

In total, dependent households receive transfers totalling CFAF 1016 billion, of which 98% are not included in the SNA. Non-dependent households receive transfers totalling 267 billion CFA francs, 99% of which are not included in the SNA.

