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ECONOMIC VALUE OF UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK IN KENYA

2025



Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work in Kenya

2025



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Foreword

The 2021 Time Use Survey Report in Kenya showed that a lot of hours are devoted to activities such as child-care, eldercare, preparation of meals among many other household responsibilities that sustain families and economies. Despite the critical role these activities play, they remain largely unaccounted for in conventional economic measures like Gross Domestic Product. This omission undervalues the contribution of such activities to economic growth and thus limits the understanding of the true scope of the economy.

The household satellite account presented in this report seeks to address this gap by measuring and valuing unpaid domestic and care work. It comprehensively captures the contribution of non-market household production to the economy. This account aligns and supports implementation of both national and international frameworks to recognize unpaid work as a vital component of economic and social progress. These international frameworks include System of National Accounts (SNA) recommendations, Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and Sustainable Development Goals. At the national level, the setting up of this account is anchored on the Constitution of Kenya, Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027) and several gender policies that include the National Policy on Women Economic Empowerment and the National Care Policy. The valuation of unpaid domestic and care work is key in realization of inclusive and sustainable development.

Development of this household satellite account was undertaken through deliberate consultations with stakeholders. Through this process, we were able to determine the estimation approach of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya, learn from the experiences of other countries and recognize limitations in the development of the account. The findings in this report not only highlight gender disparities in time use and labour burdens but also reinforce the urgent need to recognize, reduce, and redistribute unpaid domestic and care work as part of broader efforts toward gender equality and sustainable development.

It is our hope that this household satellite account will spark meaningful actions towards recognition of the value of unpaid domestic and care work to our economy and society. We commit to collaborate with all the stakeholders in the implementation of the recommendations advanced in this report.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bonface Makokha'.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anne Wangómbe'.

Anne Wangómbe, CBS
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State Department for Gender
Affairs and Affirmative Action



Preface



The report focuses on valuation of unpaid domestic and care work by directly imputing a monetary value to the production of unpaid household service work by assigning an appropriate wage rate.

This report provides baseline estimates of the economic value of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya. The estimates were compiled through the development of a Household Satellite Account, which provides a framework on measuring and valuing Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW). This account was developed in accordance with efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women as envisaged in various legal, policy and institutional frameworks. This report was majorly guided by the Sustainable Development Goals indicator 5.4.1 on measurement of time use; Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), specifically action 206(g); the International Labour Organisation (ILO) "5R Framework for Decent Care Work"; and the UNECE guide on valuing unpaid household service work.

The preparation of this report was carried out through a participatory process from inception, development and validation by both internal and external stakeholders. The report focuses on valuation of unpaid domestic and care work by directly imputing a monetary value to the production of unpaid household service work by assigning an appropriate wage rate. This report also focuses on the development of Kenya's Household Satellite Account. The process involved delineation of unpaid work as guided by 2008 SNA, the Eurostat 2003, UNECE 2017 as well as various national experiences; estimation of the input components; and final calculations for unpaid domestic and care work.

The Household Satellite Account (HSA) reveals the invisible contributions of unpaid domestic and care work to the economy. The valuation of these activities highlights the disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic and care work. The statistics in this report highlight gender disparities in labour market participation and economic exclusion. This provides an impetus to all stakeholders to pursue programs and policies that will address these disparities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Daniel Mwirigi M'Amanja', written in a cursive style.

Dr. Daniel Mwirigi M'Amanja
Chairperson, Board of Directors
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Acknowledgements

The development of this inaugural Kenya Household Satellite Account on unpaid domestic and care work was a success owing to dedication and commitment of various institutions and individuals. We appreciate the Technical Working Group that spearheaded the process. The team comprised officers from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action, and UN Women.

We also appreciate the following institutions for offering both technical and financial support: UN Women, World Bank Group, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Statistics Sweden and Statistics Finland. Special recognition is extended to the Kenya Yearbook Editorial Board for their valuable input in the design of this report.

We hope that the report will meet the needs of users and stimulate constructive debates addressing unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya.



The development of this inaugural Kenya Household Satellite Account on unpaid domestic and care work was a success owing to dedication and commitment of various institutions and individuals.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Macdonald G. Obudho'.

Macdonald G. Obudho, PhD, EBS, MBS
Director General
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List of Abbreviations, Acronyms and Symbols

BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HSA	Household Satellite Account
IC	Intermediate Consumption
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
KCHS	Kenya Continuous Household Survey
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KTUS	Kenya Time Use Survey
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NPISHs	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
RoW	Rest of the World
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
TUS	Time Use Survey
UDCW	Unpaid Domestic and Care Work
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
..	Data not available

Executive Summary

The Kenya Household Satellite Account (HSA) Report presents a framework for quantifying and valuing Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW). The process of developing the account was conceptualised in February 2024. The primary data source for the HSA report was the 2021 Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS), which had a module on Time Use Survey (TUS). The TUS module aimed to collect information on how household members spent their time over a 24-hour period. Other data sources included the 2005/06 and 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey data, the National Accounts statistics database, and other relevant country reports.

Developing a household satellite account is crucial for recognising the significant impact of UDCW on individuals, families, societies, and economies. Valuation of UDCW enhances social well-being, promotes shared household responsibilities, and improves work-life balance. This, in turn, fosters economic independence and creates a healthier, more sustainable work and home environment. The lack of recognition for UDCW often leads to reduced workforce participation and lower productivity, as many caregivers, primarily women and girls, either leave the labour force or work part-time due to domestic and caregiving responsibilities. Through HSA, policymakers can gain accurate insights into the impact of UDCW on formal employment, economic participation, productivity, data-driven decision-making. Furthermore, since the burden of unpaid domestic and care work disproportionately affects women and girls, developing HSA provides essential data to shape social programs and policies that promote gender equality and women economic empowerment.

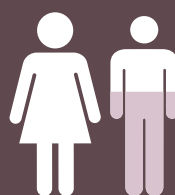
The valuation of the unpaid domestic and care work was majorly based on the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 2017 (UNECE) guidelines. The HSA adopted the input approach, which involved multiplication of the imputed compensation for labour input with the time spent on various UDCW activities and the corresponding generalist wage variant to derive the value of work.

According to the HSA report, there were significant gender disparities in the annual hours spent on UDCW. In 2021, women spent 25.8 billion hours on unpaid domestic and care work while men spent 4.8 billion hours. The longest time spent on UDCW by both sexes was on food and meal preparation, with women spending 14.7 billion hours

while men spent 2.2 billion hours. Women accounted for a much larger share of childcare and instruction work at 3.0 billion hours compared to men, who spent 310.0 million hours. On the other hand, men's involvement was relatively higher in household maintenance and repair at 158.2 million hours.

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of unpaid domestic and care work was estimated at KSh 2,544.6 billion, which is equivalent to approximately 23.1 per cent of the country's GDP in 2021. Additionally, the output (GVA plus Intermediate Consumption) of UDCW was valued at KSh 4,991.6 billion, equivalent to 27.2 per cent of the economy's total output in the same year.

The recommendations based on the findings include: investing in public care infrastructure, promoting gender-responsive labour policies, and developing macro-economic and social protection policies to reduce and redistribute care responsibilities. The report also recommends conducting regular Time Use Surveys to enable frequent updating of the Household Satellite Accounts (HSA). Lastly, disseminating HSA data widely will enhance recognition of UDCW and promote shared responsibilities in Kenyan households.



**25.8
billion hours**

In 2021, women spent 25.8 billion hours on unpaid domestic and care work while men spent 4.8 billion hours.



KSh 2,544.6

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work was estimated at KSh 2,544.6 billion, which is equivalent to approximately 23.1 per cent of the country's GDP in 2021.

Kenya is a country in the East Africa region located on either side of the Equator, spanning an area of about 580,000 km². The country is endowed with a warm climate all year round and many physiographic features such as white sands, ocean beaches, savannah plains, and the Great Rift Valley.

Kenya is a multi-party democratic unitary state with a governance structure functionally defined at two independent and interdependent levels, that is, the national and 47 county governments. Nairobi City is the administrative and commercial capital city of the country.

Table 0 describes Kenya's key demographic, household, labour and macroeconomic indicators from 2021 to 2024, providing a snapshot of the country's population dynam-

Total area coverage of Kenya



estimated country's population in 2021, consisting of 24.6 million males and 25.1 million females.

over 40 ethnic identities and vernacular languages mostly from three major ethnic groups, namely the Bantu, Nilotic, and Cushitic.



ics, trends in household economic activity through the Household Satellite Account, changes in employment and labour market statistics and major macroeconomic indicators such as GDP, inflation and investment. These figures highlight the country's development trajectory and offering an overview of Kenya's economic structure over a four-year period.



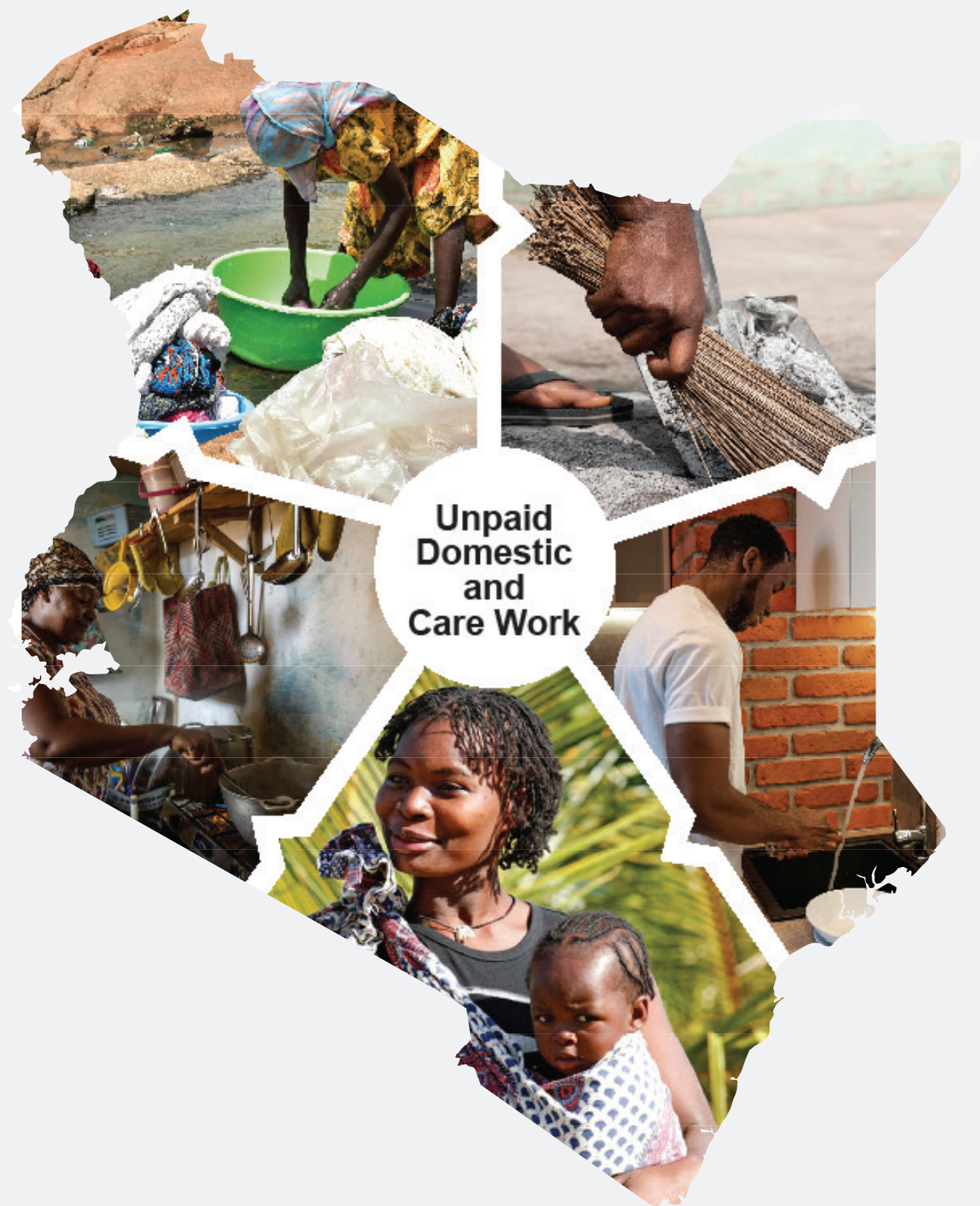


Table 0: Kenya at a Glance

	Indicator	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024
POPULATION							
	Population by Sex	Number (million)	Male	24.7	25.1	25.5	26.0
		Number (million)	Female	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.4
		Number (million)	Total	49.7	50.6	51.5	52.4
	Average Household Size	Number		3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
	Overall Poverty Incidence	Percentage of population	National	38.6	39.8	..	..
		Percentage of population	Rural	40.7	42.9	..	..
		Percentage of population	Urban	34.1	33.2	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SATELLITE ACCOUNT							
	Annual Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work	Million Hours	Women	25,836	..	..	..
		Million Hours	Men	4,839	..	..	..
		Million Hours	Total	30,676	..	..	..
	Imputed Labour Input of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work	KSh Million	Women	1,889,285	..	..	..
		KSh Million	Men	353,887	..	..	..
		KSh Million	Total	2,243,172	..	..	..
	Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Consumption of Fixed Capital	KSh Million		301,382	..	..	..
	Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Gross Value Added (non-SNA)	KSh Million		2,544,554	..	..	..
LABOUR							
	Working Age	Number	Male	14,667,390	15,066,238	..	15,465,079
		Number	Female	14,884,094	15,279,666	..	15,675,235
		Number	Total	29,551,484	30,345,904	..	31,140,313
	Labour Force	Number	Male	9,965,898	10,188,162	..	11,324,308
		Number	Female	9,045,847	8,940,474	..	9,757,562
		Number	Total	19,011,744	19,128,636	..	21,081,870
	Participation Rates	Percent	Male	72.1	71.7	..	73.2
		Percent	Female	63.5	61.2	..	62.2
		Percent	Total	67.8	66.4	..	67.7
	Employment Rate	Percent	Male	69.0	68.4	..	68.1
		Percent	Female	58.4	56.9	..	55.1
		Percent	Total	63.6	62.6	..	61.6
	Unemployment Rate	Percent	Male	4.4	4.6	..	6.9
		Percent	Female	8.1	7.1	..	11.5
		Percent	Total	6.1	5.8	..	9.1

Table 0: Kenya at a Glance Cont'd

	Indicator	Units		2021	2022	2023	2024
MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS							
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	KSh Million		12,027,662	13,489,642	15,033,610	16,224,478
	Gross National Income (GNI)	KSh Million		11,860,024	13,282,228	14,775,257	15,972,182
	Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	KSh Million		12,530,847	14,050,988	15,752,853	16,997,893
	GDP per capita (cp)	KSh Million		241,907	266,473	291,770	309,460
	Total Services Sector GVA	KSh Million		6,554,579	7,475,232	8,339,795	8,972,711
	Compensation of Employees (COE)	KSh Million		3,350,072	3,668,440	3,975,009	4,227,393
	Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE)	KSh Million		8,970,837	10,106,644	11,459,938	12,483,729
	US Dollar Exchange Rate	KSh/\$		109.65	117.87	139.85	134.8
	Overall Inflation	Percent		6.1	7.7	7.7	4.5
	Top 5 Sectors of the Economy	Rank	1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
		Rank	2	Transport and Storage	Transport and storage	Transport and storage	Transport and storage
		Rank	3	Real Estate	Real estate	Real estate	Real estate
Rank		4	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	Manufacturing	Financial and insurance activities	Financial and insurance activities	
Rank		5	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	

.. Data not available

Chapter 01



INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The concept of integration of household production in economic measures has been discussed since the early 20th century, with increased attention in the 21st century due to its implications for gender equality, labour-related policies, and economic sustainability. Household production is essentially production of goods and services by household members for their own final consumption. These activities are classified as unpaid work given that they are generally performed without payment, whether in cash or in-kind. Unpaid work has three components: unpaid production of goods for own final use; unpaid household services (unpaid domestic and care work) within the household; and unpaid volunteer work consisting of unpaid household services to other households, volunteer work through organizations, community work, or trainee work.

Measuring Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW) is crucial in promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls through the implementation of International Labor Organization, ILO's "5R Framework for Decent Care Work": Recognize, Reduce, Redistribute unpaid domestic and care work, Reward and Represent paid care work by promoting decent work for care workers and guaranteeing their representation, social dialogue and collective bargain. The 5R framework provides a foundation on which the main policy priority areas on care work are premised, which include care, macroeconomic, labour, social protection, and migration policies.

The System of National Accounts (SNA), which is an international framework for measuring economic activities in a country, does not include UDCW, which is mainly performed by women, yet these activities contribute significantly to the overall economic well-being. However, SNA provides for development of a Household Satellite Account (HSA). Satellite accounts are usually developed to illuminate important aspects of particular sectors of the economy that ordinarily are not fully covered through the central framework of the national accounts. A satellite account is, therefore, an extension to the SNA that allows for flexibility, such as expanding

of the production boundary or re-arrangement of classification. Statistics presented in satellite accounts supplement statistics such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Satellite accounts are often an alternative presentation of national accounts and are very useful for economic analysis to identify activities which also play a key role in the economy.

To obtain a comprehensive economic contribution of sectors that are important to an economy but not uniquely defined in the central framework of national accounts, the 2008 SNA recommends construction of a specific account called a satellite account. Compilation of this specific account entails classifying industry-related outputs and inputs (intermediate consumption). The process, therefore, involves breaking down the production account, taxes and employment into components that allow attribution to the sector of interest. Common examples of satellite accounts include: the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), tourism satellite account, non-profit institutions satellite account, national education account and unpaid household work account.

The 2008 SNA stipulates, "The first step in drawing up key sector accounts is to identify the key activities and their corresponding products. This may involve grouping together items shown in different parts of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) or the Central Product Classification (CPC)." Additionally, the framework states, "Countries have the discretion to decide which satellite accounts are crucial based on their importance to their specific economy. The SNA does not try to provide specific and precise criteria for the definition of what identifies a key sector or activity. It is a matter of judgement in a given country based on economic analysis, economic and social policy requirements."

Specifically, a HSA is developed to estimate the economic value of UDCW. The estimation done through input-output models aligns with key discussions on economic inclusivity and sustainable development, providing a more comprehensive understanding of labour market dynamics, social policy and economic well-being.

Globally, women undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic and care work. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), women perform approximately 76.2 per cent of total unpaid domestic and care work, dedicating an average of 4 hours and 25 minutes per day, compared to men's 1 hour and 23 minutes (ILO, 2019). This significant imbalance underscores the need for policy interventions to address gender disparities in unpaid labour.

1.2 Frameworks on Valuation of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

Development of the Kenya HSA positions the Government of Kenya to effectively contribute to the realization of various key national, regional and international frameworks on measuring and valuation of unpaid domestic and care work. The HSA was developed in the context of various frameworks highlighted below.

1.2.1 Beijing Platform for Action 1995

The Beijing Platform for Action is a global policy framework adopted in 1995 that outlines strategic objectives and actions for achieving gender equality and empowerment of women. Action 206(g) of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) 1995 calls on governments to measure and quantify unremunerated work that is outside national accounts. It further calls on Governments to improve methods to assess the value of UDCW and accurately reflect it in a satellite or other official accounts that are separate from but consistent with core national accounts.

1.2.2 United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)

Kenya was among the 193 United Nations (UN) member states which adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 as a universal approach to meet the urgent environmental, social and economic challenges facing the world without compromising the needs of future generations. SDG 5, under target 5.4, calls on member states to recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. SDG indicator 5.4.1 measures the proportion of time spent on unpaid care

and domestic work by sex, age and location. This is a key component in the development of a HSA.

1.2.3 International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations

The International Labour Organization (ILO), through Resolution I of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2013, established a comprehensive framework for measuring various forms of work, including household satellite accounts. It recognizes and recommends a broad definition of work that includes own-use production work (domestic tasks) that is done within the household, volunteer work and unpaid trainee work. The ILO recommends time use surveys to provide crucial input into the construction of household satellite accounts that reflect the value of unpaid household services.

1.2.4 The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya is deliberate on promotion of gender equality and rights of all persons. Article 43(1)(e) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 on Economic and Social Rights states that "Every person has the right to social security and social assistance if they are unable to support themselves and their dependents." This implies recognition of caregivers particularly women engaged in full-time unpaid care work hence justifying access to public support such as cash transfers and childcare services.

1.2.5 Kenya Vision 2030 and Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027)

Kenya Vision 2030 is a long-term development blueprint aimed at transforming Kenya into a middle-income country with a high quality of life by 2030. The Vision is implemented through Medium Term Plans. In the Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027), the Government prioritized development of a National Care Policy that contains policy action on measurement of unpaid work through conducting periodic time use surveys at regular frequency and setting up of a household satellite account to value the contribution of unpaid domestic and care work to the economy.

1.2.6 National Policy on Women Economic Empowerment (2025)

The National Policy on Women Economic Empowerment (NPWEE) aims to promote women economic em-



powerment through inclusive growth and sustainable development. Empowering women economically is pivotal for fostering their active involvement in leadership and decision-making roles. This empowerment facilitates equitable compensation for equivalent work and acknowledges the significance of unpaid domestic and care work responsibilities.

The National Policy on NPWEE underscores the recognition and valuation of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya, which is essential for achieving gender equality, enhancing women's economic empowerment, and driving sustainable development. While significant steps have been taken, concerted efforts are needed to overcome challenges and realize the full potential of unpaid work as a catalyst for positive change in Kenya.

1.2.7 Employment Act, 2007

The Employment Act, 2007 of Kenya demonstrates

recognition of unpaid domestic and care work, particularly through its provisions on maternity and paternity leave. By entitling female employees to three months of fully paid maternity leave, the law acknowledges the vital role women play in childbirth and early childcare, work that is unpaid yet essential for family and societal wellbeing. The Act further safeguards women's employment rights by ensuring they return to the same or equivalent roles without diminished terms, reinforcing the value of their unpaid care contributions during maternity. The inclusion of paid paternity leave for male employees also indicates a progressive shift toward shared caregiving responsibilities, encouraging the redistribution of unpaid care work within households. These legal provisions collectively reflect an institutional recognition of unpaid domestic and care work as a legitimate factor in employment policy, thereby contributing to broader gender equality goals in Kenya's labour market.

1.3 Objectives

The main objective of developing a household satellite account is to establish a framework to quantify and value unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Estimate the economic value of unpaid domestic and care work;
- ii. Determine the ratio of unpaid domestic and care work to Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- iii. Determine the share of unpaid domestic and care work to the extended GDP;
- iv. Provide recommendations on the valuation of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya.

1.4 Rationale

Unpaid domestic and care work, predominantly carried out by women, plays a crucial role in both the economy and social well-being. Despite its significant impact, this work often goes unrecognized and remains largely invisible. The 2021 KTUS revealed that women spend approximately five times more time on unpaid domestic and care work than men. On average, women dedicate about 5 hours per day to unpaid domestic work, compared to 1 hour per day for men. Nationally, when both sexes are considered, about 3 hours each day are spent on unpaid domestic and care work. This disparity is consistent across all age groups and is slightly more pronounced in rural areas.

Women perform the vast majority of household labour without remuneration, highlighting a significant gender gap in the distribution of work at home.



Unpaid domestic and care work significantly impacts individuals, societies and economies. Long hours spent on unpaid work can lead to overwhelming responsibilities resulting in reduced time spent on paid employment, exhaustion, stress and mental health-related issues.

Furthermore, because women often balance both paid employment and unpaid duties, their total work burden (paid + unpaid) frequently exceeds that of men, even though much of it remains outside the formal economy. The development of a HSA seeks to recognize and quantify the economic value of UDCW in economic analysis and policy making.

Unpaid domestic and care work significantly impacts individuals, societies and economies. Long hours spent on unpaid work can lead to overwhelming responsibilities resulting in reduced time spent on paid employment, exhaustion, stress and mental health-related issues. Recognizing and valuing UDCW is key for enhancing social well-being, reducing time poverty, fostering shared household responsibilities, and improving work-life balance, while promoting economic independence and a healthier, more sustainable work and home environment.

Unpaid domestic and care work has substantial effects on gender equality; for example, gender roles are reinforced through the intergenerational cycle; children growing up in households where they are expected to perform unpaid work may perpetuate the cycle. Gender disparities in labour force participation, income and career advancement or interruption, disproportionately affect women who shoulder the burden of unpaid work. household satellite accounts play a vital role in shaping social programmes and policies by guiding the allocation of resources to promote gender equality and empower women and girls. These accounts support initiatives such as social protection, flexible working arrangements, parental leave provisions, essential care infrastructure (e.g., subsidized and quality childcare, disability support, elder care, and assisted living), and foundational infrastructure like transportation, electricity, energy, water, and sanitation.

Additionally, economic outputs are adversely affected by reduced workforce participation and lower productivity, as many caregivers either exit the labour force or engage in part-time work due to extensive unpaid responsibilities. The HSA provides a robust framework for quantifying the impact of unpaid domestic and care work on formal employment, economic participation, and productivity, thereby informing strategic decision-making in the labour market. Beyond its relevance to labour force dynamics, the HSA offers

a more comprehensive and inclusive representation of total economic output by extending the SNA production boundary. The HSA ensures that essential contributions to the economy, which are traditionally excluded from formal measures, are appropriately recognised and valued.

Finally, HSAs are crucial for tracking and assessing progress towards national, regional, and international commitments. It serves as a powerful tool for advocating better policies and programmes that enhance economic inclusion and secure increased funding to accelerate gender equality and women's empowerment. Consequently, measuring the economic value of unpaid domestic and care work is essential and cannot be overlooked.

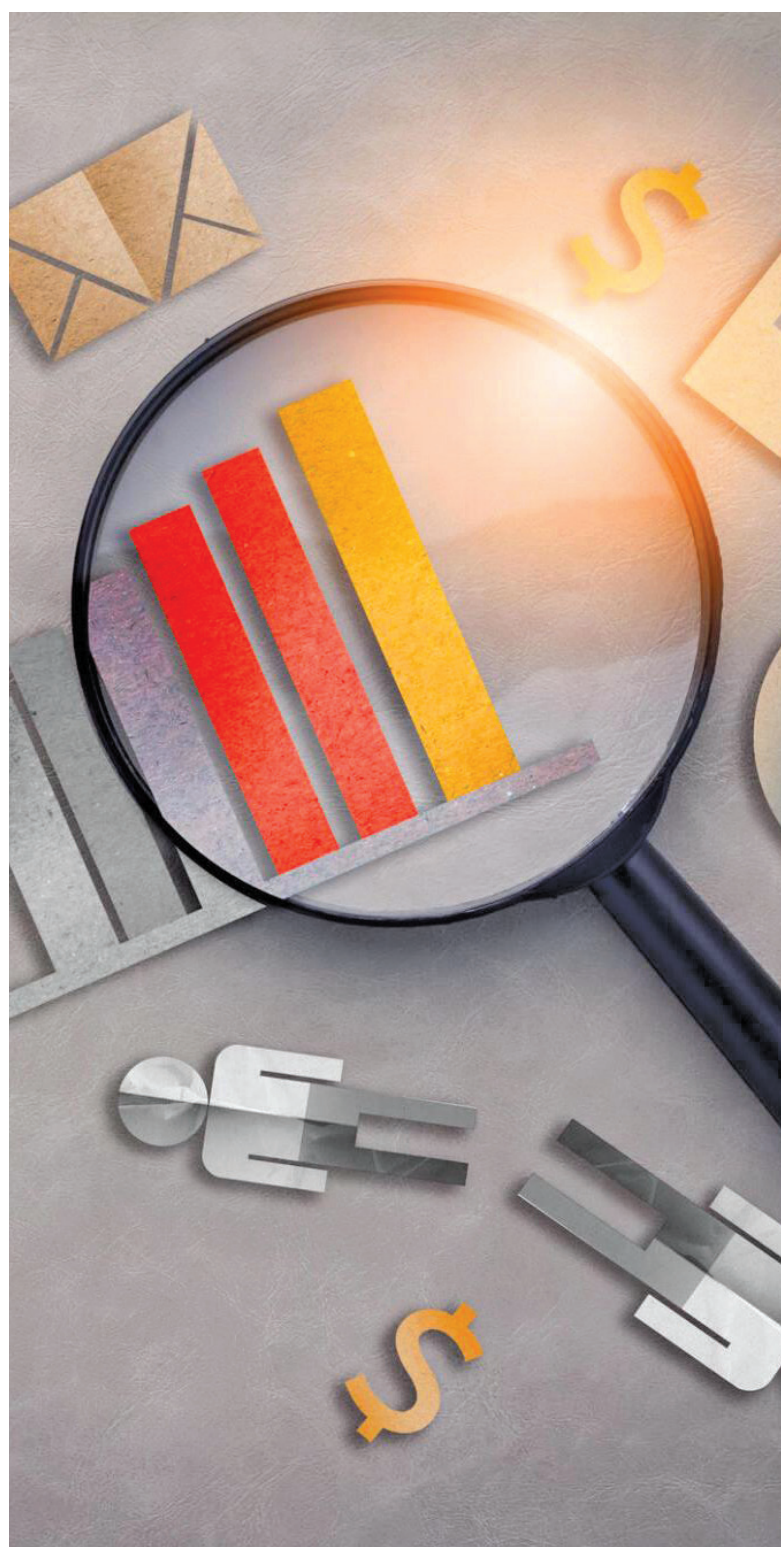
1.5 Household Satellite Account Development Approach

The need to create more visibility of gender differentials in care work stems from global agitation for recognition of the role women play in unpaid domestic and care work. Analysis of time use data and valuation of UDCW serve as key milestones towards the development of HSA, which provide information on the contribution of UDCW to society's well-being. Prior to 2021, the lack of time use data was the key gap in the valuation of UDCW in Kenya. Conceptualisation of the establishment of the Kenya HSA began with the design of the Kenya Time Use Survey in 2020. The process gained momentum after the publication of the 2021 Kenya Time Use Survey report in 2023. The specific objective of the survey was to provide data to be used to develop a HSA. A technical team, for development of the Kenyan HSA, was formed to implement the process.

The technical team comprised National Accounts compilers, statisticians, economists and gender experts, drawn from the national statistics office, government ministries and relevant agencies, as well as development partners. Being the first time an HSA was being developed in Kenya; the technical team was capacity built on HSA construction through technical assistance provided by the governments of Mexico and Finland.

Data analysis from various data sets was undertaken, including the 2021 Kenya Time Use Survey, 2005/6 and 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget

Surveys and 2021 Kenya Continuous Household Survey. Consultative meetings with internal and external stakeholders were organised to analyse and validate data, draft the Kenya HSA report, and edit the final HSA report. This process resulted in the Kenya HSA report, a technical note for the establishment of Kenya HSA and the launch and dissemination road map.



Chapter 02



Methodology

This chapter provides insights on the methodological approach adopted in the preparation of the HSA. It covers details on the primary data and its scope, additional datasets that supplemented the time use data, techniques for valuation of unpaid domestic and care work and the process of Kenya HSA development. It also highlights some of the limitations and assumptions made during the development of the HSA.

2.1 Primary Data and Scope

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) for 2005/06 and 2015/16 provided detailed information on household income and expenditure on consumables and durables. In addition, data collected through the Kenya Continuous Household Survey (2019-2021) provided similar data that was utilised in the estimation. There were two main modules in the KCHS, namely, labour force and household consumption expenditure, which provided information on labour market indicators and welfare measures, respectively. The survey was adaptable since it enabled the inclusion of additional modules to

satisfy the rising need for statistical data; for instance, the time use survey module was included in the 2021 KCHS to collect information on household members' 24-hour time usage.

The 2021 TUS targeted individuals aged 15 years and older. From a sample of 24,000 households, 19,522 were eligible for the survey, as shown in Table 2.1. The national household response rate was 86.8 per cent, with 16,945 households successfully completing the questionnaire. Out of the total households that participated in the continuous household survey, 40,764 individuals were eligible for the time use module. A maximum of two individuals were randomly selected per household using a Kish Grid, resulting in 29,107 individuals selected for the time-use module. Of these, 24,004 individuals were successfully interviewed, yielding an individual response rate of 82.5 per cent.

Below is a summary of the household and individual response rates.

Table 2.1: Household and Individual Response Rates

Results	Residence		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Households			
Households Eligible	12,494	7,028	19,522
Households Interviewed	11,340	5,605	16,945
Household Response Rate	90.8%	79.8%	86.8%
Individuals			
Individuals Selected	19,864	9,243	29,107
Individuals Interviewed	16,461	7,543	24,004
Household Response Rate	82.9%	81.6%	82.5%

The survey data was weighted to account for non-proportional allocation of the sample and to adjust for non-response. The design weight was computed based on selection probabilities within frame strata, adjusted for stratum-level non-response, and post-stratified using 2021 mid-year population projections. Time dimension weighting factors were also applied to account for seasonality and to produce person/day estimates.

Time-use activities were classified according to the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS). This standardized classification system ensures comparability of time-use data across different surveys and countries. To facilitate analysis, these ICATUS activities were then mapped into seven broad UDCW categories. A comprehensive mapping of the ICATUS divisions to these broader functional categories is provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Mapping of the ICATUS Divisions to the Broader Classifications of UDCW

Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Activities as per ICATUS Classification			Classification as per Broad UDCW Category
	Major Division	Division	
UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK	3	UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS	
		31 Food and meals management and preparation	Nutrition Services
		32 Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	Housing Services
		33 Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	Housing Services
		34 Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	Clothing Services
		35 Household management for own final use	Management Services
		36 Pet care	Pet Care
		37 Shopping for own household and family members	Management Services
		38 Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	Travel Services
		39 Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	Housing Services
UNPAID CARE WORK	4	UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS	
		41 Childcare and instruction	Care Work
		42 Care for dependent adults	Care Work
		43 Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	Care Work
		44 Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	Travel Services
		49 Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	Care Work

The survey revealed significant gender disparities in time use patterns for unpaid domestic and care work, with women spending an average of 4 hours and 41 minutes per day on unpaid domestic and care work, while men spent an average of 1 hour per day on these activities. These findings highlight the substantial contribution of unpaid work to the economy, with women spending nearly four times as many hours as men in these essential but often unrecognised activities.

2.2 Additional Data Sources

The following were the additional data sources used for the compilation of this report;

- National Accounts Statistics database for the value of services already included in the production boundary and other statistics cited in the report.
- Data for cross-country comparisons was obtained from the respective country reports.

2.3 Definition of Key Concepts and Terms

Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear: This refers to washing and drying (cleaning clothes, linens, and other textiles by hand or with a washing machine), ironing and folding (smoothing wrinkles from clothes and folding them neatly for storage), mending and repairing (sewing tears, attaching buttons, and fixing zippers), and footwear maintenance (cleaning shoes, polishing leather footwear, and repairing soles or heels).

Care for dependent adults: This refers to personal care (assisting with daily activities like bathing, dressing, grooming, and toileting), health care (administering medications, monitoring health conditions, and accompanying to medical appointments), mobility assistance (aiding with movement, such as transferring from bed to wheelchair or walking), meal preparation (preparing and serving meals tailored to dietary needs and preferences), emotional support (offering companionship, engaging in conversations, and providing emotional reassurance), and safety (ensuring a hazard-free environment and supervising to prevent accidents).

Child care and instruction: This refers to basic care (meeting the child's physical needs, such as feeding, bathing, dressing, and ensuring adequate sleep), health

care (monitoring the child's health, administering medications, and attending medical appointments), safety (maintaining a hazard-free environment for the child), emotional support (providing love, comfort, and reassurance to foster a sense of security and value), educational activities (engaging in activities that support learning and development), socialization (promoting interactions with peers and adults to build social skills), behavioral guidance (teaching appropriate behavior, setting boundaries, and providing discipline as needed), and recreational activities (arranging playtime and activities to encourage fun and physical exercise).

Cleaning and maintaining one's own dwelling and surroundings: This refers to house cleaning (sweeping, mopping, vacuuming, dusting, and wiping surfaces), yard work (mowing the lawn, weeding, gardening, and maintaining outdoor spaces), home maintenance (performing minor repairs, painting, and general up-keep to keep the home safe and functional), and waste management (collecting and disposing of household waste and recycling).

Compensation of Employees (CoE): This refers to the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC): This represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period, resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair: This refers to decoration (painting walls, hanging pictures, and adding decorative elements to improve the aesthetic appeal of your home), maintenance (check-





ing and fixing leaks, ensuring electrical systems are functioning properly, and maintaining appliances) and repair (fixing broken items around the house, such as repairing furniture, patching holes in walls, and addressing plumbing issues).

Employed: Includes those persons who reported that they did some work during the reference period or they held a job even if they were not doing any work at the time. It also includes persons who were on leave or had a business to return to.

Employment rate: Is the proportion of the working-age population that is currently employed during a specified reference period.

Eurostat 2003: serves as a practical statistical guide to the major issues relating to the situation of the European Union.

Extended SNA boundary: refers to an expansion of the production boundary in the System of National Accounts (SNA) to include non-market activities that are typically excluded from conventional GDP measurements. This includes unpaid domestic and care work like cooking, cleaning, childcare and elder care and volunteer work.

Final consumption: consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.

Financial Corporation: According to 2008 SNA, a financial corporation is an institutional unit primarily engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities.

Food and meals management and preparation: This refers to deciding what meals to prepare, grocery and ingredient shopping, cooking, cleaning and washing the dishes and managing food supply and inventory.

General Government: As defined in 2008 SNA, is an institutional sector that consists of institutional units responsible for economic policies, regulation, redistribution of income and wealth, and provision of public goods and services.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country's economy over a specific period. It is calculated as the sum of the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all resident producers, plus taxes on products and imports, minus subsidies on products. GDP is measured at market prices, reflecting the actual transaction values in the economy. In a household satellite account, GDP is used to compare the value of unpaid domestic and care work, which is not usually counted in traditional economic measures. This helps give a fuller picture of the economy by recognizing the contribution of household work.

Gross Value Added (GVA): GVA measures how much value an individual business, industry, or sector adds to the economy. It is calculated by taking the total value of goods and services produced (output) and subtracting the cost of goods and services used up in production (intermediate consumption). GVA helps show how different parts of the economy contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In a household satellite account, GVA is used to estimate the economic contribution of unpaid domestic and care work, which is usually not included in traditional economic measures.

Household: As per 2008 SNA, a household is an institutional unit consisting of individuals or groups of people who share living accommodations, pool some or all of their income, and consume goods and services collectively.

Household Capital: The accumulated wealth and assets owned by a household, including financial resources, durable goods, housing, and human capital, which contribute to economic well-being and financial stability.

Household management for own final use: This refers to household budgeting (planning and managing household finances), scheduling (organizing daily, weekly, and monthly tasks to ensure all household activities are completed efficiently), inventory management (keeping track of household supplies, such as food, cleaning products, and other essentials), record keeping (maintaining important documents and records, such as receipts and personal individual documents) and decision making (making decisions related to household purchases, repairs, and improvements).

Household Production: This is the production of goods and services by household members for their own consumption, including activities such as cooking, cleaning, childcare, and subsistence farming, which contribute to economic well-being but are typically not included in formal economic measurements.

Household Satellite Account: This is an accounting framework for measuring own-use production work of services that is consistent with national accounts, allowing robust comparisons with traditional market-based activity.

Imputed Labour Input of Unpaid Domestic and

Care Work: The monetary value assigned to the time spent by household members on unpaid domestic and care activities, using an estimated wage rate as if that work had been performed by a paid worker.

Institutional Unit: According to 2008 SNA, an institutional unit is an economic entity capable of owning assets, incurring liabilities, and engaging in economic activities independently.

Intermediate Consumption (IC): The value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital (CFC); the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Kenya Continuous Household Survey: A household-budget survey that was designed to provide a constant stream of data on a wide range of social and economic indicators relevant to Kenya between 2019 and 2022.

Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey: A household budget survey designed to capture data needed to update poverty, welfare statistics and employment statistics, derive the consumer price index, and revise the national accounts information.

Kish Grid: This is a systematic randomization technique used in survey research to select respondents within a household, ensuring unbiased and representative sampling.

Labour Force: Comprises all persons of working age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time-reference period. It refers to the sum of all persons of working age who are employed and those who are unemployed. Previously, it was referred to as the 'currently active population'.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): Expresses the labour force as a per cent of the working-age population. It is an indicator of the level of labour market activity.

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs): As per 2008 SNA, NPISHs are institutional units that provide goods and services to households free or at non-economically significant prices and are primarily funded by voluntary contributions.

Other taxes less subsidies on production: refers to

taxes and subsidies that are not directly linked to the production of specific goods and services but are still related to the production process.

Output: Consists of goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.

Pet care: This refers to feeding (providing pets with the appropriate type and amount of food at regular intervals), grooming (cleaning and maintaining pet hygiene), exercise (pet walking and other forms of exercise), health care (monitoring pets for signs of illness, administering medications, and taking them to the veterinarian for regular check-ups and vaccinations) and training (teaching pets basic commands and good behaviour to ensure they are well-behaved and safe).

Production account: Records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Production boundary: Includes (a) the production of all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; (b) the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; (c) the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff.

Return on Capital: This is a financial metric that measures the profitability or efficiency of capital investments, typically expressed as a ratio of net income or earnings to the capital employed.

Satellite accounts: These are frameworks linked to the central accounts that focuses on a certain field or aspect of economic and social life in the context of national accounts such as environment, tourism, or unpaid household work.

Shopping for one's household and family members: This refers to grocery shopping (purchasing food and household essentials), clothing and footwear (buying

clothes and shoes for family members, considering their preferences, sizes, and seasonal needs), household supplies (acquiring cleaning products, toiletries, and other necessary items), budget management (planning and managing the budget for shopping, ensuring that expenses stay within limits while meeting the family's needs), comparison shopping (comparing prices, quality, and brands to make informed purchasing decisions and get the best value for money and transport); and logistics (organizing transportation to and from stores).

System of National Accounts (SNA): Consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules

Third-Party Criterion: A concept used to determine whether an unpaid household activity qualifies as economic work. According to this criterion, an activity is considered work if it could be performed by a third party for pay, without changing its usefulness to the household. For example, tasks such as cooking, cleaning, childcare, and eldercare meet this criterion because they can be outsourced to paid service providers. In the Household Satellite Account, the third-party criterion helps distinguish productive household activities that contribute to economic value from leisure or personal activities, to ensure a consistent approach to measuring UDCW.

Time Use Survey: This is a survey that collects information from individuals on what they do with their time and how they allocate it to different activities over a specified period, typically 24 hours of a day or over the 7 days of a week.

Transaction: An economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement or an action within an institutional unit that it is analytically useful to treat like a transaction, often because the unit is operating in two different capacities.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 2017: Framework provides guidelines and recommendations on statistical methodologies, economic measurement, and policy frameworks to enhance international comparability and economic analysis.

Unemployment: Persons in unemployment are de-

defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity. The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a per cent of the labour force.

Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW): Refers to tasks and responsibilities performed within households where there's no reward in cash or in kind for work done or hours worked. These activities include cooking, cleaning, fetching water or firewood, child-care, eldercare, and caring for sick or disabled family members. These tasks should include any productive activity which meets the third-party criterion, where the activity can be contracted out to a market service provider.

Working age population: The population above the legal working age, but for statistical purposes it comprises all persons above a specified minimum age threshold for which an inquiry on economic activity is made. To promote international comparability, the working-age population is often defined as all persons aged 15 and older. The working-age population for Kenya is the 15-64 year age group.

2.4 Valuation of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

Conceptual Framework

The SNA defines GDP as the total market value of all final goods and services produced within a country over a specific time period. As guided by the 2008 SNA, the economy is organised in sectors based on institutional units. An institutional unit is an economic entity capable in its own right of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities. Institutional units include Financial Corporations, Non-Financial Corporations, General Government, Households, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) and the Rest of the World (RoW).

A household, as per the 2008 SNA, is defined as a group of persons who live together, who pool some or all of their income and wealth, and who consume certain goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food and also make economic decisions collectively. They are responsible for consuming goods and services and providing labour to other sectors. Households can

also engage in saving, investment, and production of goods and services for their own consumption (e.g., gardening, home maintenance).

In the SNA, unpaid domestic and care work is often excluded or significantly underreported in GDP calculations. This is mainly because many of these activities, like unpaid domestic and care work, are non-monetised and often carried out outside the formal market, making them hard to capture in GDP calculations.

SNA Boundaries

In the SNA, production is an economic activity which is a physical process managed and controlled by an institutional unit, where labour and assets are used to transform inputs into outputs of goods and services. All goods and services produced as outputs must be such that they can be sold on markets or at least be capable of being provided by one unit to another, with or without charge. The HSA context recognizes two boundaries, namely, production and general boundaries.

The Production Boundary

The SNA production boundary includes all goods and services produced for market transactions or intended for consumption, as well as all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by government units or NPISHs.

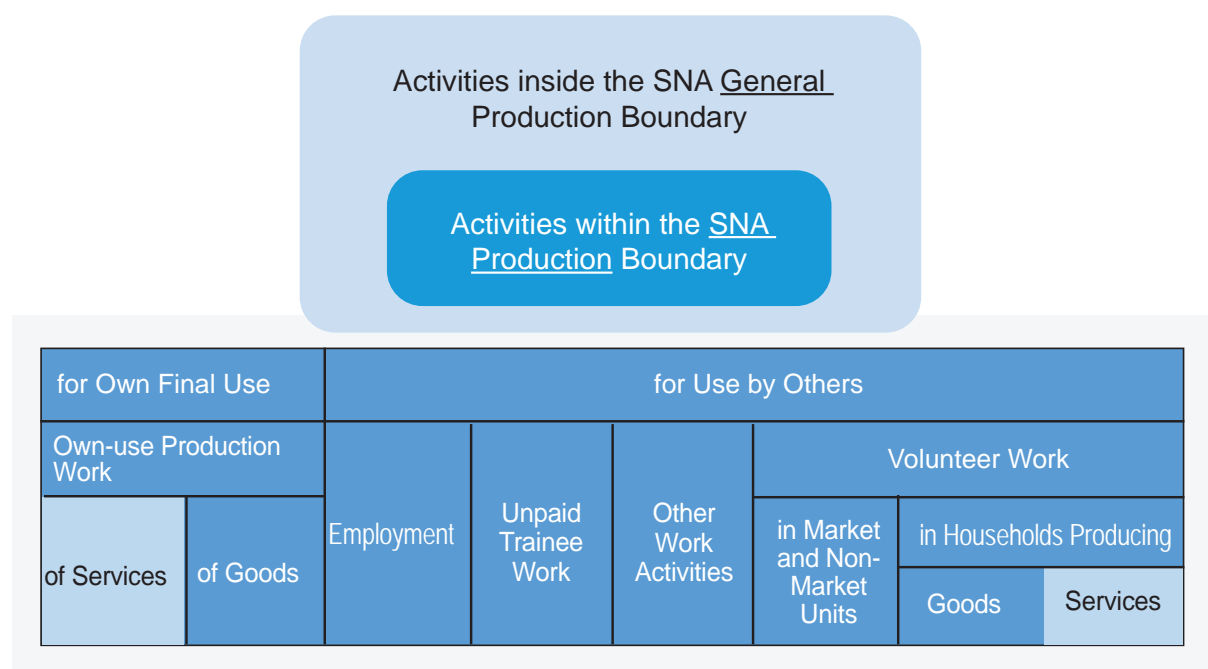
The General Boundary

The general production boundary, on the other hand, is a broader concept that can include all forms of economic activity, including both market and non-market activities, but may not adhere to the same strict criteria as the SNA. It could include any productive activity, even those that do not directly contribute to market transactions and can potentially cover informal activities, such as certain types of unpaid household work.

The SNA production boundary is, therefore, more restricted than the SNA general production boundary. Most of the household activities are excluded from the SNA production boundary because the majority of household services are not produced for the market, but are used by households without payments, and suitable market prices to value such services are not typically available.

Figure 2.1 illustrates activities within the SNA General Production Boundary and those within the SNA Production Boundary.

Figure 2.1: SNA Production Boundary versus SNA General Production Boundary Activities



Source: ILO (2013)

The dark blue colour in the figure represents what is included in the SNA production boundary and measured in GDP, while the light blue colour shows what is outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary. Own-use production work is divided into goods and services, with goods produced for own final use and a few services being included in the SNA production boundary. The unpaid production of goods for own final use, which is included in the SNA production boundary and measured in GDP, includes activities such as subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, fetching water and collecting firewood, food and agricultural product processing, craft production and own construction. The calculation of GDP also includes a few services produced for own-final use, these include imputed rental value of own-occupier houses and production of domestic and care services by paid domestic workers.

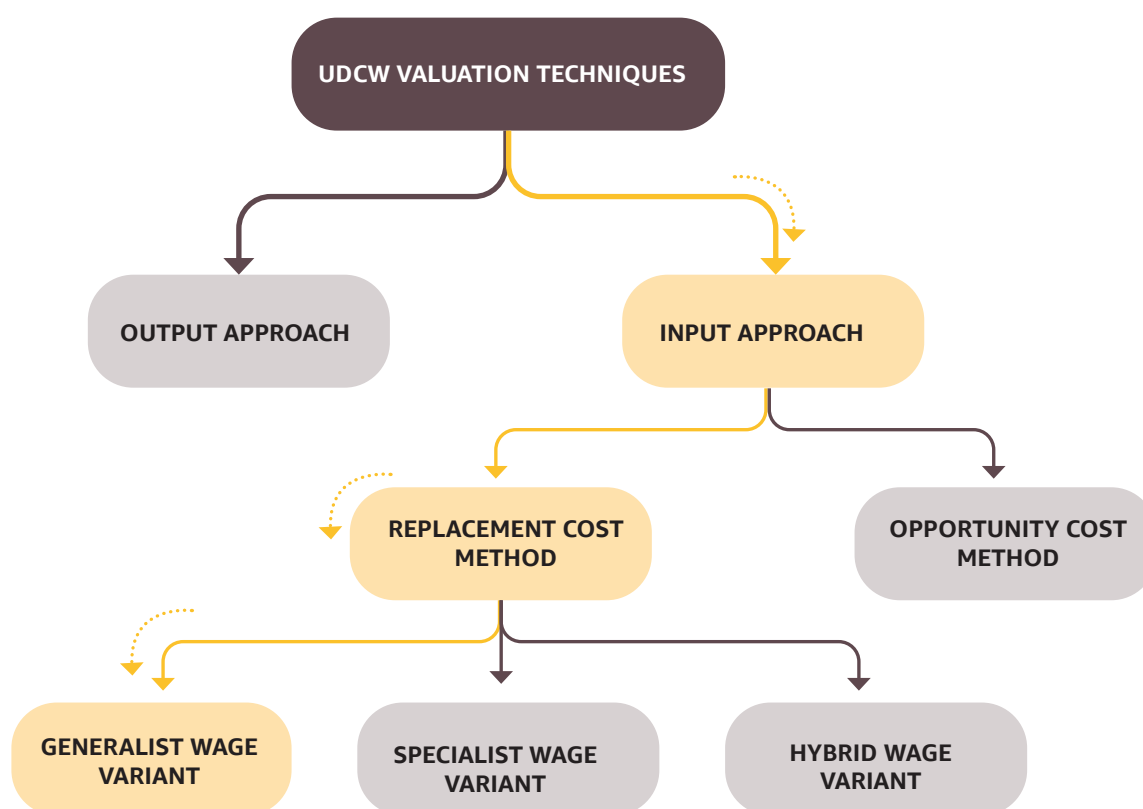
Unpaid household service work, which is not included

in the SNA production boundary (light blue colour) and is not measured by GDP, consists of two main elements: unpaid domestic and care work (UDCW) and volunteer work. The UNECE guideline suggests that the unpaid volunteer activities be covered under the NPISHs satellite account. The Kenyan HSA was therefore limited to unpaid domestic work and services, which is consistent with the guide on valuing unpaid household service work.

Approaches to Valuation of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW)

Valuation of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UDCW) can be conducted using the output and input approaches. Both approaches have their merits and demerits, which ultimately guides on the most appropriate one to adopt in the valuation of this work. Below is a description of each approach and the criteria for the choice of the valuation method used in the estimation. The approaches are illustrated in Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2: Techniques in Valuation of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work



1. Output Approach

The output approach measures the value of services produced for personal use by household members. It is considered the most suitable method for estimating household production due to its alignment with market-based production concepts which are also used in SNA to compute market output. The output approach seeks to establish the volume of units produced. For unpaid domestic and care work, an example would be the number of hours that children, the elderly or the disabled are cared for, the focus is on the recipient, in this case hours that each child, disabled or elderly person is receiving care as opposed to childcare hours given per caregiver.

The first stage of the output approach is to establish the volume of units produced. For instance, the number of hours that children are cared for, whether paid or unpaid. This is established by summing up all the hours which the children spend in formal care and assuming that the rest of the hours are for own use

production work of childcare services. An estimate of the unsupervised time is also provided.

This approach thereby establishes how many children are looked after and how many hours of childcare each child receives. The number of hours for own use production work of childcare are then valued by multiplying with the appropriate market price. The market price captures various components which shows their relationship to Gross Value Added (GVA) and output. The components include the market equivalent cost of the labour involved in the production of UDCW (imputed compensation of labour input), return to capital of household assets and the consumption of capital (gross operating surplus), the value of taxes and subsidies based on market equivalent services (other taxes less subsidies on production), the value of goods and services which are consumed in the provision of childcare service (intermediate consumption). The sum value of the imputed cost labour, gross operating surplus and other taxes less subsidies on

production provide the GVA. Additionally, output is the sum of all the components.

The key elements in the output approach are included in the estimation formula as illustrated below:

Value of Outputs at market equivalent prices -Intermediate Consumption =Gross Value Added -Consumption of Fixed Capital -Other Taxes on Production +Other Subsidies on Production -Return on Capital =Imputed Compensation for Labour Input

The United Kingdom (UK) produced experimental estimates of the value of home production using the output approach for the period 2005-2014 with the exception of housing services which used the input approach. The home production activities included childcare, household transport, household housing services, nutrition, clothing, laundry, adult care and volunteering services. The total GVA from home production was estimated to be equivalent to 56.1 per cent of the UK GDP in 2014. However, implementing the output approach comes with significant difficulty due to limited data on the market prices of comparable goods and services. Additionally, the household outputs produced remain within the same unit in which they were produced. This makes it challenging to quantify the household output as the production process and its outputs are somewhat invisible in standard calculations. Finally, the output method provides a broad valuation of total output but offers little information about the individuals performing these UDCW, limiting its usefulness for policy applications.

2. Input Approach

The input approach involves directly imputing a monetary value to the production of unpaid household service work by assigning an appropriate wage rate (compensation for employees) since no actual payments are involved. The approach focuses on the doer of UDCW. Where TUS data exists, the Input approach is most recommended, as it provides the average hours spent in UDCW activities across various demographic groups. The approach involves valuation of labour inputs and then incorporating the non-labour components which include other taxes on production, other subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital, return on capital, and intermediate consumption. The

imputed compensation for labour input is arrived at by multiplying the time spent on various UDCW activities by the corresponding wage rate.

The key elements when valuing UDCW using the input approach are illustrated in the estimation formula below:

Imputed Compensation for Labour Input +Other Taxes on Production -Other Subsidies on Production +Consumption of Fixed Capital +Return on Capital =Gross Value Added +Intermediate Consumption =Value of Output (sum of costs)

When valuing UDCW, in HSA for Kenya, the input approach was preferred to the output approach. This was mainly due to the availability of 2021 Time Use Survey data and the fact that the input approach involves simpler implementation; considering this was the first time Kenya was valuing UDCW. Additionally, Kenya collects Household Budget Survey (HBS) data periodically, the HBS data complemented TUS data when estimating the non-labour components in the input approach.

There are two primary methods within the input approach, i.e., opportunity cost method and the replacement cost method.

a. Opportunity Cost Method

The opportunity cost method suggests that the cost of doing UDCW is equal to the earnings an individual would receive if they were engaged in their regular paid employment in the formal labour market. The underlying assumption is that time spent in one activity comes at the expense of time that could have been spent in another. For instance, if a statistician with an hourly wage of KSh 600 chooses to tutor their children at home for two hours each day, the estimated value of this unpaid work would amount to KSh 1,200 (2 hours × 600) per day. This method estimates what households could have produced in the market rather than what they actually produced at the household level; this can result in overestimation of the value of UDCW. Additionally, it is difficult to assign different wages to the same work done by different individuals due to the varying opportunity costs for each person. Furthermore, it will be difficult to assign a specific wage for not employed individuals who lack an equivalent market wage.

b. Replacement Cost Method

The replacement cost method estimates the value of UDCW using the wages paid to workers performing similar tasks in the market. This approach is based on the idea that households save money by choosing to do the activity themselves. Therefore, the value of performing the UDCW is considered to be equivalent to the cost of hiring someone to do similar tasks at market value. The method assumes that household members and their external paid substitutes are equally productive.

Under the replacement cost method, there are three wage variants namely: generalist wage, specialist wage and hybrid wage.

i. Generalist Wage Variant

Generalist wage variant consists of taking market wage rates from similar paid work occupations and applying them to the hours spent by household members doing UDCW activities. The generalist wage variant for the UDCW activities is therefore based on the average hourly earnings of domestic workers (housekeepers) as it broadly corresponds to the different household activities. The generalist wage variant is more cognizant that the productivity of household members is less likely to match that of specialist workers. Additionally, it simplifies valuation by addressing the challenge of simultaneous activities, as only one wage rate per hour is used, regardless of multiple tasks occurring at the same time.

ii. Specialist Wage Variant

Specialist wage variant is compensation given to workers with specific skills required to perform certain household tasks. Examples of these tasks include plumbing and electrical works whereby, to perform such tasks there is need for formal training. However, such skills can sometimes be acquired by untrained household members through observation or hands-on experience. The specialist wage variant is applicable when household members perform UDCW activities that would typically require the expertise of a specialist in that particular field. The challenge with the specialist wage variant is that the working efficiency of a hired specialist can be very different from that of an unpaid household member.

iii. Hybrid Wage Variant

This is a combination of both generalist and specialist wage variants. It applies a generalist wage variant for low-skilled household tasks such as cooking and cleaning; and a specialist wage variant for services that are typically hired in the market such as electrical work, carpentry, tutoring, and appliance repair. The approach provides a middle ground for estimation compared to a specialist wage variant which might overestimate the low-skilled task or a generalist wage variant that may undervalue the specialized tasks.

2.5 Determination of the Estimation Approach

The methodology chosen for developing the HSA was the Input approach, Replacement Cost Method, Generalist Wage variant. The UNECE Guide recommends measuring the volume of own-use production work of services using the input approach.

Rationale for Adoption of the Input Valuation Approach

The input approach is most recommended where data on time-use is available. The 2021 KCHS provided the data that was essential for valuation of UDCW, using the input approach. Additionally, the 2005/06 and 2015/16 KIHBS provided information on household capital, and the intermediate consumption of goods and services used by households in the production of UDCW services. The replacement cost method, which estimates the value of UDCW using the wages paid to workers performing similar tasks in the market, was the most preferred. This is because it aligns with the Kenyan context whereby, the working conditions are similar for many activities as those faced by the producer of UDCW services.

The generalist wage variant was further found to be the most appropriate for valuing the hours spent on the various UDCW activities. The basis for the choice of the generalist wage variant, which is the wage rate for a housekeeper/domestic worker is relatively free of subjectivity that comes with the use of specialist or the hybrid variants. In addition, this wage rate includes almost all kinds of work that is done in households and is therefore deemed as a better representative of the various household tasks considered under the UDCW.



Having settled on the wage variant to be used in the estimation, the next step was to decide on whether to use the gross or net wage of the domestic worker. Given the Kenyan context, it was found prudent to utilize the gross wage, which required that the reported wage rate for domestic workers be adjusted upwards to cover a part of the remuneration for these workers excluded from their wage. For example, most domestic workers in Kenya live with their employers and therefore they don't incur costs such as rent, transport, consumables etc, which they would ideally have to pay for were they living as distinct households. The upward adjustment was informed by the proportion of household expenditure on the items perceived to be missing in the wages paid to domestic workers to total household expenditure (a proxy for household income) for household members in similar or related occupations but lived in their own household environment. To ascertain the veracity of the adjusted wage rate, data from the gazetted minimum wage for comparable category of workers for 2021 was used and found to be reasonably close to the adjusted gross wage rate of KSh 73.1 per hour.

Cross-Country Experiences and Lessons

Several countries have also employed the input approach and the replacement cost method in their HSA compilation, demonstrating the relevance and adaptability of this approach. Some of the countries which

adopted the input approach are:

- Ghana used the generalist wage variant to value unpaid household labour. The imputed labour component was obtained by multiplying the daily mean time spent on unpaid work (in minutes) by the domestic worker's minimum wage.
- Senegal adopted the input approach in valuing unpaid tasks. The hours were valued based on the wage that would have been paid if the work were outsourced to the market. In cases where a corresponding market wage was not available, an hourly rate for similar activities was used.
- Morocco used the input approach, replacement cost method to value UDCW activities. The activities were valued using a specialist wages from the informal sector survey.
- Mexico used the input approach with a focus on replacement cost was utilized to measure the unpaid household work. The value of unpaid household work was based on the hybrid wage variant which combined the cost of hiring the general domestic worker (generalist wage variant) with specialized replacement cost (specialist wage variant) for specific services such as tutoring.

2.6 Process of Household Satellite Account Development in Kenya

The estimation of UDCW in the HSA involved the following steps. First, the hourly volume of productive work that falls outside the national accounts' boundary was determined using data obtained from the 2021 TUS. Following this, the imputed labour input of UDCW was valued by multiplying the adjusted gross wage rate for domestic workers of KSh 73.1 per hour by time spent on each specific activity, by sex and activity. The consumption of durables utilised in UDCW was calculated to account for Consumption of Fixed Capital over time. The intermediate consumption for each UDCW activity was estimated by reclassifying household final consumption expenditure items in the 2021 KCHS data.

The detailed steps for the process of the HSA development were as follows:

STEP 1: Delineation of Unpaid Work

The first step involved delineation of unpaid work as guided by 2008 SNA, the Eurostat 2003, UNECE 2017 as well as various national experiences. The unpaid work consists of three components; the unpaid production of goods for own final use; the unpaid domestic and care services; and the unpaid volunteer work.

Household Satellite Account covers unpaid domestic and care services as guided by the UNECE guidelines. In principle, the HSA does not cover unpaid production of goods for own final use as this is already covered in the SNA production boundary. Additionally, the HSA does not cover unpaid volunteer work and suggests that the unpaid volunteer activities be covered under the NPISHs satellite account. The Kenyan HSA was therefore limited to the unpaid domestic work and care services which is consistent with the UNECE guidelines.

STEP 2: Estimation of the Input Components

The Kenyan HSA adopted the input approach in the valuation of UDCW. Conceptually, the input approach comprises these components: imputed labour, consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC), Intermediate Consumption (IC), return on capital and other taxes on production and subsidies.

i. Imputed Labour Input

As already discussed, TUSs are the primary source of data for the measurement of UDCW services. The TUSs measure the volume of time spent on various unpaid work activities, while the HSA, on the other hand, values the volume of time spent on the UDCW at national level. Estimation of the total number of hours performed by the population per year for each of the activities of unpaid domestic and care work by sex was done from the TUS data.

This involved identification of an appropriate wage rate to value time spent on unpaid domestic and care work. The Kenyan HSA adopted the replacement cost method, generalist wage variant. To facilitate analysis, these ICATUS activities were then mapped into seven broad UDCW categories as provided in the UNECE guideline. The imputed labour input was therefore obtained by multiplying the hours worked by the wage rate. The wage rate was obtained from the Labour Force Module in the 2021 KCHS. The results were then mapped into the broad categories of the UDCW activities and estimated by activity and sex.

ii. Taxes and Subsidies

The UNECE guideline recommends estimation of taxes and subsidies involved in direct provision of own-use production work of services.

Taxes and subsidies were excluded in the calculation of the value of unpaid domestic and care work in HSA for Kenya. The reason being that taxes and subsidies would only have been taken into account if:

- a. household **pays** tax for use or ownership of a product/asset that is used for unpaid domestic and care work,
- b. or **receives** benefits for use or ownership of a product/asset that is used for unpaid domestic and care work,
- c. or if a household **receives a benefit** in terms of **subsidy** for the direct provision of unpaid care work.

Currently in Kenya, there is no available data on tax and subsidies on own production work of services.

iii. Consumption of Fixed Capital

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned or used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage (SNA 2008). The data for the CFC component was obtained from 2021 KCHS data, 2005/6 and 2015/16 KIHBS data. Data on ownership of Durables (D) in the items under each of the broad categories was used, and for the years in between, values were estimated using the linear interpolation formula where the rate of change between two known years was assumed to be constant, allowing intermediate values to be calculated proportionally.

The household expenditure data was reclassified by the three transaction categories as outlined in the national accounts framework: Intermediate Consumption, Final Consumption and Household Capital as guided by the UNECE guideline. To facilitate the presentation of the national accounts central framework, the household capital items were further grouped according to the broad categories of UDCW activities: nutrition, housing, clothing, care services, pet care, management, travel and other services.

The Household Capital items under each activity were assigned an appropriate asset life length as guided in the UNECE's Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work. Consumption of fixed capital was then estimated using the perpetual inventory method (PIM) as recommended by the UNECE Guidelines.

iv. Return on Capital

Return on Capital is estimated using a specific interest rate; the UN guidelines suggest using the interest rate for government bonds. Being the baseline HSA, the return on capital was omitted in the estimation to facilitate further refinement of its computation and comprehensiveness of the source data for the stock of capital utilized in UDCW.

v. Intermediate Consumption (IC)

To calculate the Value of Output of UDCW, Intermediate Consumption relevant to these activities was estimated using the 2021 KCHS data. The household final consumption expenditure items in the KCHS data were reclassified into three categories: Intermediate Consumption, Household Capital and Final Consumption. The commodities in each of the three categories were either classified as Durable (D), Semi Durable (SD), Non Durable (ND) and Service (S). The detailed reclassification of the intermediate consumption components is shown in Annex 3. This facilitated easy presentation of the UDCW activities in the national accounts central framework format. The KCHS data allowed for a more detailed estimation of the

level of intermediate consumption used in the own-use production of services.

STEP 3: Final Calculations for Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

In the HSA, the Imputed Labour Input value translates to the Net Value Added by UDCW. The GVA for UDCW is obtained by summing the Imputed Labour Input (Net Value Added) and Consumption of Fixed Capital. The return on capital and taxes and subsidies components were omitted in UDCW calculations for Kenya due to issues of data limitations previously discussed. The Value of Output was then obtained by adding the estimated Intermediate Consumption to the GVA.

$$\text{Value of Work} = \text{Value Added, net} + \text{Consumption of Fixed Capital} = \text{Gross Value Added} + \text{Intermediate Consumption} = \text{Value of Output}$$

2.7 Assumptions

- The input approach assumes equal productivity for both men and women when performing similar activities; this may not always be accurate.
- The asset life lengths of some of the household capital goods was assumed to be the same across all countries as per the UNECE guidelines. For certain household capital goods, the lifespans were adjusted to suit the Kenyan context.
- It was assumed that 10 per cent of expenditure associated with use of some household capital goods, such as motorcycles, bicycles, was attributable to UDCW.

2.8 Limitations

- The Value of UDCW was calculated using the Input Approach (Replacement Cost Method, Generalist Wage Variant). However, some non-labour components in the Input Approach were left out in calculation of the Gross Value Added. These include taxes and subsidies, and Return on Capital.
- The 2021 Time Use Survey targeted usual household members, 15 years and above; this may have led to exemption of household members under 15 years old, yet they are actively involved in the households' UDCW.
- The Time Use Survey was done as a module in the 2021 Kenya Continuous Household Survey. A module may not provide more comprehensive and detailed data on the time spent by household members in unpaid household work by all members of the household.



Chapter 03



Findings on Valuation of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

Overview

This chapter quantifies the economic value of UDCW by assessing the volume of hours worked, imputed labour input, wage rates, intermediate consumption and the depreciation of household capital assets used in these activities. The findings highlight gender imbalances on carrying out most of the unpaid labour. Wage-based valuation methods demonstrate that if UDCW were compensated, the contribution to the economy would be substantial. Additionally, the depreciation of household assets used in these activities, referred to as the consumption of fixed capital, is analyzed to assess the financial burden of maintaining household production. The chapter also examines intermediate consumption, which accounts for goods and services used in the production of unpaid household work, further emphasizing its economic significance.

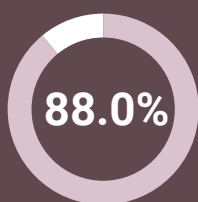
Further analysis compares UDCW's economic output with formal industries, revealing that its contribution surpasses key sectors like manufacturing and construction. The total economic value of UDCW is substantial, underscoring its critical but unrecognized role in national productivity. Incorporating UDCW into extended GDP compilation would enhance national economic assessments and inform policies aimed at reducing gender disparities. Extended GDP is a more comprehensive measurement of economic output that goes beyond the standard GDP calculation to include factors such as environmental cost, social cost and value of unpaid work.

3.1 Annual Volume of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

The volume of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work represents a significant share of total labour input in households, yet these hours remain largely unaccounted for in the conventional economic indicators. Understanding how these hours are distributed is critical for assessing gender disparities, evaluating their impact on workforce participation, and recognizing the broader economic implications of unpaid labour.

3.1.a Volume of Hours Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Sex

Table 3.1 provides a consolidated view of the total annual unpaid work hours, distinguishing between domestic work and care work. Both men and women spent a substantial amount of time on unpaid domestic work compared to unpaid care work. There were significant gender disparities in annual unpaid domestic and care work hours, with women contributing 25.8 billion hours compared to 4.8 billion hours by men. Unpaid domestic work accounted for the largest share at 88.0 per cent, with women spending 22.6 billion hours compared to 4.4 billion hours spent by men. The unpaid domestic work includes essential daily activities such as meal preparation, cleaning, laundry, and household management. Unpaid care work, which involves childcare, care of the elderly, and caregiving for non-dependent adults, amounted to 3.2 billion hours for women and 434.2 million hours for men.



Unpaid domestic work accounted for the largest share at 88.0 per cent, with women spending 22.6 billion hours compared to 4.4 billion hours spent by men.



3.2 billion hours

Unpaid care work, which involves childcare, elder care, and caregiving for non-dependent adults, amounted to 3.2 billion hours for women and 434.2 million hours for men.

Table 3.1: Volume of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work, 2021

Million Hours			
Activity	Women	Men	Total
Unpaid Domestic Work	22,584.0	4,405.3	26,989.3
Unpaid Care Work	3,252.4	434.2	3,686.6
Total Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Hours	25,836.4	4,839.5	30,675.9

3.1.b Volume of Hours Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Type of Activity and Sex

Table 3.2 presents the volume of hours spent on various UDCW activities by sex. The largest amount of time spent on UDCW by both sexes was on food and meal preparation, with women spending 14.7 billion hours and men 2.2 billion hours. Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear was the second prevalent activity in the household, with women using 4.0 billion hours and men 756.7 million hours. Additionally, women also accounted for a much larger

share of childcare and instruction at 3.0 billion hours compared to men, who spent 310.0 million hours. On the other hand, men's involvement was relatively higher in household maintenance and repair at 158.2 million hours, other unpaid domestic services not elsewhere classified at 144.1 million hours and household management for own final use, such as paying bills, at 30.4 million hours.

Table 3.2: Volume of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Activity and Sex, 2021

Million Hours			
Activity	Women	Men	Total
UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS	22,584.0	4,405.3	26,989.3
Food and Meals Management and Preparation	14,673.6	2,157.5	16,831.1
Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings	2,638.2	658.8	3,297.0
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance and Repair	55.1	158.2	213.3
Care and Maintenance of Textiles and Footwear	4,047.7	756.7	4,804.4
Household Management for Own Final Use	22.4	30.4	52.8
Pet Care	3.6	5.5	9.1
Shopping for Own Household and Family Members	896.9	377.9	1,274.9
Travelling, Moving, Transporting or Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members	158.9	116.1	275.0
Other Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members	87.5	144.1	231.6
UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS	3,252.4	434.2	3,686.6
Childcare and Instruction	2,957.2	310.0	3,267.2
Care for Dependent Adults	71.4	39.9	111.3
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members	45.7	14.2	59.9
Travelling and Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	165.7	60.4	226.0
Other Activities Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	12.3	9.8	22.1
Total Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Hours	25,836.4	4,839.5	30,675.9

3.1.c Volume of Hours Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Broad Categories and Sex

The classification of unpaid domestic and care work into broad categories in Table 3.3 shows how time is allocated across different household and caregiving responsibilities. The results revealed that women spent more time in all the UDCW broad categories than men, except in pet care. Nutrition services, which primarily include meal preparation and food management,

accounted for the largest share of unpaid labour at 54.7 per cent, with 16.8 billion hours. Women contributed 14.6 billion hours, accounting for more than half of all unpaid work performed by women. On the other hand, men contributed more hours at 5.5 million to pet care than women at 3.6 million.

Table 3.3: Volume of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Broad Category and Sex, 2021

Broad Category	Million Hours		
	Women	Men	Total
Nutrition Services	14,673.6	2,157.5	16,831.1
Clothing Services	4,047.7	756.7	4,804.4
Housing Services	2,780.8	961.1	3,741.9
Care Work	3,086.7	373.9	3,460.5
Management Services	919.4	408.3	1,327.7
Travel Services	324.6	176.5	501.1
Pet Care	3.6	5.5	9.1
Total Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Hours	25,836.4	4,839.5	30,675.9

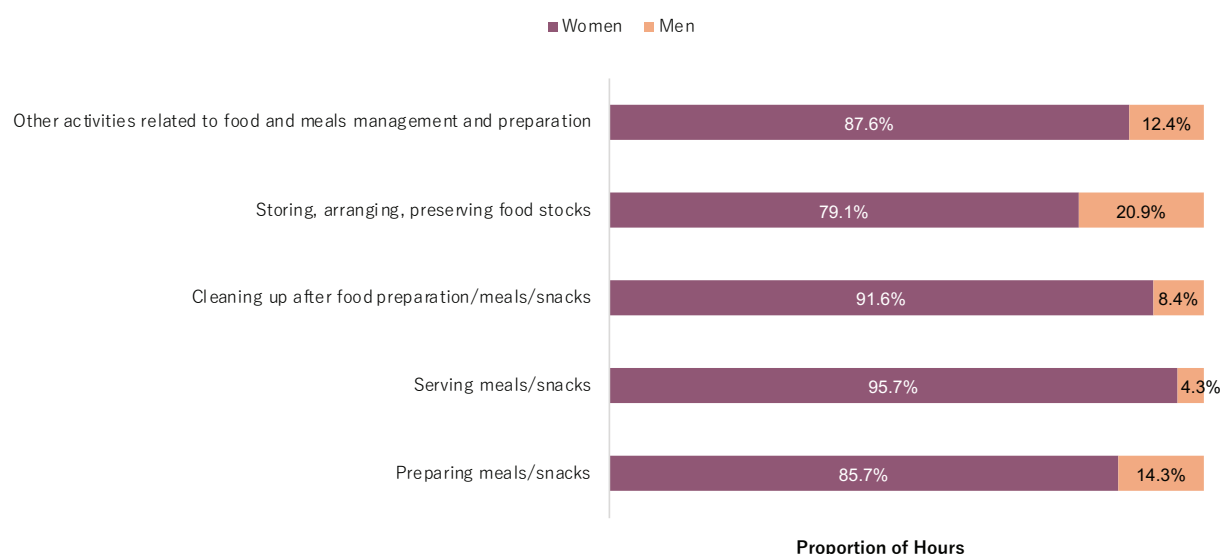
3.1.d Unpaid Domestic Work by Type of Activity

Nutrition Services

As shown in Figure 3.1, women dedicated significantly more time than men to all the activities under the nutrition services category in 2021. Specifically, women accounted for 85.7 per cent of the total hours spent on meal/snack preparation, while men

contributed 14.3 per cent. Similarly, in cleaning up after food preparation, women were responsible for 91.6 per cent of the time spent, compared to 8.4 per cent by men.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of Hours Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Type of Activity in Nutrition Services and Sex, 2021

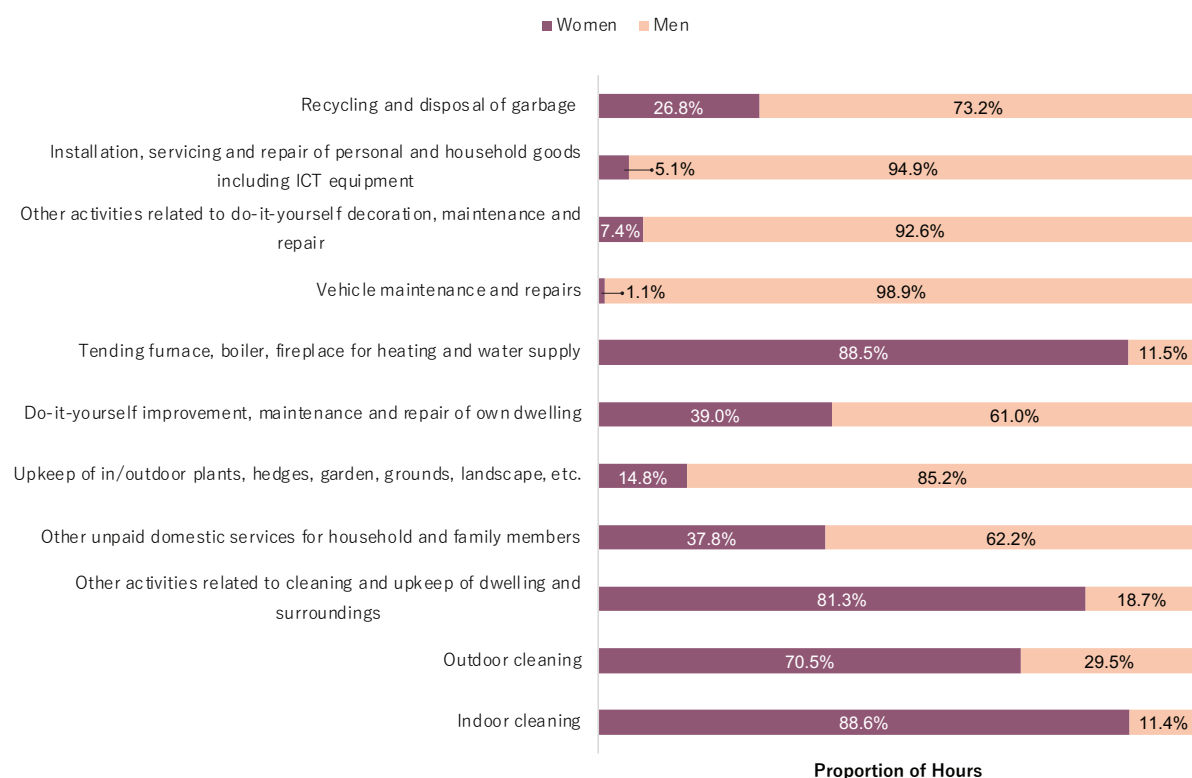


Housing Services

Figure 3.2 reveals notable gender-based differences in UDCW activities under housing services. Women dominated in the routine indoor cleaning activities accounting for 88.6 per cent of the total time spent, while men led in upkeep of indoor/outdoor plants contributing 85.2 per cent of the total time. Further,

men accounted for 61.0 per cent of the total time dedicated to do-it-yourself home improvements and 98.9 per cent of the total time dedicated to vehicle maintenance, compared to 39.0 per cent and 1.1 per cent by women, respectively.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Type of Activity in Housing Services and Sex, 2021

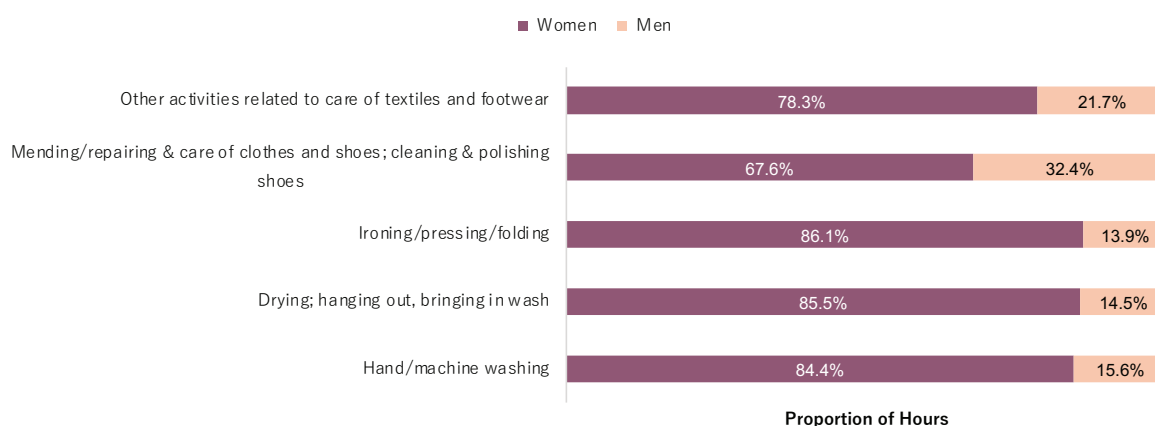


Clothing Services

Women spent more time than men across all unpaid domestic and care work activities in the clothing services category, as shown in Figure 3.3. For instance, out of the total hours dedicated to hand/machine-washing activity, women accounted for 84.4 per cent of the total time spent compared to 15.6 per cent of the total time spent by men. This is similar to other

tasks, such as drying where women accounted for 85.5 per cent of the time while men spent 14.5 per cent of the hours. In ironing/pressing/folding activity, women were responsible for at 86.1 per cent of the total time dedicated for this activity while men accounted for 13.9 per cent of the time spent.

Figure 3.3: Proportion of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Type of Activity in Clothing Services and Sex, 2021

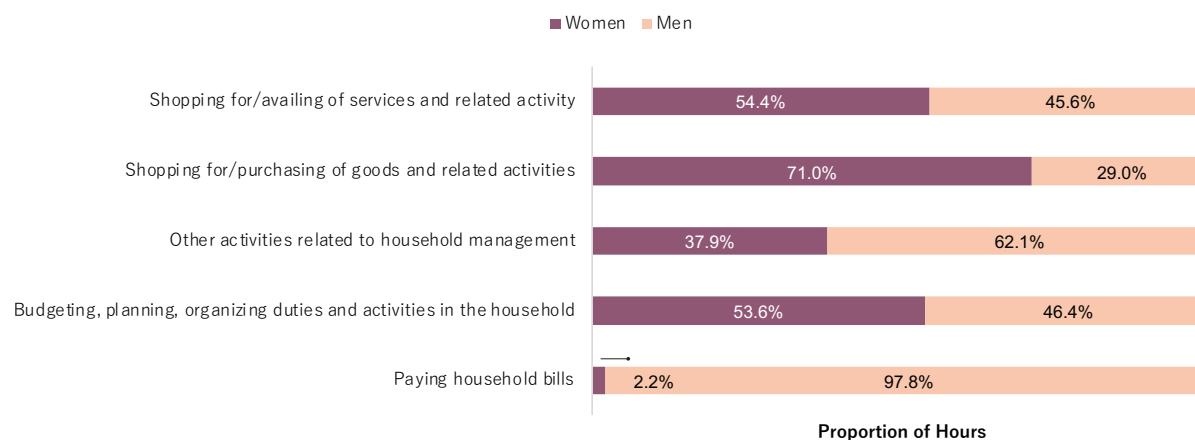


Household Management

In shopping and budgeting activities, women spent more time than men on household shopping and budgeting activities, whereas men spent more time than women on paying household bills and other household management activities, as presented in Figure 3.4. Specifically, men accounted for 97.8 per cent of the total time spent on paying household

bills compared to 2.2 per cent of the total time spent by women in the same activity. On the other hand, women were responsible for 71.0 per cent of the total time dedicated to shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities, while men contributed 29.0 per cent.

Figure 3.4: Proportion of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Type of Activity in Household Management Services and Sex, 2021

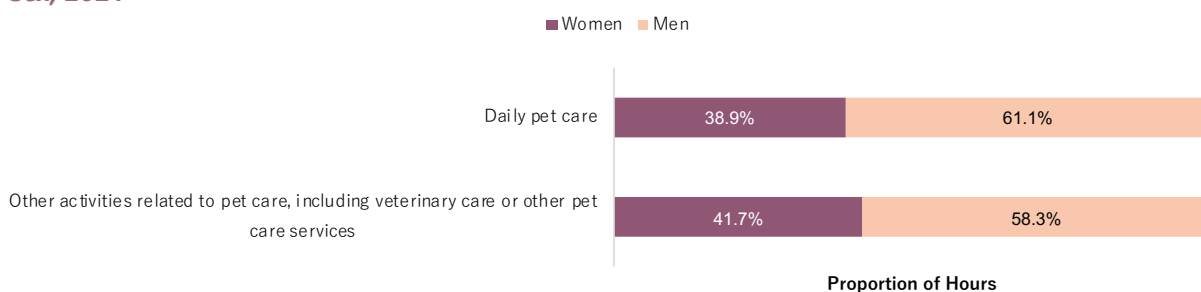


Pet Care Services

Men spent more time than women in all activities under unpaid pet-care service category. Specifically, out of the total time dedicated to daily pet care activity, men accounted for 61.1 per cent of the total time compared to 38.9 per cent of the total hours

spent by women in the same activity. In other activities related to pet care, men accounted for 58.3 per cent of the total time spent on this activity while women contributed to 41.7 per cent of the time dedicated to the same activity as depicted in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Proportion of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Type of Activity in Pet Care Services and Sex, 2021



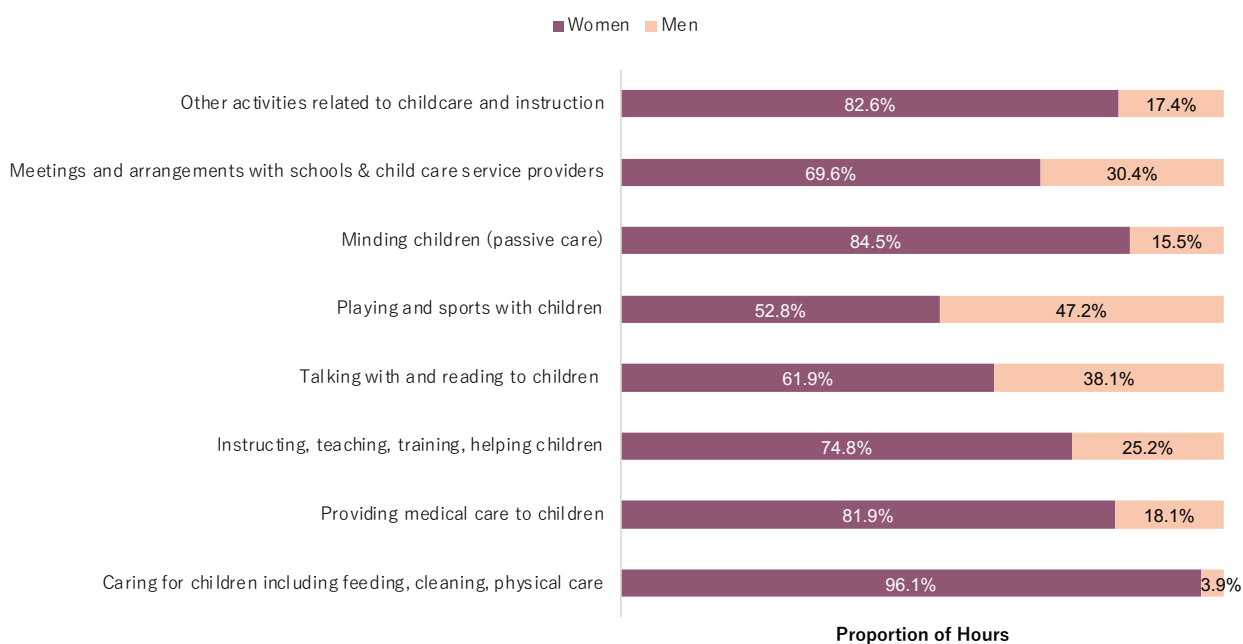
3.1.e Unpaid Care Work by Activity

Childcare and Instruction

As shown in Figure 3.6, women spent more hours than men across all activities under the unpaid caregiving services for household and family members. Specifically, women spent 96.1 per cent of the total time dedicated to feeding, cleaning, and physical care activities compared to men's 3.9 per cent of their

total time in the same activity. Noticeably, men nearly match women in recreational activities like playing or sports with children, spending 47.2 per cent of the total time dedicated to this activity compared to 52.8 per cent by women.

Figure 3.6: Proportion of Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members in Care work on Childcare and Instruction services by Activity and Sex, 2021



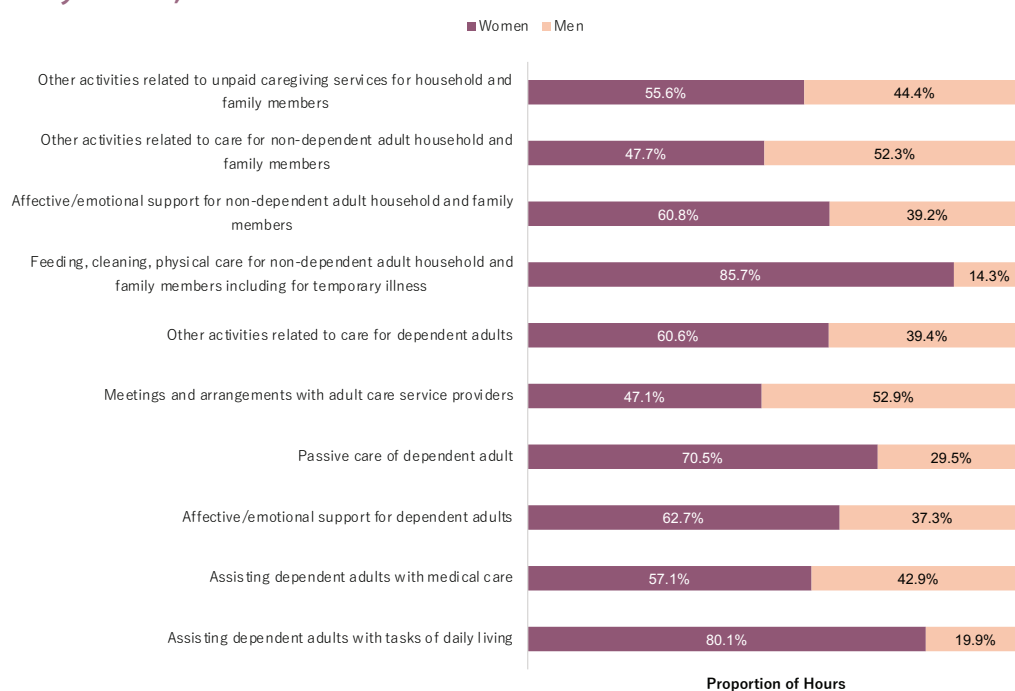


Care for Dependent and Non-Dependent Adults

Figure 3.7 shows that women performed the majority of essential caregiving duties for dependent and non-dependent adults. Out of the total time spent on assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living activities, women accounted for 80.1 per cent of the total time while men were responsible for 19.9 per cent. In addition, women accounted for 85.7 per cent of the total time dedicated to feeding, cleaning, and

providing physical care for non-dependent adults' activity, compared to 14.3 per cent of the time spent by men. Men's involvement was notably higher in certain activities, such as meetings and arrangements with adult care service providers, accounting for 52.9 per cent of the total time spent in this activity, compared to 47.1 per cent by men.

Figure 3.7: Proportion of Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members under Care work by Activity and Sex, 2021

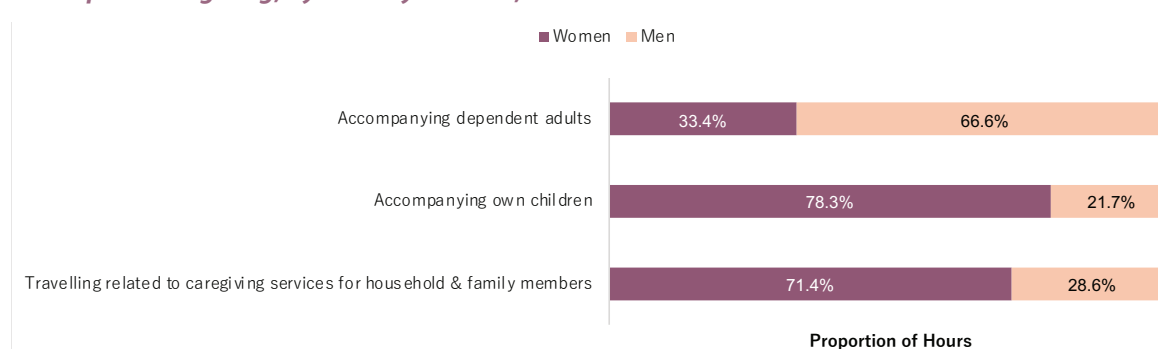


Travel Services for Unpaid Caregiving

Women spent more time in travel related to caregiving services and accompanying their own children activities, while men spent more time in activities of accompanying dependent adults as depicted in Figure 3.8. Specifically, women accounted

for 71.4 per cent of the total time spent on travelling related to caregiving services for family and household members' activities compared to 28.6 per cent of the time spent by men in the same activity.

Figure 3.8: Proportion of Hours Spent Travelling and Accompanying Household and Family Members for Unpaid Caregiving, by Activity and Sex, 2021



3.2 Average Monthly Earnings

Tables 3.4 provide an analysis of average monthly earnings disaggregated by occupational classification. Analysis of average monthly earnings across selected occupations revealed disparities in wage levels across different occupations, often linked to the skill requirements and formality of the work. Lower-paying roles such as weaving and sewing machine operators

(KSh 5,000), street vendors (KSh 7,500), and domestic workers (KSh 11,196) are critical yet remain among the least remunerated, indicating persistent inequalities in the labour market. Domestic work, often dominated by women, showed a reversed trend, where female earnings (KSh 11,526) were higher than male earnings (KSh 8,333).

Table 3.4: Average Wages and Monthly Earnings by Selected Occupational Period, 2021

Occupation	KSh		
	Female	Male	Total
532 - cooks and other catering service workers	13,804	13,804	13,804
712 - building trades workers	15,561	15,561	15,561
773 - tailors dressmakers and related workers	6,473	6,473	6,473
832 - wood products machine operators	12,000	12,000	12,000
868 - brewers wine and other beverage machine operators	8,000	8,000	8,000
882 - motor vehicle drivers	15,000	16,441	16,331
893 - weaving knitting and sewing machine operators	5,000	5,000	5,000
913 - cleaners launders and domestic workers	11,526	8,333	11,196
914 - building caretakers	10,908	10,908	10,908
915 - messengers porters watchmen and related workers	8,500	8,570	8,567
921 - farm- hand and related labourers	9,376	9,376	9,376
931 - mining and quarrying labourers	7,200	12,528	11,456
932 - construction and maintenance labourers	12,689	12,689	12,689

3.3 Imputed Labour Input for Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

This section presents the results of the imputed labour input for unpaid domestic and care work. The imputed labour input was derived by valuing the annual volume of hours reported in the 2021 KTUS using the generalist wage (wage of a housekeeper/ domestic worker). The generalist wage includes almost all kinds of work that are done in households and requires no adjustment for quality.

As shown in Table 3.5, the total value of imputed labour input for unpaid domestic and care work was KSh 2,243.2 billion in 2021, out of which KSh 1,889.3 billion was work carried out by women. The value

of unpaid domestic services provided by household members far outweighed the value of unpaid caregiving services provided by household members. Under the unpaid domestic services category, the labour input attributed to women was KSh 1,651.5 billion compared to KSh 322.1 billion for men. The value of unpaid caregiving activities by women was KSh 237.8 billion and KSh 31.8 billion by men. On average, if UDCW activities had been remunerated, each woman aged 15 years and above would have earned KSh 118,845 in 2021, whilst men aged 15 years and above would each have earned KSh 22,676 for the same period.

Table 3.5: Imputed Labour Input of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Activity and Sex, 2021

Activity	KSh Million		
	Women	Men	Total
UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS	1,651,456	322,135	1,973,591
Food and Meals Management and Preparation	1,073,009	157,769	1,230,778
Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings	192,919	48,172	241,092
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance And Repair	4,032	11,568	15,600
Care and Maintenance of Textiles and Footwear	295,986	55,334	351,320
Household Management for Own Final Use	1,640	2,221	3,861
Pet Care	267	401	668
Shopping for Own Household and Family Members	65,588	27,637	93,225
Travelling, Moving, Transporting or Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members	11,619	8,492	20,112
Other Unpaid Domestic Services For Household And Family Members	6,397	10,539	16,936
UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS	237,829	31,752	269,581
Childcare and Instruction	216,249	22,666	238,914
Care for Dependent Adults	5,223	2,919	8,142
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members	3,342	1,037	4,379
Travelling and Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	12,115	4,413	16,529
Other Activities Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	899	717	1,616
Total UDCW Economic Value	1,889,285	353,887	2,243,172
Per Capita in KSh (Age: 15+ years)	118,845	22,676	71,205

Table 3.6 shows the proportion of the imputed labour input by activity and by sex. Women accounted for 84.2 per cent of the total imputed labour input, while men contributed 15.8 per cent. In the category of unpaid domestic services, women contributed the largest share of the labour input in most of the activities. Under the food and meal management and preparation activities, labour input attributable to women was 87.2 per cent compared to 12.8 per cent for men. Similarly, women had a significant

contribution (84.2%) to imputed labour input for care and maintenance of textiles and footwear.

In the do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair category, men accounted for 74.2 per cent while women contributed 25.8 per cent. Men contributed 57.5 per cent of the total value in household management for final use activities, such as paying household bills and 60.1 per cent in pet care activities.

Table 3.6: Proportions of Imputed Labour Input of UDCW by Activity and Sex, 2021

Activity	Percentage (%)	
	Women	Men
UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD & FAMILY MEMBERS	83.7	16.3
Food & Meals Management & Preparation	87.2	12.8
Cleaning & Maintaining of Own Dwelling & Surroundings	80.0	20.0
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance & Repair	25.8	74.2
Care & Maintenance of Textiles & Footwear	84.2	15.8
Household Management for Own Final Use	42.5	57.5
Pet Care	39.9	60.1
Shopping for Own Household & Family Members	70.4	29.6
Travelling, Moving, Transporting or Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Domestic Services for Household & Family Members	57.8	42.2
Other Unpaid Domestic Services For Household & Family Members	37.8	62.2
UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD & FAMILY MEMBERS	88.2	11.8
Childcare & Instruction	90.5	9.5
Care for Dependent Adults	64.1	35.9
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household & Family Members	76.3	23.7
Travelling & Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household & Family Members	73.3	26.7
Other Activities Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household & Family Members	55.6	44.4
Total Proportion of Imputed Labour Input	84.2	15.8
<i>Note: See detailed breakdown of the labour input values in Annex II</i>		

Imputed Labour Input of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Broad Categories

Unpaid domestic and care work can be classified into seven broad categories, as shown in Table 3.7. Nutrition services, which comprise food and meals management and preparation, had the highest value of UDCW at KSh 1,230.8 billion or 54.9 per cent of the total value of work. Clothing services, which is mainly the care and maintenance of textiles and footwear,

contributed KSh 351.3 billion, which was 15.7 per cent of the total value. Housing services, which consists of cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings, do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair, and other unpaid domestic service, had a total value of KSh 273.6 billion, equal to 12.2 per cent of the total value of work done.

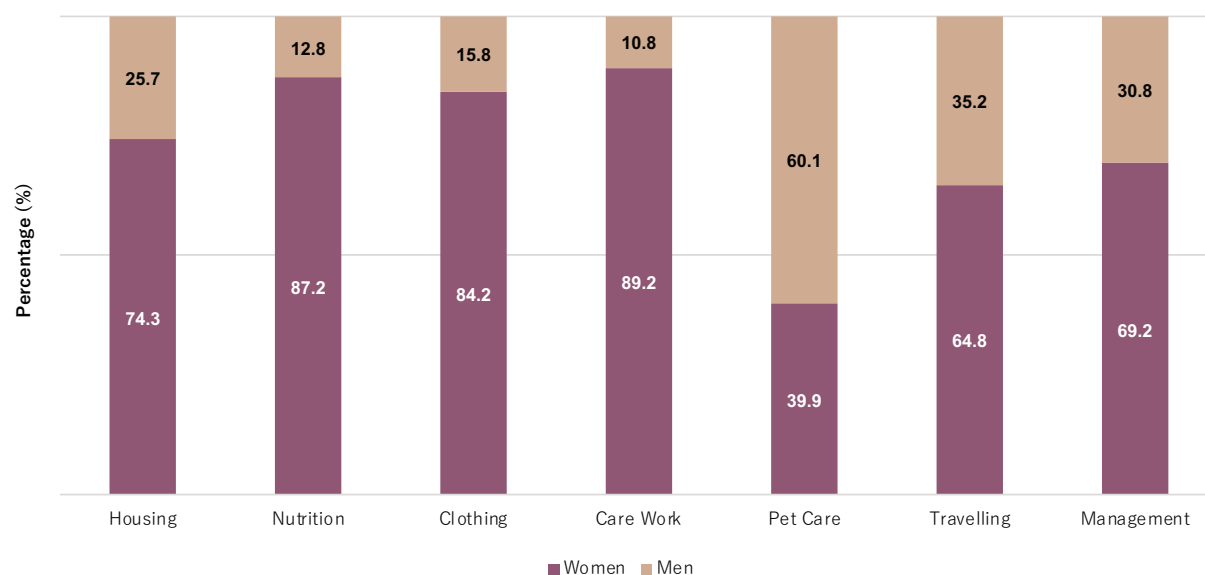
Table 3.7: Imputed Labour Input of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Broad Categories, 2021

Broad Category	Value of work (KSh Million)			Percentage (%)
	Women	Men	Total	
Housing Services	203,348	70,280	273,628	12.2
Nutrition Services	1,073,009	157,769	1,230,778	54.9
Clothing Services	295,986	55,334	351,320	15.7
Care Work	225,713	27,339	253,052	11.3
Pet Care	267	401	668	0.0
Travel Services	23,735	12,906	36,640	1.6
Management Services	67,228	29,858	97,085	4.3
Total	1,889,285	353,887	2,243,172	100.0

Figure 3.9 presents the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across the seven broad categories of unpaid domestic and care work in 2021. Women contributed the majority share of labour in all categories except in pet care, where men contributed 60.1 per cent compared to 39.9 per cent by women. The highest female shares were recorded in care work

(89.2%), nutrition services (87.2%), and clothing services (84.2%), indicating greater involvement in caregiving and household maintenance activities. In contrast, men's contributions were more common in categories such as management services (30.8%) and travel services (35.2%).

Figure 3.9: Proportion of Imputed Labour Input of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Broad Categories and Sex, 2021



Housing Services

Housing services function/activity has three subdivisions: Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings, Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance and Repair, and Other Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members.

The total imputed labour input from the three subdivisions was KSh 273.6 billion, as shown in Table 3.8, with cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling

and surroundings contributing the largest share of KSh 241.1 billion, equivalent to 88.1 per cent, while do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair contributed 5.7 per cent, representing KSh 15.6 billion. Other unpaid domestic services for household and family contributed a total of KSh 16.9 billion, translating to 6.2 per cent of the total imputed labour input in the function.

Table 3.8: Imputed Labour Input of Housing Services by Sex, 2021

Activity	KSh Million		
	Women	Men	Total
Housing Services			
Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings	192,919.2	48,172.5	241,091.7
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance And Repair	4,031.7	11,568.3	15,600.0
Other Unpaid Domestic Services For Household And Family Members	6,397.3	10,539.0	16,936.3
Total	203,348.2	70,279.8	273,628.0
<i>Note: Housing Services breakdown is found in Annex 2 of this report.</i>			



Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings

Under this subdivision, the total imputed labour input for women was KSh 192.9 billion compared to men's contribution of KSh 48.2 billion, as shown in Table 3.9. Indoor cleaning had the highest value at KSh 155.9 billion, with women contributing 88.6 per cent, representing KSh 138.1 billion, while men accounted for 11.4 per cent, contributing KSh 17.8 billion. On

the other hand, outdoor cleaning had a total imputed labour input of KSh 50.3 billion. Under this group, women contributed KSh 35.4 billion while men contributed KSh 14.8 billion. Recycling and disposal of garbage had the lowest value of imputed labour input of KSh 348.9 billion in 2021.

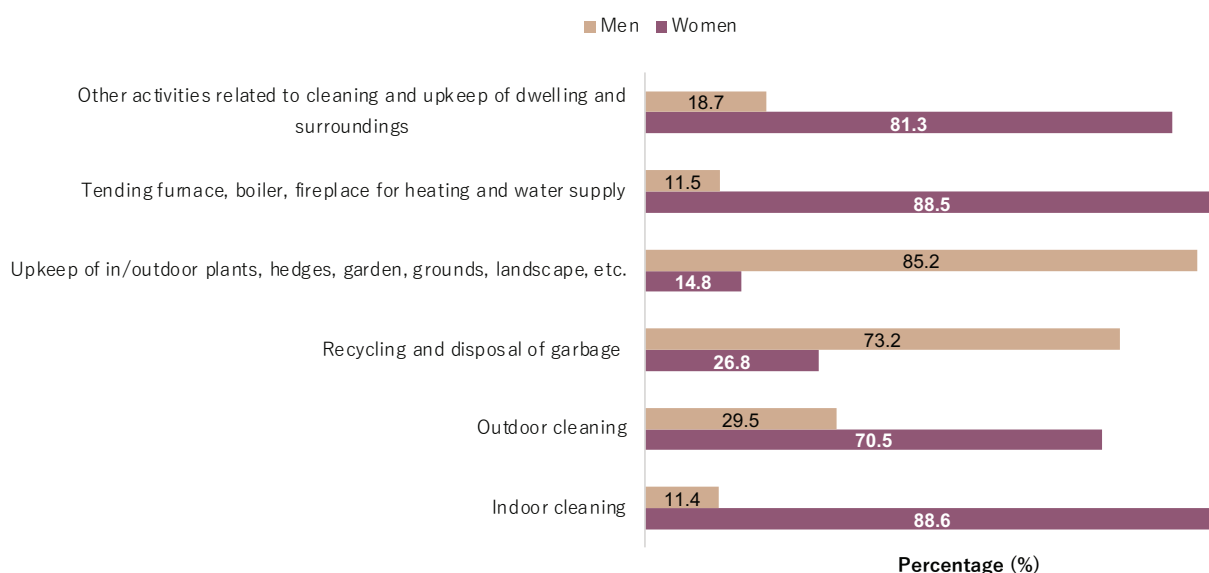
Table 3.9: Imputed Labour Input of Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings by Sex, 2021

			KSh Million	Percentage (%)
Activity	Women	Men	Total	Proportion
Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings				
Indoor cleaning	138,143.9	17,796.6	155,940.5	64.7
Outdoor cleaning	35,443.0	14,809.1	50,252.0	20.8
Recycling and disposal of garbage	93.5	255.4	348.9	0.1
Upkeep of in/outdoor plants, hedges, garden, grounds, landscape, etc.	2,027.5	11,658.2	13,685.7	5.7
Tending furnace, boiler, fireplace for heating and water supply	3,069.1	399.4	3,468.5	1.4
Other activities related to cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings	14,142.3	3,253.7	17,396.0	7.2
Total	192,919.2	48,172.5	241,091.7	100.0

Figure 3.10 presents the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across various activities related to the cleaning and maintenance of the dwelling and its surroundings in 2021. Women accounted for the majority of labour in activities such as indoor cleaning (88.6%), tending the furnace or fireplace (88.5%),

general upkeep of the dwelling and surroundings (81.3%), and outdoor cleaning (70.5%). In contrast, men performed more work in maintaining indoor/outdoor plants and landscaping (85.2%) and recycling and waste disposal (73.2%).

Figure 3.10: Share of Imputed Labour Input in Cleaning and Maintenance of Dwelling and Surroundings by Sex, 2021



Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance and Repair

Under this subdivision, the total imputed labour input for men was KSh 11.6 billion, representing 74.2 per cent while women's contribution was KSh 4.0 billion, translating to 25.8 per cent as shown in Table 3.10.

Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of own dwelling group had the largest share of KSh 9.7 billion, with men contributing KSh 5.9 billion compared to women at KSh 3.8 billion.

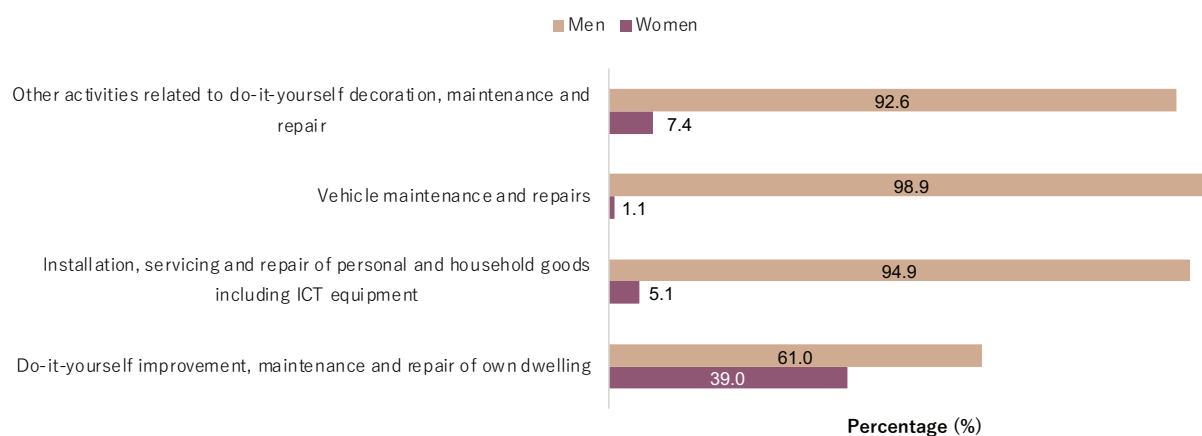
Table 3.10: Imputed Labour Input of Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance and Repair Activities by Sex, 2021

			KSh Million	Percentage (%)
Activity	Women	Men	Total	%
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance and Repair				
Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of own dwelling	3,775.9	5,912.9	9,688.8	62.1
Installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods including ICT equipment	65.4	1,223.0	1,288.4	8.3
Vehicle maintenance and repairs	26.3	2,365.6	2,391.9	15.3
Other activities related to do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	164.1	2,066.9	2,231.0	14.3
Total	4,031.7	11,568.3	15,600.0	100.0

Figure 3.11 illustrates the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across various do-it-yourself (DIY) decoration, maintenance, and repair activities in 2021. The findings indicate that the contribution of men was higher than women across all the categories. For instance, they accounted for 98.9 per cent of imputed labour in vehicle maintenance and repairs,

94.9 per cent in installation and servicing of personal and household goods, and 92.6 per cent in other decoration and repair activities. While men were also more involved in DIY improvement and repair of their own dwellings. Women's contribution was relatively higher in this activity, representing 39.0 per cent of the total labour input.

Figure 3.11: Share of Imputed Labour Input in DIY Decoration, Maintenance and Repair Activities by Sex, 2021



Nutrition Services

Imputed labour input for nutrition services had a total value of KSh 1.2 trillion, of which KSh 1.1 trillion (87.2%) was work done by women, while men accounted for 12.8 per cent, as presented in Table 3.11. Among all the groups, the preparation of meals contributed the highest value at KSh 930.0 billion. In the preparation of meals, women contributed 85.7 per cent of the total imputed labour input while men contributed 14.3 per cent. The total imputed labour input of cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks group was KSh 226.1 billion, out of which 91.6 per cent (KSh 207.0 billion) was contributed by women and KSh 19.1 billion by men. Serving meals/

snacks group was the third highest contributor to the subdivision with a total imputed labour input of KSh 46.8 billion. Out of this, women contributed KSh 44.7 billion, while men contributed KSh 2.0 billion. Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation group, which include tending to the oven or fire for cooking, had a total imputed labour input of KSh 25.0 billion, where men contributed 12.4 per cent or KSh 3.1 billion. Women had a higher contribution compared to men, with 87.6 per cent or KSh 21.9 billion. Storing, arranging and preserving food stock recorded the least contribution for both women and men.

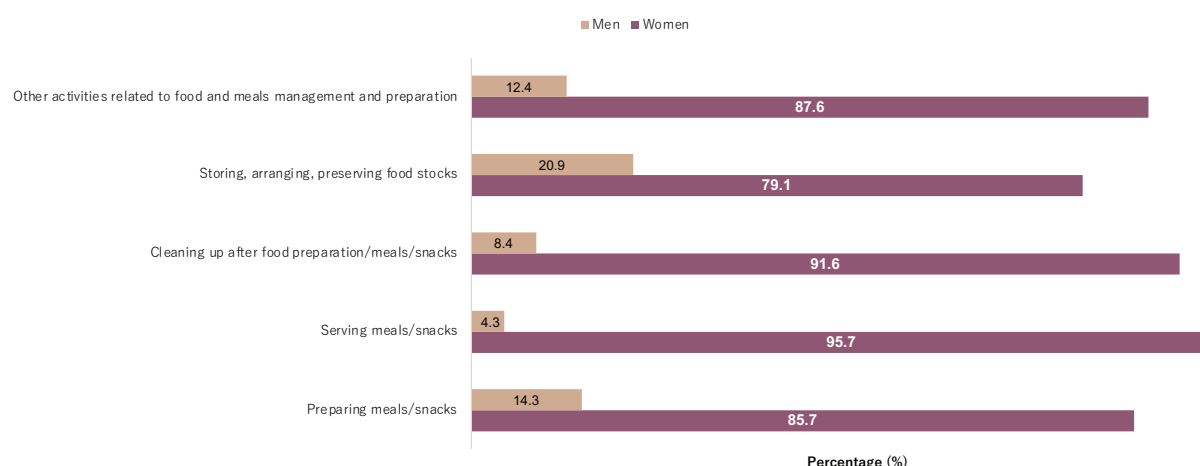
Table 3.11: Imputed Labour Input of Food and Meals Management and Preparation Activities by Sex, 2021

Activity	KSh Million		Percentage (%)	
	Women	Men	Total	Proportion
Food and Meals Management and Preparation				
Preparing meals/snacks	797,072.5	132,975.5	930,048.0	75.6
Serving meals/snacks	44,747.6	2,008.6	46,756.3	3.8
Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks	207,042.5	19,085.4	226,127.9	18.4
Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks	2,262.9	599.6	2,862.5	0.2
Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation	21,883.2	3,099.8	24,983.0	2.0
Total	1,073,008.8	157,768.9	1,230,777.6	100.0

Figure 3.12 presents the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across key activities related to food and meal management and preparation. Women accounted for the highest contribution of the imputed labour input across all activities in this category. Notably, women's imputed labour input was 95.7

per cent in serving meals and snacks, 91.6 per cent in cleaning up, and 85.7 per cent in meal preparation. Although lower, men's contributions were slightly higher in storing and preserving food stocks (20.9%), preparing meals/snacks (14.3%), and other related management tasks (12.4%) compared to other areas.

Figure 3.12: Share of Imputed Labour Input in Food and Meals Management and Preparation Activities by Sex, 2021



Clothing Services

The imputed labour input for clothing services amounted to KSh 351.3 billion in 2021, with women contributing KSh 296.0 billion while men contributed KSh 55.3 billion, as shown in Table 3.12. The hand/machine-washing group contributed the highest value of the imputed labour input at KSh 314.3 billion. Out

of that, women contributed KSh 265.3 billion while men contributed KSh 49.0 billion. Another group that had a high contribution was the ironing/pressing/folding, with a total of KSh 20.2 billion. Women contributed 86.1 per cent while men contributed KSh 2.8 billion or 13.9 per cent.

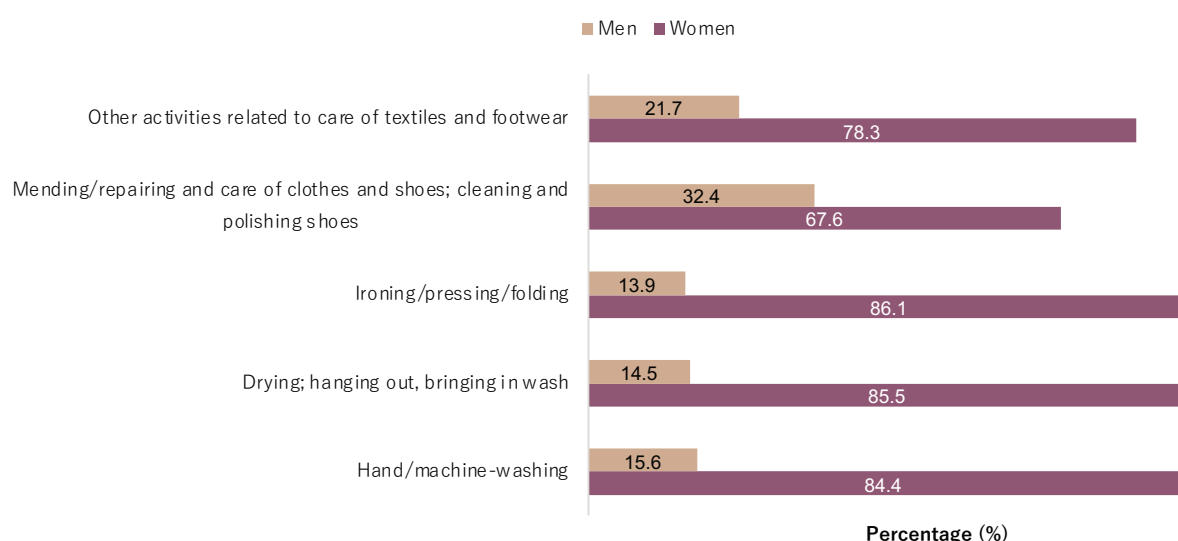
Table 3.12: Imputed Labour Input of Care and Maintenance of Textiles and Footwear Activities by Sex, 2021

Activity			KSh Million	Percentage (%)
	Women	Men	Total	Proportion
Care and Maintenance of Textiles and Footwear				
Hand/machine-washing	265,265.5	49,040.2	314,305.7	89.5
Drying; hanging out, bringing in wash	9,270.4	1,577.6	10,848.0	3.1
Ironing/pressing/folding	17,369.8	2,812.2	20,182.0	5.7
Mending/repairing and care of clothes and shoes; cleaning and polishing shoes	3,833.8	1,836.4	5,670.3	1.6
Other activities related to care of textiles and footwear	246.1	68.1	314.1	0.1
Total	295,985.6	55,334.5	351,320.0	100.0

Figure 3.13 shows the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across activities related to the care and maintenance of textiles and footwear. Women contributed the majority share in all listed activities, particularly in ironing, pressing, and folding (86.1%), drying and bringing in laundry (85.5%), and hand

or machine washing (84.4%). Men's contributions were relatively more visible in mending and repairing clothing and footwear, including cleaning and polishing shoes, where they accounted for 32.4 per cent of the total labour input.

Figure 3.13: Share of Imputed Labour Input in Textile and Footwear Care Activities by Sex, 2021



Care Work

Care work function has four subdivisions: childcare and instruction, care for dependent adults, help to non-dependent adult household and family members and other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members.

The total imputed labour for the function was KSh 253.1 billion, with the childcare and instruction group

contributing KSh 238.9 billion (94.4%) as presented in Table 3.13. The care for dependent adults group contributed KSh 8.1 billion (3.2%), the help to non-dependent adult household and family members group contributed KSh 4.4 billion (1.7%), while the other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members group contributed KSh 1.6 billion (1.7%).

Table 3.13: Imputed Labour Input of Care Work by Sex, 2021

Activity	KSh Million		
	Women	Men	Total
UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS			
Childcare and Instruction	216,248.6	22,665.5	238,914.1
Care for Dependent Adults	5,223.3	2,919.1	8,142.4
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members	3,342.2	1,037.3	4,379.5
Other Activities Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	899.2	717.0	1,616.2
Total	225,713.3	27,338.9	253,052.2

Note: The care work function breakdown is found in Annex II of this report.

Childcare and Instruction

Under this subdivision, imputed labour input for caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, and physical care, had the highest share at 77.0 per cent, equivalent to KSh 183.9 billion, while instructing, teaching, training and helping children accounted for

6.9 per cent or KSh 16.6 billion as presented in Table 3.14. Other activities that had a notable contribution include; talking with and reading to children (KSh 8.9 billion), playing and sports with children (KSh 8.6 billion) and minding children (KSh 8.2 billion).

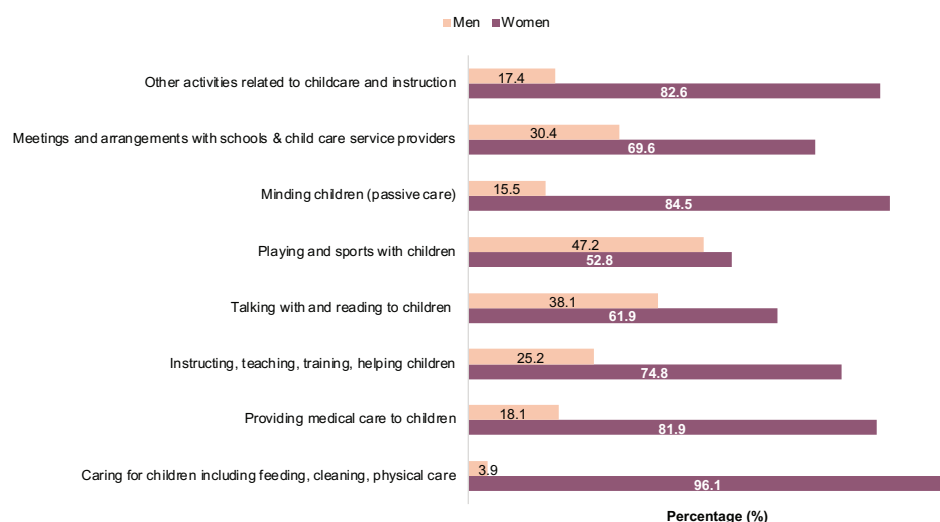
Table 3.14: Imputed Labour Input of Childcare and Instruction Activities by Sex, 2021

Activity	KSh Million		Percentage (%)	
	Women	Men	Total	Proportion
Childcare and Instruction				
Caring for children including feeding, cleaning, physical care	176,826.5	7,118.4	183,944.9	77.0
Providing medical care to children	4,960.0	1,097.2	6,057.2	2.5
Instructing, teaching, training, helping children	12,402.8	4,173.9	16,576.7	6.9
Talking with and reading to children	5,537.5	3,401.3	8,938.8	3.7
Playing and sports with children	4,316.2	3,859.0	8,175.2	3.4
Minding children (passive care)	7,265.3	1,337.3	8,602.6	3.6
Meetings and arrangements with schools and child care service providers	2,816.7	1,230.3	4,047.0	1.7
Other activities related to childcare and instruction	2,123.6	448.2	2,571.8	1.1
	216,248.6	22,665.5	238,914.1	100.0

Figure 3.14 presents the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across various childcare and instruction-related activities in 2021. Women contributed a significantly higher share of imputed labour input in all activities under this category. The most significant gap was observed in caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, and physical care, where women accounted for 96.1 per

cent of total imputed labour input. Similarly high shares were recorded in minding children (84.5%), providing medical care (81.9%), and instructing, teaching, or helping children (74.8%). Although men's contributions were consistently lower, the gap was narrower in playing and sports with children, where they accounted for 47.2 per cent of total labour, nearly equal to women at 52.8 per cent.

Figure 3.14: Share of Imputed Labour Input in Childcare and Instruction Activities by Sex, 2021



Care for Dependent Adults

The care for dependent adults subdivision had a total imputed labour input of KSh 8.1 billion. Assisting dependent adults with medical care contributed the highest proportion of 45.9 per cent at KSh 3,736

million. Passive care of dependent adults and assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living contributed KSh 1,956 million and KSh 1,343 million, respectively.

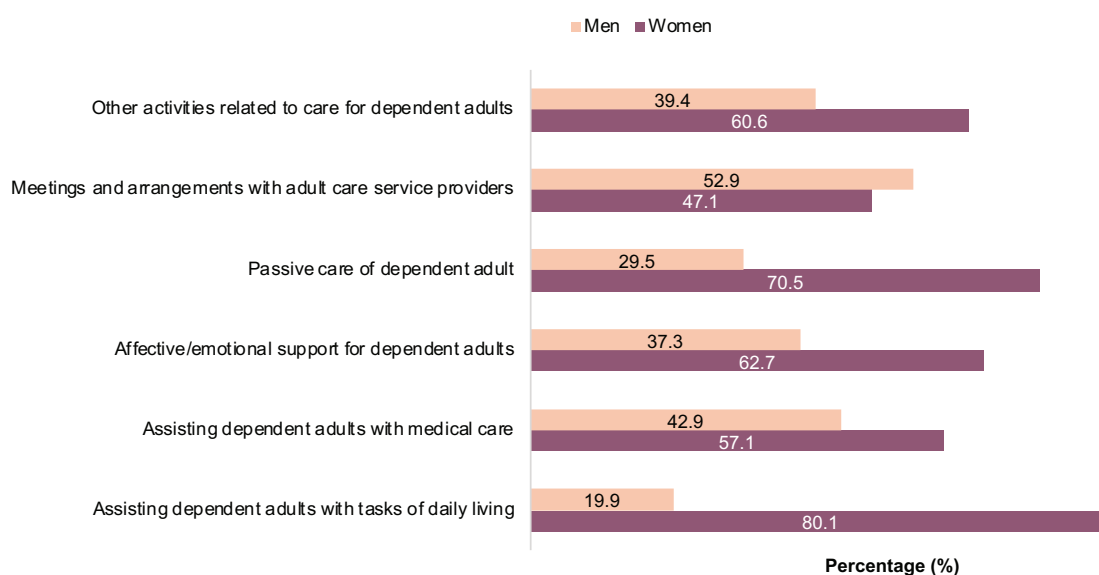
Table 3.15: Imputed Labour Input of Care of Dependent Adults Activities by Sex, 2021

Activity			KSh Million	Percentage (%)
	Women	Men	Total	Proportion
Care for Dependent Adults				
Assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living	1,076.4	266.8	1,343.3	16.5
Assisting dependent adults with medical care	2,133.5	1,602.1	3,735.5	45.9
Affective/emotional support for dependent adults	152.0	90.3	242.4	3.0
Passive care of dependent adult	1,378.5	577.7	1,956.2	24.0
Meetings and arrangements with adult care service providers	145.3	162.9	308.2	3.8
Other activities related to care for dependent adults	337.6	219.2	556.8	6.8
	5,223.3	2,919.1	8,142.4	100.0

Figure 3.15 illustrates the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across various activities related to the care of dependent adults. Women contributed a higher share of imputed labour input in most activities under this category, particularly in assisting with daily living tasks (80.1%), passive care (70.5%), and medical

care (57.1%). Men's contribution accounted for 52.9 per cent of the total labour input in meetings with adult care service providers activity. This is the only care activity in which the men's contribution exceeded that of women.

Figure 3.15: Share of Imputed Labour Input in Care for Dependent Adults by Sex, 2021



Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members

In 2021, the total value for the imputed labour input for this category was KSh 4.4 billion, as shown in Table 3.16. Feeding, cleaning, physical care for non-dependent adult household and family members, including for temporary illness, contributed KSh 3,020 million, while Affective/emotional support

for non-dependent adult household and family members contributed KSh 807 million. In addition, other activities related to care for non-dependent adult household and family members contributed KSh 553 million.

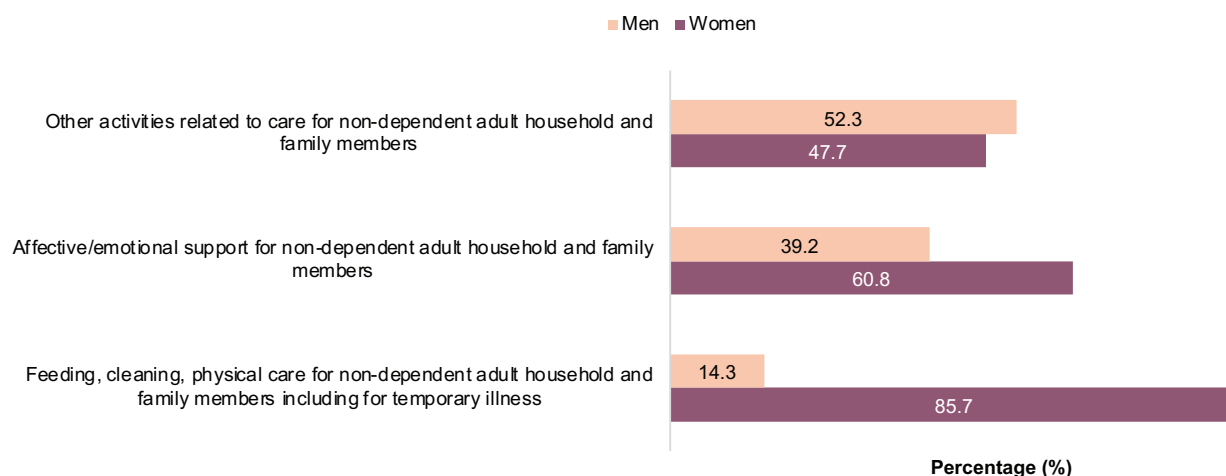
Table 3.16: Imputed Labour Input of Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members by Sex, 2021

Activity			KSh Million	Percentage (%)
	Women	Men	Total	Proportion
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members				
Feeding, cleaning, physical care for non-dependent adult household and family members including for temporary illness	2,588.2	432.0	3,020.2	69.0
Affective/emotional support for non-dependent adult household and family members	490.6	316.1	806.6	18.4
Other activities related to care for non-dependent adult household and family members	263.4	289.2	552.6	12.6
	3,342.2	1,037.3	4,379.5	100.0

Figure 3.16 shows the distribution of imputed labour input by sex across care activities to non-dependent adult household and family members. Women contributed most of the labour in this category. Their share was highest in the activity of feeding, cleaning, providing physical care and care during temporary illness, at 85.7 per cent of total labour input. In the

provision of affective or emotional support, women accounted for 60.8 per cent of the imputed labour input compared to 39.2 per cent by men. Notably, men contributed slightly more in other activities related to non-dependent adult care, accounting for 52.3 per cent.

Figure 3.16: Share of Imputed Labour Input in Care for Non-Dependent Adults by Sex, 2021



Other Broad Categories

Other broad categories in household production include pet care, travel, and management services, as shown in Table 3.17. Together, these smaller categories complement the broader analysis of unpaid domestic and care work, providing a fuller picture of the diverse and gendered nature of household production in Kenya

Pet Care

As shown in Table 3.17, the total imputed labour input from the pet care activities was KSh 668.3 million in 2021. Men contributed the highest value to the total imputed labour for pet care activities, accounting for 60.1 per cent. In the daily pet care activity/using veterinary care activity, men contributed KSh 258.2 million while women contributed KSh 231.8 million.

Travel Activities

This category, which includes accompanying and transporting household and family members related to UDCW, contributed KSh 36.6 billion to overall imputed labour input as shown in Table 3.17. Women performed most of these activities, accounting for 64.8 per cent of the total value, while men contributed

35.2 per cent (KSh 12.9 billion) in 2021. Despite women shouldering the larger share, the proportion of men's participation in travel services was relatively higher compared to other unpaid domestic and care work categories.

Management Services

This category encompasses household budgeting, bill payments, and organizational activities, recorded an imputed labour value of KSh 97.1 billion. Women contributed the majority share in the category at 69.3 per cent, while men accounted for 30.7 per cent (KSh 29.9 billion). Shopping for/purchase of goods was the highest activity at KSh 89.9 billion, with women contributing KSh 63.8 billion and men KSh 26.1 billion. Men contributed the largest share in paying household bills activity at 97.8 per cent. These findings highlight that, although women perform most household management tasks, men's involvement in other activities related to household management and paying household bills was relatively more prominent than their engagement in other unpaid domestic service categories.

Table 3.17: Imputed Labour Input of Broad Category Activities by Sex, 2021

Activity	KSh Million		
	Women	Men	Total
Pet Care	266.8	401.4	668.3
Daily pet care	164.3	258.2	422.5
Using veterinary care or other pet care services (grooming, stabling, holiday or day care)	67.5	-	67.5
Other activities related to pet care	35.1	143.2	178.3
Travel Services	23,734.5	12,905.9	36,640.4
Travelling, Moving, Transporting or Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members	11,619.2	8,492.4	20,111.6
Travelling related to care-giving services for household and family members	7,588.8	3,037.1	10,625.9
Accompanying own children	4,453.7	1,231.1	5,684.8
Accompanying dependent adults	72.8	145.3	218.1
Management Services	67,227.9	29,857.6	97,085.5
Paying household bills	5.4	242.0	247.3
Budgeting, planning, organizing duties and activities in the household	901.2	779.2	1,680.3
Other activities related to household management	733.2	1,199.9	1,933.2
Shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities	63,755.3	26,099.3	89,854.6
Shopping for/availing of services and related activity	1,832.8	1,537.3	3,370.0



3.4 Consumption of Fixed Capital

Over time, fixed assets decline in value due to normal wear and tear, foreseeable ageing (obsolescence) and a normal rate of accidental damage. Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is similar to depreciation in business accounting. The total consumption of fixed capital for household assets used in UDCW was estimated at KSh 301.4 billion in 2021, as shown in Table 3.18. The household items covered include items such as furniture and furnishings, major household appliances and transportation equipment such as cars, motorcycles, bicycles and animal-drawn vehicles.

The highest value of CFC was in household capital goods under the housing function at KSh 230.1 billion. The relatively high value of CFC for the housing function was mainly due to the significant weight of the value for furniture and furnishings to total household assets. Capital goods used by households in UDCW in nutrition and travelling functions lost value equivalent to KSh 36.3 billion and KSh 33.3 billion, respectively, in 2021. It was not possible to estimate the CFC for assets utilized in care work and care of pets since the guidelines do not provide the approach to be followed.

Table 3.18: Imputed Consumption of Fixed Capital by Broad Categories, 2021

KSh Million	
Broad Category	CFC
Housing Services	230,115
Nutrition Services	36,277
Travel Services	33,251
Clothing Services	1,739
Pet Care	..
Management Services	..
Care Work	..
Total	301,382

.. Data not available

3.5 Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

The valuation of unpaid domestic and care work (UDCW) in Kenya revealed its economic significance. Table 3.19 breaks down the components of household production, distinguishing between the value of unpaid domestic and care work, value added (net), consumption of fixed capital, and gross value added. Table 3.19 depicts that the total GVA of UDCW was estimated at KSh 2.54 trillion in 2021. The economic value of UDCW as a ratio of the GDP was equivalent to 23.1 per cent in 2021. This underscores the considerable economic impact of unpaid household

work, which is excluded from conventional economic measures.

The gross value added for each function is derived by adding the consumption of fixed capital to net value added. For instance, while the value of UDCW for housing activities was estimated at KSh 273.6 billion, the gross value added was KSh 503.7 billion after accounting for the consumption of fixed capital. This allows for a deeper understanding of the economic processes involved in the valuation of UDCW.

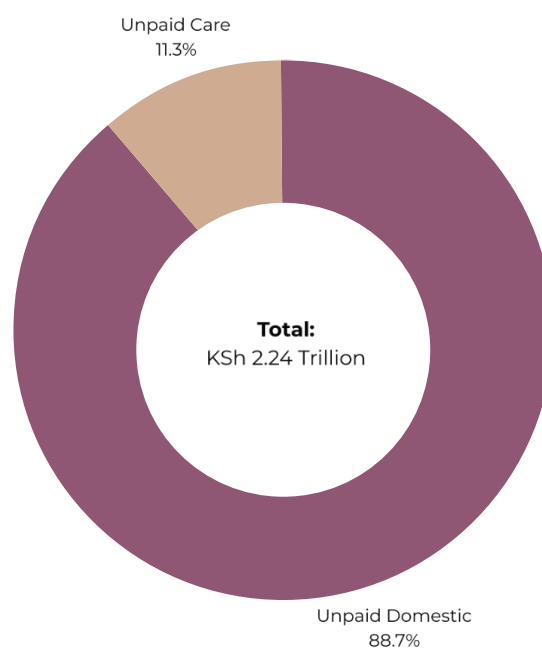
Table 3.19: Value of Household Production by Broad Categories, in 2021

	KSh Millions							
Function	Housing	Nutrition	Clothing	Pet Care	Travelling	Management	Care Work	Total
Value of work	273,628	1,230,778	351,320	668	36,640	97,085	253,052	2,243,172
Value Added (net)	273,628	1,230,778	351,320	668	36,640	97,085	253,052	2,243,172
Consumption of fixed capital	230,115	36,277	1,739	..	33,251	..	..	301,382
Gross Value Added	503,743	1,267,055	353,059	668	69,891	97,085	253,052	2,544,554

.. Data not available

Unpaid domestic and care work comprises two distinct categories: unpaid domestic work and unpaid care work. Figure 3.17 illustrates the difference in their relative contributions to the total value of UDCW. Unpaid domestic work, which includes tasks such as cooking, cleaning, and laundry, makes up a substantial share (88.7%) of UDCW, representing a value of KSh 1.99 trillion. Unpaid care work, encompassing activities like childcare and elder care, accounted for the remaining 11.3 per cent. This disparity highlights the predominance of routine household maintenance and upkeep within the broader context of unpaid work.

Figure 3.17: Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic Work vs. Unpaid Care Work



As shown in Figure 3.18, nutrition was the most economically significant component of UDCW, with a GVA of KSh 1,267.1 billion, representing nearly half of the total UDCW value. This follows from the significant time and effort dedicated to food preparation and provision within households. Housing services that encompass tasks related to maintaining the home environment were the second largest category, with a GVA of KSh 503.7 billion. Clothing services, with

a GVA of KSh 353.1 billion, highlight the economic input of activities such as laundry and garment care. Unpaid care work, which includes childcare and elder care, was valued at KSh 253.1 billion, demonstrating its crucial role in social well-being and human capital development. Other essential components of UDCW include management services (KSh 97.1 billion), travel services related to household needs (KSh 69.9 billion), and pet care (KSh 668 million).

Figure 3.18: Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

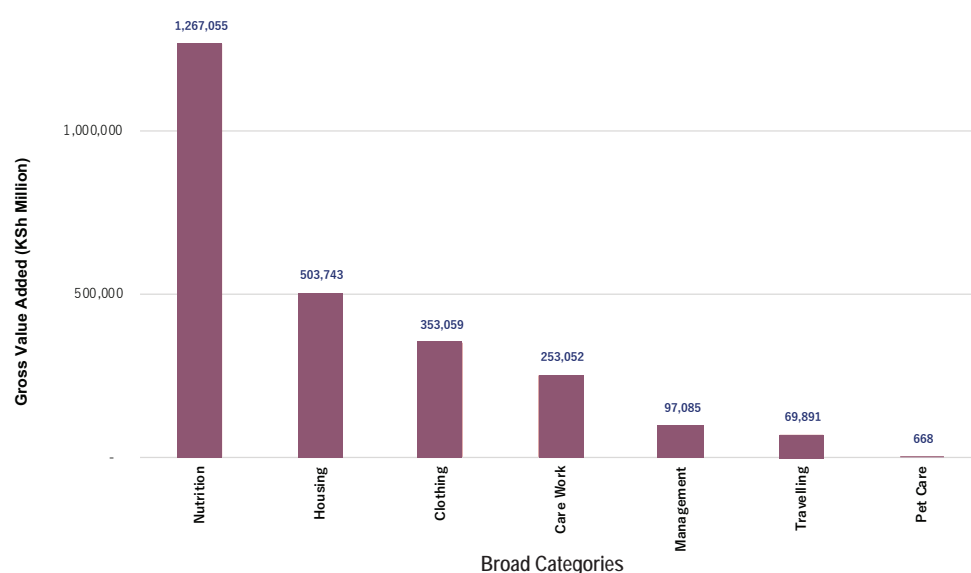
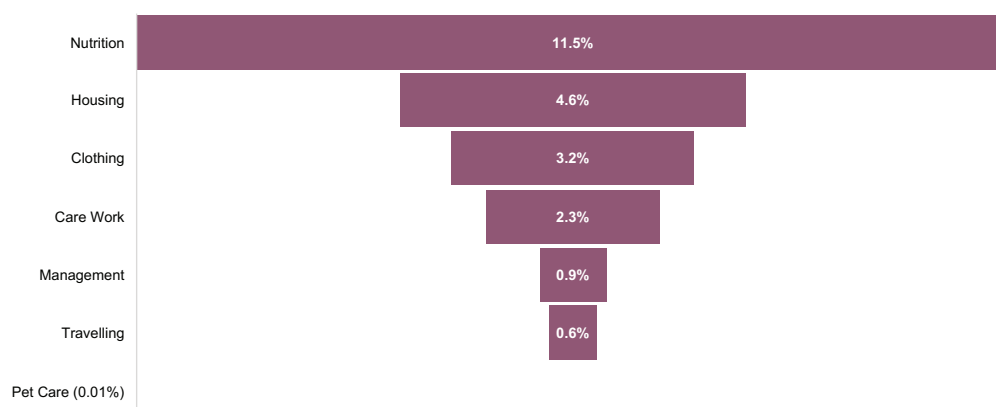


Figure 3.19 presents the percentage increase in Kenya's nominal GVA in 2021 if each broad category of UDCW was formally recognized in national accounts. The findings revealed that recognizing all UDCW activities would result in a significant 23.1 per cent increase in nominal GVA. Notably, Nutrition would

contribute the most to this growth, with a potential 11.5 per cent increase in nominal GVA if formally recognized. In addition, inclusion of housing and clothing categories would increase nominal GVA by 4.6 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3.19: Percentage Share of UDCW with respect to GDP, in 2021



3.5.1 Household Own-Use Production Work of Services

Household own final use production work of services are excluded from the SNA production boundary except for paid domestic services and owner-occupied dwellings services. Some of the services that are excluded are; preparation of meals, cleaning, childcare, adult care, care for pets, etc., undertaken by household members. The services that are included are owner-occupied dwelling services, paid domestic services, fetching firewood and collecting water.

The nominal GVA of unpaid domestic and care work stood at KSh 2.5 trillion in 2021, equivalent to 23.1

per cent of the nominal GVA of the total economy as shown in Table 3.20. The contribution of own use production of services outside the SNA production boundary in the extended GDP was 18.7 per cent in 2021. The value of own consumption of services that is within the SNA boundary was KSh 548.2 billion, accounting for 5.0 per cent of nominal GVA and 4.0 per cent of extended GDP. The total value of household own-use production of work of services was KSh 3.1 trillion in 2021, equivalent to 28.0 per cent of the nominal GVA for the total economy.

Table 3.20: Gross Value Added of Household Consumption of Own-Use Production of Services, in 2021

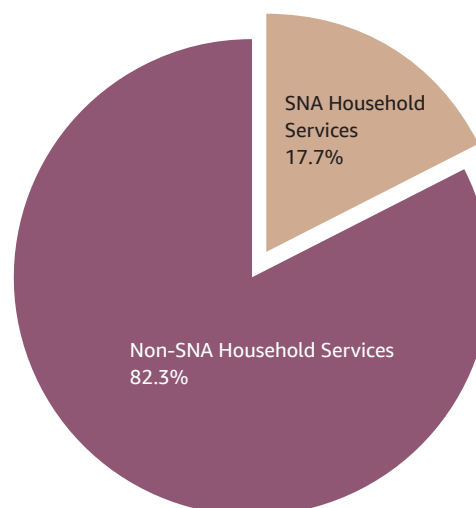
	KSh Million	as a percentage of GDP	as a percentage of Extended GDP
Consumption of Own-Use Production of Services outside SNA Boundary (GVA)	2,544,554	23.1	18.7
Consumption of Own-Use Production of Services within SNA Boundary (GVA)	548,180	5.0	4.0
Total Household Consumption of Own-Use Production of Service Work (GVA)	3,092,733	28.0	22.8
Gross Domestic Product*	11,031,456		
plus Gross Value Added for Unpaid Domestic & Care Work	2,544,554		
Extended Gross Domestic Product*	13,576,009		

* Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is equivalent to Gross Value Added (GVA) plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products. In this analysis, we use GVA as a proxy for GDP because the distribution of "taxes less subsidies" is currently not available.



Figure 3.20 presents the proportion of Gross Value Added of SNA household services and non-SNA household services to total household consumption of own-use production services. The non-SNA consumption of own use production of services accounted for the highest proportion at 82.3 per cent, while that of SNA household services was 17.7 per cent in 2021.

Figure 3.20: Gross Value Added of Household Consumption of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Relative to the Consumption of SNA Household Services

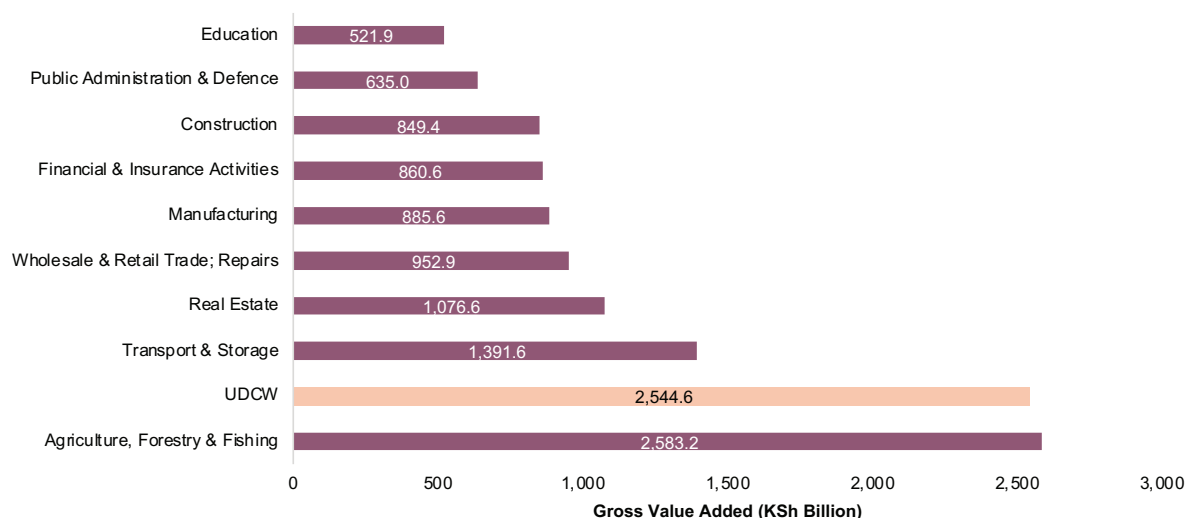


Economic activity refers to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services at all levels within the society undertaken to earn income and accumulate wealth. They are classified using the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic activities (ISIC Rev 4). The classification is utilized in reporting performance of economic activities included in the SNA production boundary.

economic activities classified in accordance with ISIC Rev. 4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, which is the mainstay of the Kenyan economy, was ranked first with a nominal GVA of KSh 2.6 trillion in 2021, followed by UDCW (KSh 2.5 trillion). In the services sector, UDCW had the highest nominal GVA, followed by transportation and storage (KSh 1.4 trillion). Similarly, the GVA of UDCW was higher than the combined GVA of manufacturing, electricity supply, water supply and construction, which constitute the industry sectors

Figure 3.21 compares the GVA of UDCW with that of

Figure 3.21: Gross Value Added (GVA) of UDCW versus GVA of Selected Economic Activities, 2021



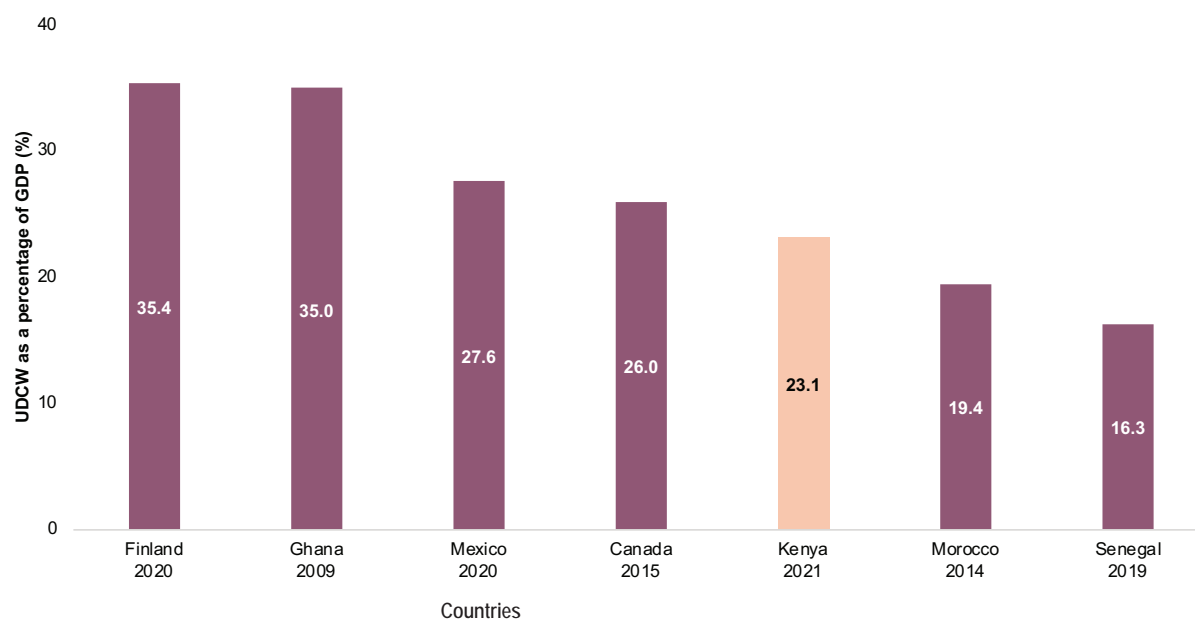


3.5.2 Cross-Country Comparison of the Economic Value of UDCW Relative to GDP

Figure 3.22 presents a cross-country comparison of the economic value of UDCW as a ratio of GDP for selected countries. The chart illustrates the significant economic contribution of UDCW across different contexts, with values ranging from 16.3 per cent in Senegal to 35.4 per cent in Finland. There is considerable variation in the economic contribution of UDCW across the countries. Notably, Finland and

Ghana had a very high UDCW as a ratio of GDP (35.4 and 35.0 per cent, respectively), while countries such as Kenya (23.1%) and Senegal (16.3%) have lower ratios. This variation can be attributed to factors such as adoption of different methodology for valuing wage variant, cultural norms, economic structures, and levels of development across countries.

Figure 3.22: Cross-Country Comparison of Value of UDCW as a percentage of GDP, various years

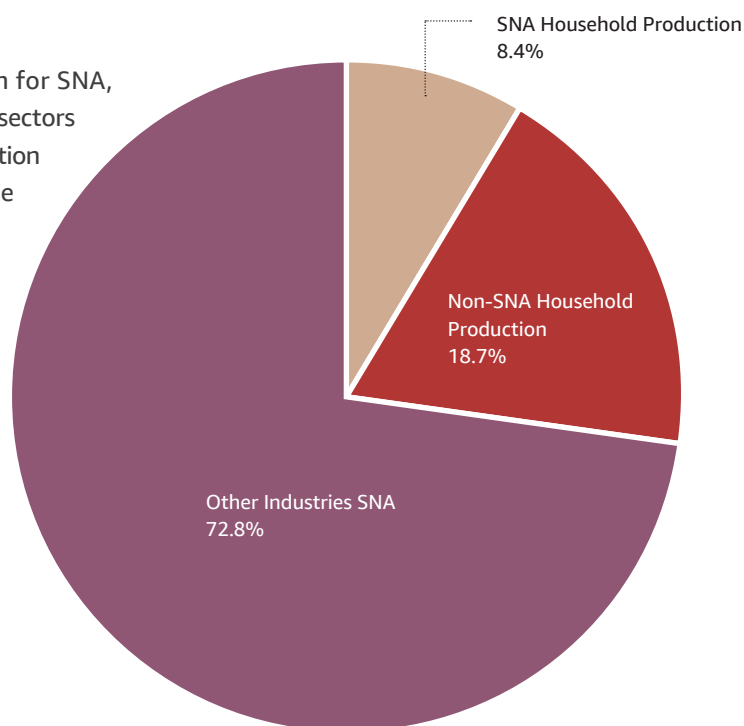


3.5.3 Extended GDP

Extended GDP entails adding the monetary value of UDCW to the traditional GDP. This does not replace the traditional GDP out rather complements it to offer a more complete understanding of economic activity and societal well-being.

The comparison of household production for SNA, non-SNA household production and other sectors of the economy included in the SNA production boundary is presented in Figure 3.23. The results revealed that other sectors of the economy included in SNA recorded the highest share of extended GDP at 72.8 per cent, followed by non-SNA household production (18.7%).

Figure 3.23: Extended GDP



3.6 Intermediate Consumption

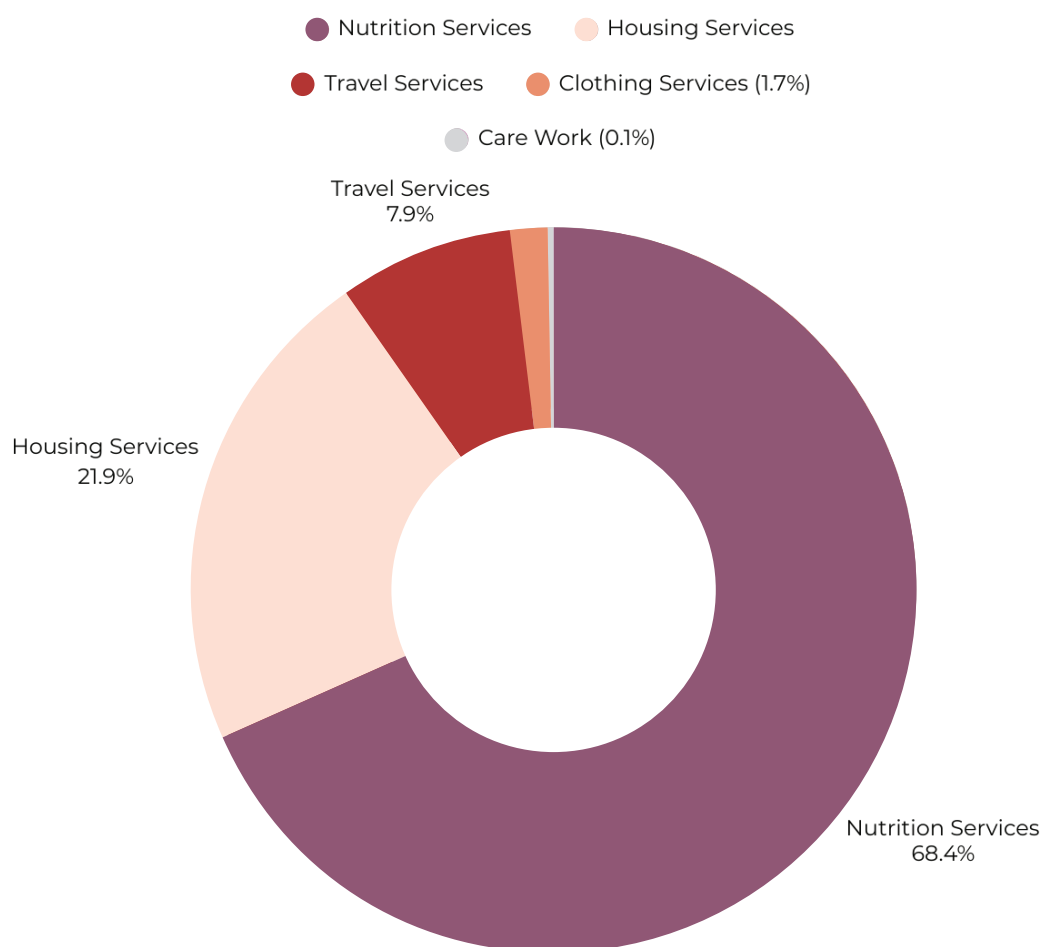
Intermediate consumption (IC) refers to all goods and services used up in the production process of household activities. Compilation of national accounts treats most household purchases as final consumption, while the HSA framework recognizes households as producers who generate services for their own use or for others without compensation. Consequently, expenditures on goods and services that are used up or transformed in the process of unpaid domestic and care work are categorized as intermediate consumption, whereas durable household goods are considered fixed assets. This categorization improves the accuracy of household production by grouping household expenditures into three categories: fixed assets, intermediate consumption, and final consumption.

Figure 3.24 illustrates the distribution of intermediate consumption associated with UDCW by broad categories of household production activities in 2021. Nutrition services account for the largest

share at 68.4 per cent, reflecting the significant role of food purchases, cooking fuel, and consumables in household production. Housing services account for 21.9 per cent of the intermediate consumption value, covering expenditures related to cleaning supplies, utilities, and maintenance materials. This emphasizes the financial input required for household upkeep. Travel services come in third at 7.9 per cent of intermediate consumption, representing transportation costs incurred for household errands and caregiving mobility. Clothing services account for 1.7 per cent of the intermediate consumption, including laundry detergents and garment maintenance. Care work, at 0.1 per cent, had the lowest share, suggesting that much of caregiving depends on unpaid labour rather than material inputs. Notably, management services and pet care had no recorded intermediate consumption items, indicating that these activities primarily rely on unpaid labour and household resources.



Figure 3.24: Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Intermediate Consumption by Broad Category, 2021



3.7 Gross Output of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

The output of UDCW was estimated using the sum of costs, that is addition of gross value added and intermediate consumption, as shown in Table 3.21.

Output of UDCW was estimated at KSh 5.0 trillion, equivalent to 27.2 per cent of the total output of the economy in 2021.

Table 3.21: Gross Output of UDCW by Broad Categories

KSh Million								
Function	Housing	Nutrition	Clothing	Pet Care	Travelling	Management	Care Work	Total
Value of work	273,628	1,230,778	351,320	668	36,640	97,085	253,052	2,243,172
Value Added (net)	273,628	1,230,778	351,320	668	36,640	97,085	253,052	2,243,172
Consumption of fixed capital	230,115	36,277	1,739	..	33,251	..	..	301,382
Gross Value Added	503,743	1,267,055	353,059	668	69,891	97,085	253,052	2,544,554
Intermediate consumption	537,062	1,673,584	40,509	-	192,398	-	3,509	2,447,063
Gross Output	1,040,805	2,940,639	393,568	668	262,289	97,085	256,561	4,991,617
Total Output of the Economy								18,344,393
Ratio of UDCW to Total Economy								27.2

.. Data not available

Chapter 04



Summary of Key Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents key findings and conclusions from the estimation of the value of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya and related recommendations.

4.1 Summary of Key Findings

Below is a concise summary of the key findings of the value of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya.

1. A total of 30.7 billion hours was spent on unpaid domestic and care work in 2021, with women spending 25.8 billion hours compared to 4.8 billion hours by men. This shows that women allocate more than five times of their time on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men.
2. The total value of imputed labour input for unpaid domestic and care work was KSh 2,243.2 billion in 2021, out of which KSh 1,889.3 billion (84%) was value of work carried out by women. On average, if unpaid domestic and care work activities were remunerated, women aged 15 years and above would each have earned KSh 118,845 in 2021, whilst men in the same age group would each have earned KSh 22,676.
3. The valuation of unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya revealed its economic significance. The total GVA of UDCW was estimated at KSh 2.54 trillion in 2021. The economic value of UDCW as a ratio of the GDP was equivalent to 23.1 per cent in 2021.
4. The comparison of GVA of UDCW with that of economic activities classified in accordance with ISIC Rev.4 revealed that Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, which is the mainstay of the Kenyan economy, was ranked first with a nominal GVA of KSh 2.6 trillion in 2021, followed by UDCW (KSh 2.5 trillion).
5. The comparison of GVA of UDCW in the services sector indicated that UDCW had the highest nominal GVA, followed by transportation and storage (KSh 1.4 trillion). Similarly, the GVA of UDCW was higher than the combined GVA of manufacturing, electricity supply, water supply and construction, which constitute the industry sectors of the economy.
6. The cross-country comparison of the economic value of UDCW as a ratio of GDP for selected countries shows considerable variations. Countries like Finland (35.4%) and Ghana (35.0%) exhibit a very high UDCW as a ratio of GDP, while countries such as Kenya (23.1%), Morocco (19.3%) and Senegal (16.3%) have lower ratios. These disparities are attributed to factors such as adoption of different methodology for valuing the wage variant, cultural norms, economic structures, and levels of development across countries.

4.2 Conclusion

The Kenya's Household Satellite Account represents a pioneer framework for valuing and quantifying unpaid domestic and care work in Kenya. The account has been developed based on national and international frameworks that include the 2008 SNA recommendations; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 2017 (UNECE) guidelines; International Labour Organization 5R framework on recognition, reduction, redistribution, reward and representation; Sustainable Development Goals; and Kenya's Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027). Unpaid Domestic and Care Work is an integral part in sustaining households and societies.

The findings have revealed the significant economic contributions of UDCW to the economy. In 2021, the total Gross Value Added (GVA) of UDCW was estimated at KSh 2.54 trillion. This indicates that the economic value of UDCW as a ratio of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was equivalent to 23.1 per cent in 2021. Simply to mean that, if UDCW was to be considered in GDP calculations then the GDP would increase by 23.1 per cent. The HSA provides critical data that can be used to inform review and development of policies to address the burden of UDCW and monitor the implementation of such policies. The account can be used as a catalyst for systemic changes that embrace recognition of UDCW as an integral part of Kenya's sustainable development.

4.3 Recommendations

1. Regular Update of the Household Satellite Accounts

There is a need for the government and all stakeholders to prioritize the updating of the HSA to reflect changes

in the economy and society. This inaugural report was developed based on the 2021 Time Use Survey data that indicated that the economic value of UDCW as a ratio of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was equivalent to 23.1 per cent in 2021. Undertaking of periodic standalone Time Use surveys will enable regular update of HSA and monitoring subsequent contributions of UDCW to the economy. This is in line with the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) that recommends using satellite accounts to record household non-market production as well as with the most recent SNA revision (2025).

2. Enhance Methodological Accuracy of Household Satellite Account

The development of this Household Satellite Account was based on some assumptions and limitations as indicated in Chapter Two. To enhance the methodology used, there is need to:

- Undertake a stand-alone time use survey, as it will provide more comprehensive and detailed data on the time spent by household members in unpaid household work. The survey should cover household members of all ages.
- Domesticate the UNECE guidelines on valuing unpaid household service work. Exploit the flexibility of the guidelines that allow countries to adapt various components according to their specific contexts. For example, compilers should feel free to modify the lifespans of particular household capital goods based on the existing knowledge and local conditions.
- Build capacity to further expand the existing knowledge and competencies on development of House-

hold Satellite Accounts. Engage in international exchange programmes with other statistical agencies on enhancing methodologies to develop Household Satellite Account.

3. Dissemination of the Household Satellite Account Data

The HSA data should be disseminated up to the sub-national level in order to enhance recognition of unpaid domestic and care work. The dissemination is also key in the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family, as nationally appropriate as per SDG target 5.4.

4. Policy Recommendations

The findings in this HSA should be used to inform policies aimed at reducing the burden of unpaid domestic and care work; promotion of gender equality; women empowerment and economic planning. Some of these policy recommendations include the use of HSA data to:

- Inform investments in public care infrastructure, such as affordable childcare and eldercare, to reduce the burden of care.
- Promote gender responsive labour laws and policies to reduce gender disparities.
- Inform development and implementation of macroeconomic and social protection policies to redistribute care responsibilities through provision of gender-responsive public services as envisaged in SDG 5.4.1
- Inform development of employment policies that will enhance creation of jobs in care sectors.

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Annexes

Annexe 1: Volume of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Activity and Sex, 2021

Activity	Women	Men	Total
UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS			
Food and Meals Management and Preparation	14,673.6	2,157.5	16,831.1
Preparing meals/snacks	10,900.1	1,818.5	12,718.6
Serving meals/snacks	611.9	27.5	639.4
Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks	2,831.4	261.0	3,092.3
Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks	30.9	8.2	39.1
Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation	299.3	42.4	341.6
Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings	2,638.2	658.8	3,297.0
Indoor cleaning	1,889.1	243.4	2,132.5
Outdoor cleaning	484.7	202.5	687.2
Recycling and disposal of garbage	1.3	3.5	4.8
Upkeep of in/outdoor plants, hedges, garden, grounds, landscape, etc.	27.7	159.4	187.2
Tending furnace, boiler, fireplace for heating and water supply	42.0	5.5	47.4
Other activities related to cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings	193.4	44.5	237.9
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance And Repair	55.1	158.2	213.3
Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of own dwelling	51.6	80.9	132.5
Installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods including ICT equipment	0.9	16.7	17.6
Vehicle maintenance and repairs	0.4	32.3	32.7
Other activities related to do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	2.2	28.3	30.5
Care and Maintenance of Textiles and Footwear	4,047.7	756.7	4,804.4
Hand/machine-washing	3,627.6	670.6	4,298.2
Drying; hanging out, bringing in wash	126.8	21.6	148.3
Ironing/pressing/folding	237.5	38.5	276.0
Mending/repairing and care of clothes and shoes; cleaning and polishing shoes	52.4	25.1	77.5
Other activities related to care of textiles and footwear	3.4	0.9	4.3
Household Management for Own Final Use	22.4	30.4	52.8
Paying household bills	0.1	3.3	3.4
Budgeting, planning, organizing duties and activities in the household	12.3	10.7	23.0
Other activities related to household management	10.0	16.4	26.4
Pet Care	3.6	5.5	9.1
Daily pet care	2.2	3.5	5.8
Using veterinary care or other pet care services (grooming, stabling, holiday or day care)	0.9	-	0.9
Other activities related to pet care	0.5	2.0	2.4
Shopping for Own Household and Family Members	896.9	377.9	1,274.9
Shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities	871.9	356.9	1,228.8
Shopping for/availing of services and related activity	25.1	21.0	46.1

Annexe 1: Volume of Hours of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Activity and Sex, 2021 Cont'd

Activity	Women	Men	Total
Travelling, Moving, Transporting or Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members	158.9	116.1	275.0
Other Unpaid Domestic Services For Household And Family Members	87.5	144.1	231.6
UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS			
Childcare and Instruction	2,957.2	310.0	3,267.2
Caring for children including feeding, cleaning, physical care	2,418.1	97.3	2,515.5
Providing medical care to children	67.8	15.0	82.8
Instructing, teaching, training, helping children	169.6	57.1	226.7
Talking with and reading to children	75.7	46.5	122.2
Playing and sports with children	59.0	52.8	111.8
Minding children (passive care)	99.4	18.3	117.6
Meetings and arrangements with schools and child care service providers	38.5	16.8	55.3
Other activities related to childcare and instruction	29.0	6.1	35.2
Care for Dependent Adults	71.4	39.9	111.3
Assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living	14.7	3.6	18.4
Assisting dependent adults with medical care	29.2	21.9	51.1
Assisting dependent adults with forms, administration, accounts	-	-	-
Affective/emotional support for dependent adults	2.1	1.2	3.3
Passive care of dependent adult	18.9	7.9	26.8
Meetings and arrangements with adult care service providers	2.0	2.2	4.2
Other activities related to care for dependent adults	4.6	3.0	7.6
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members	45.7	14.2	59.9
Feeding, cleaning, physical care for non-dependent adult household and family members including for temporary illness	35.4	5.9	41.3
Affective/emotional support for non-dependent adult household and family members	6.7	4.3	11.0
Other activities related to care for non-dependent adult household and family members	3.6	4.0	7.6
Travelling and Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	165.7	60.4	226.0
Travelling related to care-giving services for household and family members	103.8	41.5	145.3
Accompanying own children	60.9	16.8	77.7
Accompanying dependent adults	1.0	2.0	3.0
Accompanying non-dependent adult household and family members	-	-	-
Other Activities Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	12.3	9.8	22.1
Total Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Hours	25,836.4	4,839.5	30,675.9

Annexe 2: Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work By Activity And Sex, 2021

Activity	Women	Men	Total
UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS			
Food and Meals Management and Preparation	1,073,008.8	157,768.9	1,230,777.6
Preparing meals/snacks	797,072.5	132,975.5	930,048.0
Serving meals/snacks	44,747.6	2,008.6	46,756.3
Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks	207,042.5	19,085.4	226,127.9
Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks	2,262.9	599.6	2,862.5
Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation	21,883.2	3,099.8	24,983.0
Cleaning and Maintaining of Own Dwelling and Surroundings	192,919.2	48,172.5	241,091.7
Indoor cleaning	138,143.9	17,796.6	155,940.5
Outdoor cleaning	35,443.0	14,809.1	50,252.0
Recycling and disposal of garbage	93.5	255.4	348.9
Upkeep of in/outdoor plants, hedges, garden, grounds, landscape, etc.	2,027.5	11,658.2	13,685.7
Tending furnace, boiler, fireplace for heating and water supply	3,069.1	399.4	3,468.5
Other activities related to cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings	14,142.3	3,253.7	17,396.0
Do-It-Yourself Decoration, Maintenance And Repair	4,031.7	11,568.3	15,600.0
Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of own dwelling	3,775.9	5,912.9	9,688.8
Installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods including ICT equipment	65.4	1,223.0	1,288.4
Vehicle maintenance and repairs	26.3	2,365.6	2,391.9
Other activities related to do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	164.1	2,066.9	2,231.0
Care and Maintenance of Textiles and Footwear	295,985.6	55,334.5	351,320.0
Hand/machine-washing	265,265.5	49,040.2	314,305.7
Drying; hanging out, bringing in wash	9,270.4	1,577.6	10,848.0
Ironing/pressing/folding	17,369.8	2,812.2	20,182.0
Mending/repairing and care of clothes and shoes; cleaning and polishing shoes	3,833.8	1,836.4	5,670.3
Other activities related to care of textiles and footwear	246.1	68.1	314.1
Household Management for Own Final Use	1,639.8	2,221.1	3,860.9
Paying household bills	5.4	242.0	247.3
Budgeting, planning, organizing duties and activities in the household	901.2	779.2	1,680.3
Other activities related to household management	733.2	1,199.9	1,933.2
Pet Care	266.8	401.4	668.3
Daily pet care	164.3	258.2	422.5
Using veterinary care or other pet care services (grooming, stabling, holiday or day care)	67.5	-	67.5
Other activities related to pet care	35.1	143.2	178.3
Shopping for Own Household and Family Members	65,588.1	27,636.5	93,224.6
Shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities	63,755.3	26,099.3	89,854.6
Shopping for/availing of services and related activity	1,832.8	1,537.3	3,370.0

Annexe 2: Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work By Activity And Sex, 2021 Cont'd

Activity	Women	Men	Total
Travelling, Moving, Transporting or Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Domestic Services for Household and Family Members	11,619.2	8,492.4	20,111.6
Other Unpaid Domestic Services For Household And Family Members	6,397.3	10,539.0	16,936.3
UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY MEMBERS			
Childcare and Instruction	216,248.6	22,665.5	238,914.1
Caring for children including feeding, cleaning, physical care	176,826.5	7,118.4	183,944.9
Providing medical care to children	4,960.0	1,097.2	6,057.2
Instructing, teaching, training, helping children	12,402.8	4,173.9	16,576.7
Talking with and reading to children	5,537.5	3,401.3	8,938.8
Playing and sports with children	4,316.2	3,859.0	8,175.2
Minding children (passive care)	7,265.3	1,337.3	8,602.6
Meetings and arrangements with schools and child care service providers	2,816.7	1,230.3	4,047.0
Other activities related to childcare and instruction	2,123.6	448.2	2,571.8
Care for Dependent Adults	5,223.3	2,919.1	8,142.4
Assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living	1,076.4	266.8	1,343.3
Assisting dependent adults with medical care	2,133.5	1,602.1	3,735.5
Assisting dependent adults with forms, administration, accounts	-	-	-
Affective/emotional support for dependent adults	152.0	90.3	242.4
Passive care of dependent adult	1,378.5	577.7	1,956.2
Meetings and arrangements with adult care service providers	145.3	162.9	308.2
Other activities related to care for dependent adults	337.6	219.2	556.8
Help to Non-Dependent Adult Household and Family Members	3,342.2	1,037.3	4,379.5
Feeding, cleaning, physical care for non-dependent adult household and family members including for temporary illness	2,588.2	432.0	3,020.2
Affective/emotional support for non-dependent adult household and family members	490.6	316.1	806.6
Other activities related to care for non-dependent adult household and family members	263.4	289.2	552.6
Travelling and Accompanying Goods or Persons Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	12,115.3	4,413.5	16,528.8
Travelling related to care-giving services for household and family members	7,588.8	3,037.1	10,625.9
Accompanying own children	4,453.7	1,231.1	5,684.8
Accompanying dependent adults	72.8	145.3	218.1
Accompanying non-dependent adult household and family members	-	-	-
Other Activities Related to Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household and Family Members	899.2	717.0	1,616.2
Total UDCW Economic Value	1,889,285.1	353,887.0	2,243,172.1

Annex 3: Allocation of COICOP codes to intermediate and final consumption, and household capital

"COICOP Classification"	Commodity	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption	Household Capital
01.1.1	Bread and cereals (ND)		X	
01.1.2	Meat (ND)	X		
01.1.3	Fish (ND)	X		
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs (ND)	X	X	
01.1.5	Oils and fats (ND)	X		
01.1.6	Fruit (ND)	X	X	
01.1.7	Vegetables (ND)	X	X	
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (ND)	X	X	
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c. (ND)	X	X	
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa (ND)	X		
01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices (ND)		X	
02.1.1	Spirits (ND)		X	
02.1.2	Wine (ND)		X	
02.1.3	Beer (ND)		X	
02.2.0	Tobacco (ND)		X	
02.3.0	Narcotics (ND)		X	
03.1.1	Clothing materials (SD)	X		
03.1.2	Garments (SD)		X	
03.1.3	"Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (SD)"	X	X	
03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing (S)		X	
03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear (SD)		X	
03.2.2	Repair and hire of footwear (S)		X	
04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants (S)	X		
04.1.2	Other actual rentals (S)			
04.2.1	Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers (S)			
04.2.2	Other imputed rentals (S)			
04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)	X		
04.3.2	"Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (S)"	X		
04.4.1	Water supply (ND)	X		
04.4.2	Refuse collection (S)	X		
04.4.3	Sewerage collection (S)	X		
04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c. (S)	X		
04.5.1	Electricity (ND)	X		
04.5.2	Gas (ND)	X		
04.5.3	Liquid fuels (ND)	X		
04.5.4	Solid fuels (ND)	X		
04.5.5	Heat energy (ND)	X		
05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings (D)			X

Annex 3: Allocation of COICOP codes to intermediate and final consumption, and household capital Cont'd

"COICOP Classification"	Commodity	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption	Household Capital
05.1.2	Carpets and other floor coverings (D)			X
05.2.0	Household textiles (SD)	X		
05.3.1	"Major household appliances whether electric or not (D)"			X
05.3.2	Small electric household appliances (SD)	X		
05.3.3	Repair of household appliances	X		
05.4.0	Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)	X		
05.5.1	Major tools and equipment (D)			X
05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories (SD)	X		
05.6.1	Non-durable household goods (ND)	X		
05.6.2	Domestic services and household services (S)	X		
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)		X	
06.1.2	Other medical products (ND)		X	
06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)		X	
06.2.1	Medical Services (S)		X	
06.2.2	Dental services (S)		X	
06.2.3	Paramedical services (S)		X	
06.3.0	Hospital services (S)		X	
07.1.1	Motor cars (D)			X
07.1.2	Motor cycles (D)			X
07.1.3	Bicycles (D)			X
07.1.4	Animal drawn vehicles (D)			X
07.2.1	"Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)"	X		
07.2.2	"Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)"	X		
07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)	X		
07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)	X		
07.3.1	Passenger transport by railway (S)		X	
07.3.2	Passenger transport by road (S)		X	
07.3.3	Passenger transport by air (S)		X	
07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)		X	
07.3.5	Combined passenger transport (S)		X	
07.3.6	Other purchased transport services (S)		X	
08.1.0	Postal services (S)		X	
08.2.0	Telephone and telefax equipment (D)		X	
08.3.0	Telephone and telefax services (S)		X	

Annex 3: Allocation of COICOP codes to intermediate and final consumption, and household capital Cont'd

"COICOP Classification"	Commodity	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption	Household Capital
09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures (D)		X	
09.1.2	"Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (D)"		X	
09.1.3	Information processing equipment (D)		X	
09.1.4	Recording media (SD)		X	
09.1.5	"Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (S)"		X	
09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation (D)		X	
09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation (D)		X	
09.2.3	"Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture (S)"		X	
09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies (SD)		X	
09.3.2	"Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (SD)"		X	
09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers (ND)	X		
09.3.4	Pets and related products (ND)		X	
09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets (S)		X	
09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services (S)		X	
09.4.2	Cultural services (S)		X	
09.4.3	Games of chance (S)		X	
09.5.1	Books (SD)		X	
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals (ND)		X	
09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)		X	
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials (ND)		X	
09.6.0	Package holidays (S)		X	
10	Education		X	
10.1.0	Pre-primary and primary education (S)		X	
10.2.0	Secondary education (S)		X	
10.3.0	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)		X	
10.4.0	Tertiary education (S)		X	
10.5.0	Education not definable by level (S)		X	
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and the like (S)		X	
11.1.2	Canteens (S)		X	
11.2.0	Accommodation services (S)		X	
12.1.1	"Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (S)"		X	
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care (SD)		X	
12.1.3	"Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)"	X	X	

Annex 3: Allocation of COICOP codes to intermediate and final consumption, and household capital
Cont'd

"COICOP Classification"	Commodity	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption	Household Capital
12.2.0	Prostitution (S)		X	
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches (D)		X	
12.3.2	Other personal effects (SD)		X	
12.4.0	Social protection (S)		X	
12.5.1	Life insurance (S)		X	
12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling (S)	X		
12.5.3	Insurance connected with health (S)		X	
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport (S)	X	X	
12.5.5	Other insurance (S)		X	
12.6.2	Other financial services n.e.c. (S)		X	
12.7.0	Other services n.e.c. (S)		X	

Annex 4: List of Contributors

S/No	Name	Sex	Institution
1	Macdonald G. Obudho	M	KNBS
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