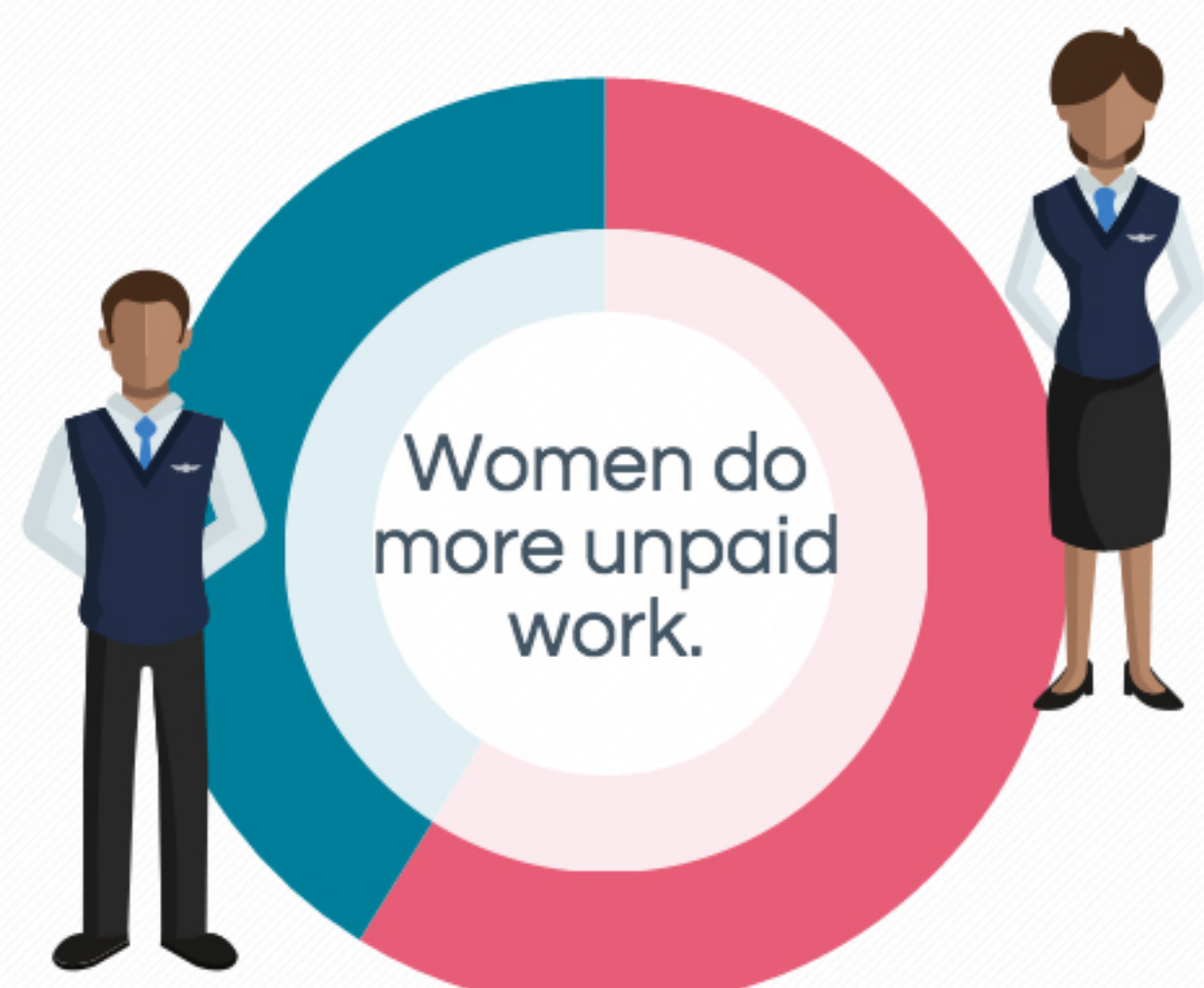


# UNPAID WORK

One of the major factors contributing to inequality between women and men



Unpaid work comprises of all productive activities outside the official labour market done by individuals for their own households or for others. It includes: Housework, care for children and for sick and old people, do-it-yourself jobs and voluntary community work.



♀ In both developed and developing countries, when unpaid work is taken into account, the results are that women work longer hours than men.

♀ Despite women's growing presence in the labour market, it has been argued that they are still largely responsible for domestic chores.

## Did you know?



The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action calls for recognition of the full impact of the work of women and their contributions to the national economy.

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Only one Caribbean state (Trinidad and Tobago) currently has legislation in place to count the unpaid work done by women.

## EMPOWERMENT



One of the most important factors contributing to equality between women and men is women's economic empowerment.

Caribbean Member States can help empower women through policy making.



Time-use surveys (TUS) reveal how unpaid work is shared within households and can help policy makers understand how the household economy works.

## Facts and Tips



♀ Unpaid care work increases with poverty and is more intensified for rural women.



♀ In many instances, men receive higher pay than women, and are given more recognition for their contribution to society.



! Despite women's growing presence in the labour market, it has been argued that they are still responsible for domestic chores



The gap between time used by women and men on unpaid work is large enough to place women at a disadvantage in competition for jobs and promotions