



Moroccan Household Satellite Account: Methodology And Results

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Plan:

- ✓ Why a household satellite account?
- ✓ Internationale references
- ✓ SNA production boundary
- ✓ Methodology
- ✓ Household satellite account : Results
- ✓ Use of Household Satellite Account
- ✓ Challenges



Why a household satellite account?

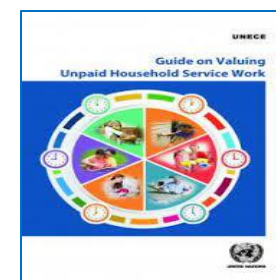
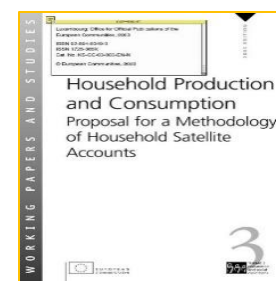
HHSA is based on expanding the SNA production boundary to include non-market household service production in order to

- Quantify the value of domestic work;
- Highlight household domestic production;
- Analyze the productive role of households;
- Assess the contribution of households to the national economy;
- Present an extended measure of living standards.



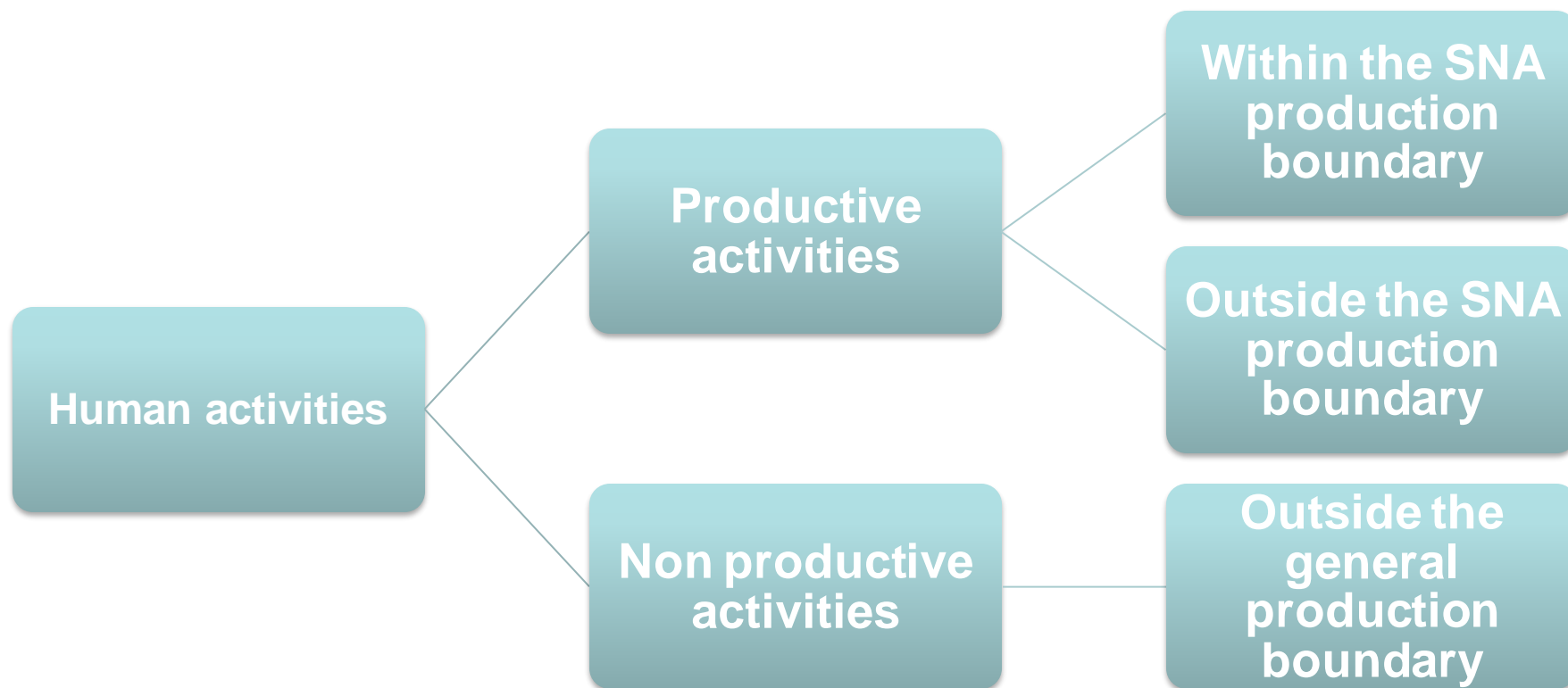
Internationale references

- System of National Accounts. UN 2008;
- “Household Production and consumption, Proposal for a methodology of Household Satellite Accounts”, Eurostat 2003;
- UNECE Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work, 2017;
- Guidance Note on Unpaid Household Activities, ISWGNA, on Well-being and Sustainability .





SNA production boundary



Methodology

Activities considered:

- Productive activities: if they can be delegated to someone else (third party criteria) ;
- Unpaid activities.



Food preparation



House
cleaning and
maintenance



Laundry and
footwear care



Shopping



Transport



childcare
and adult
care



volunteer
work



Methodology

Valuing production

sum of costs
involved in the
production of
domestic
services

Input
approach



(quantity of
services
produced)
 \times
(market price)

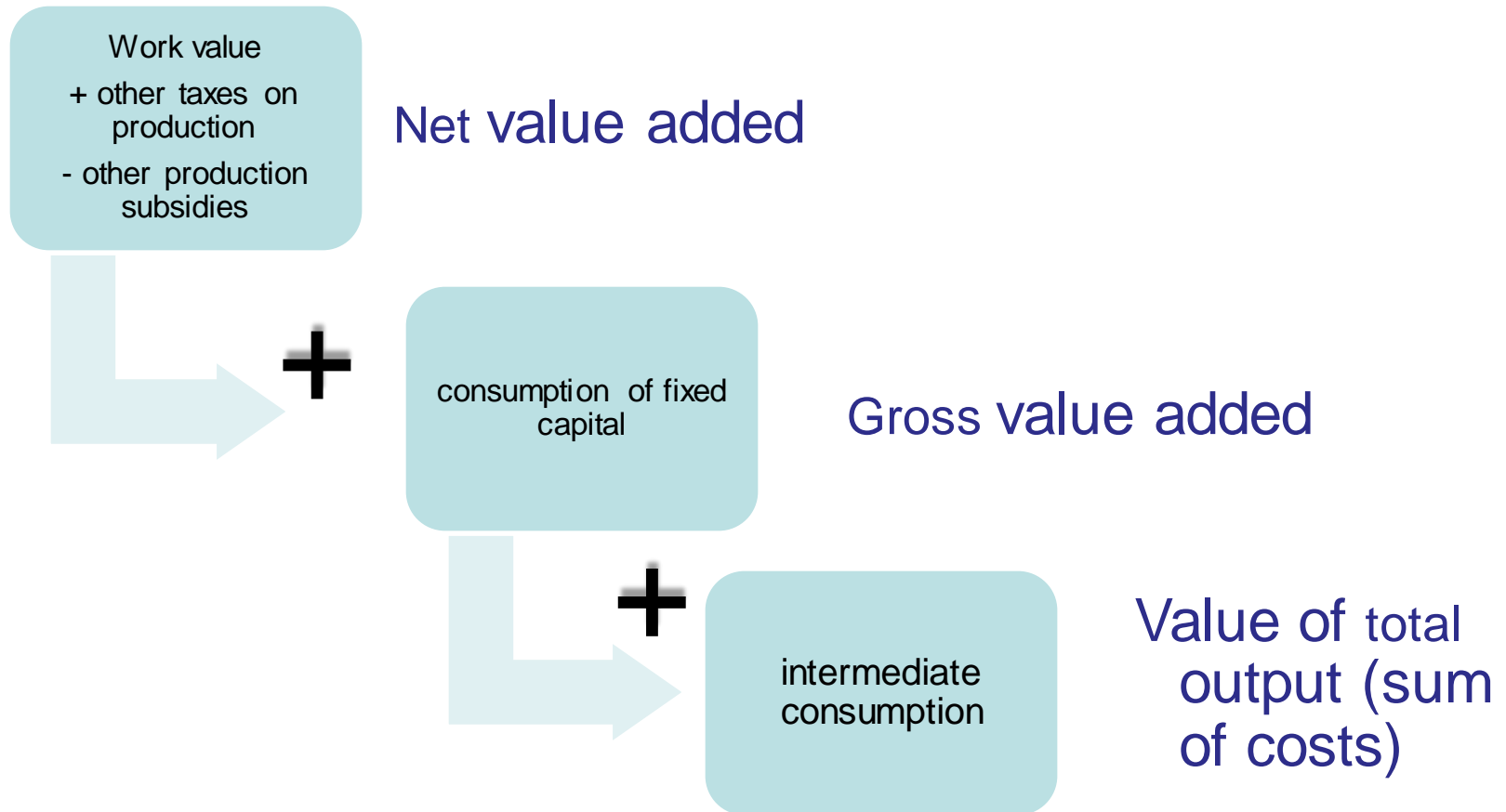
Output
approach





Methodology

Input approach





Methodology

Valuing Value added

- **Value of work:**

Volume of hours worked by activity (TUS)

Valuation (net salary)

- **Other taxes on production:**

Housing tax, car vignettes

- **Other subsidies on production:**

Not taken into account

- **consumption of fixed capital:**

Stock of durables and lifetime service



Household satellite account : Results

Contribution to domestic VA by gender



- 98% of food preparation's VA
- 82% of ' caregiving's VA

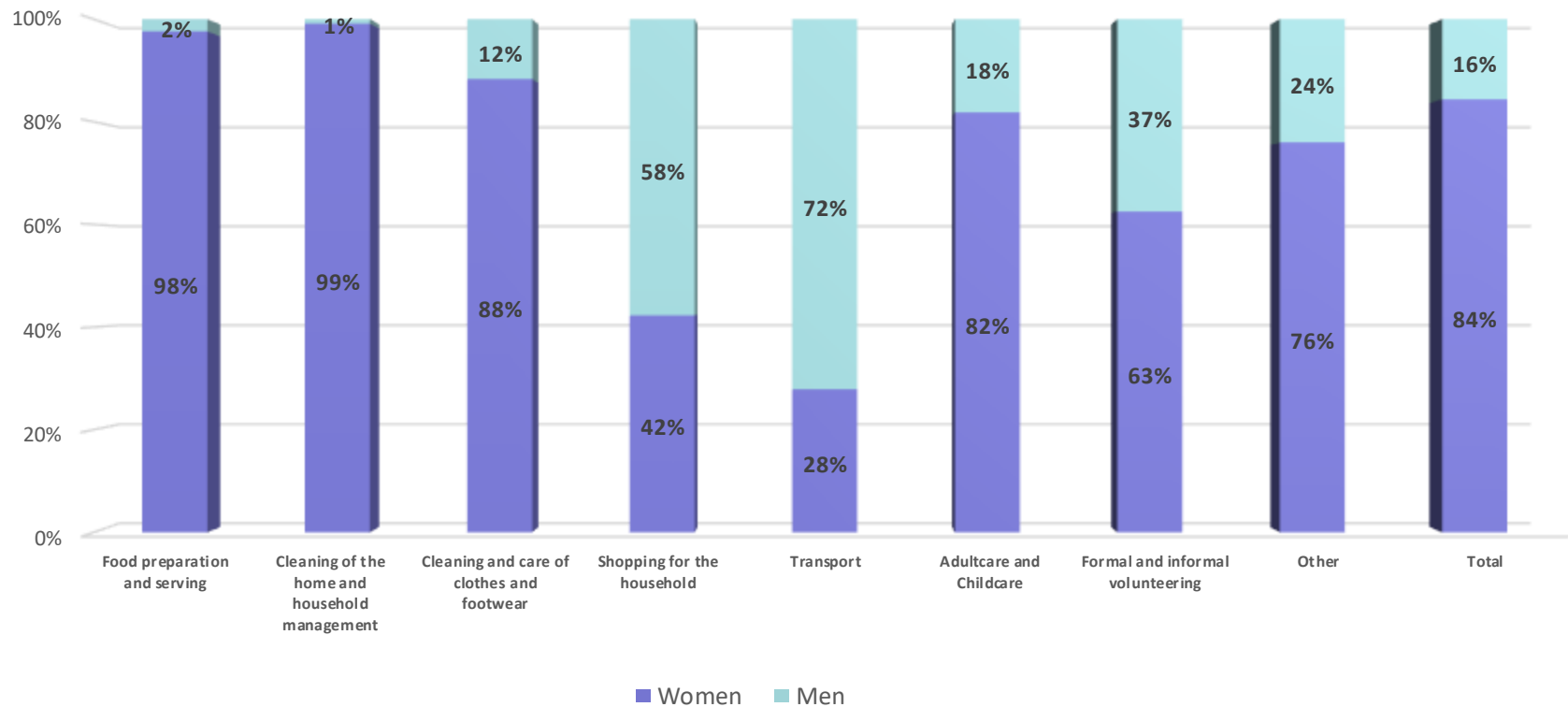
- 72% of transport services's VA
- 58% of shopping's VA





Household satellite account : Results

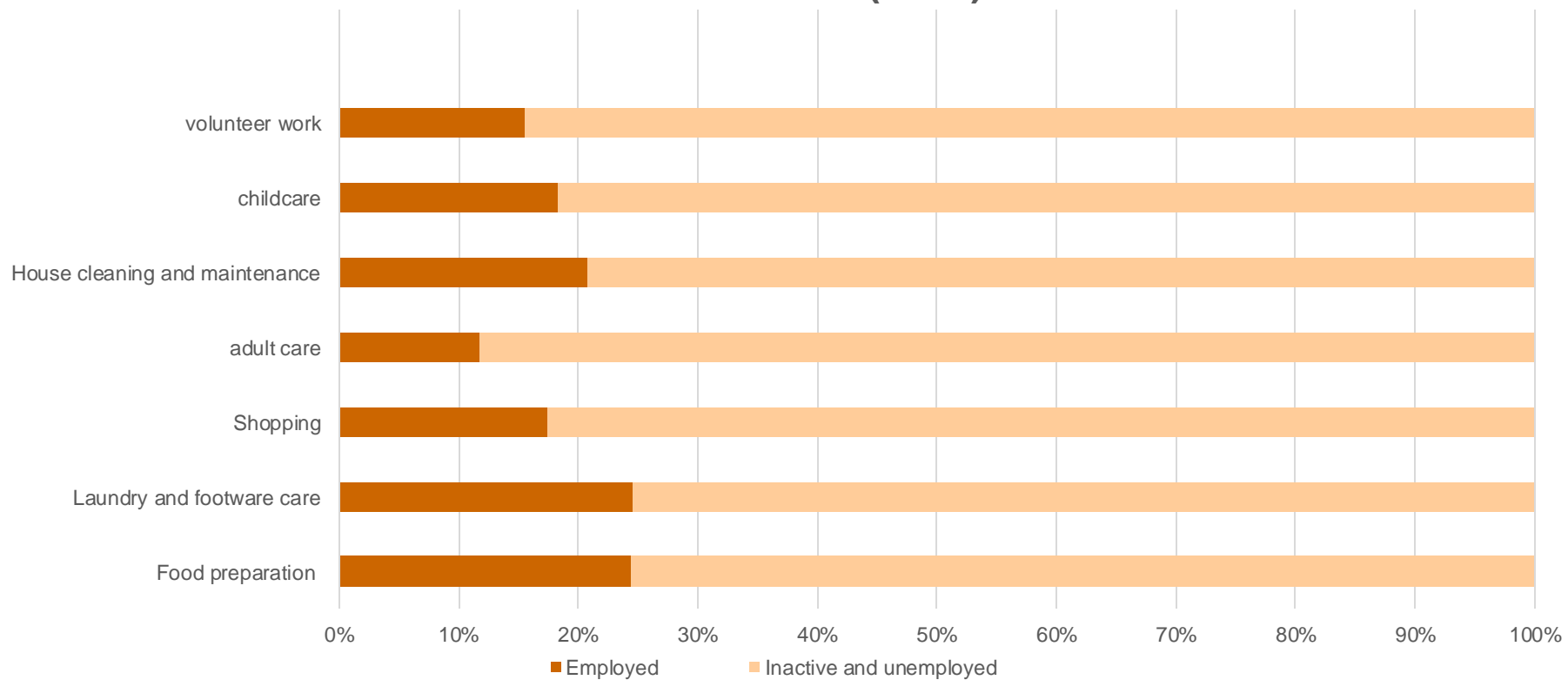
Women's and men's contribution to household's domestic VA





Household satellite account : Results

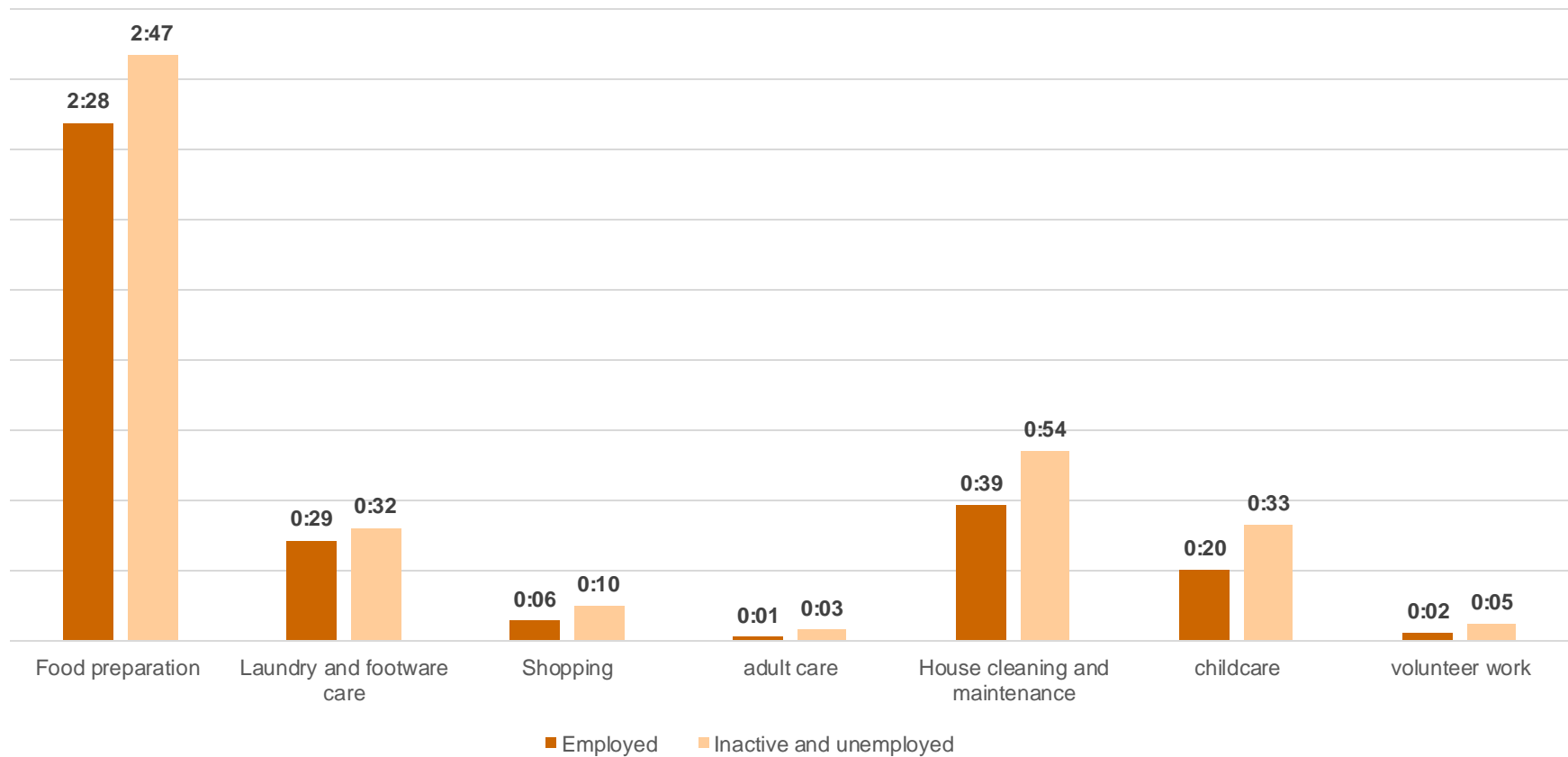
Contribution of employed and 'inactive and unemployed' women to household's work (en %)





Household satellite account : Results

Average daily time spent on housework by employed and « inactive and unemployed » women (in h:mn)





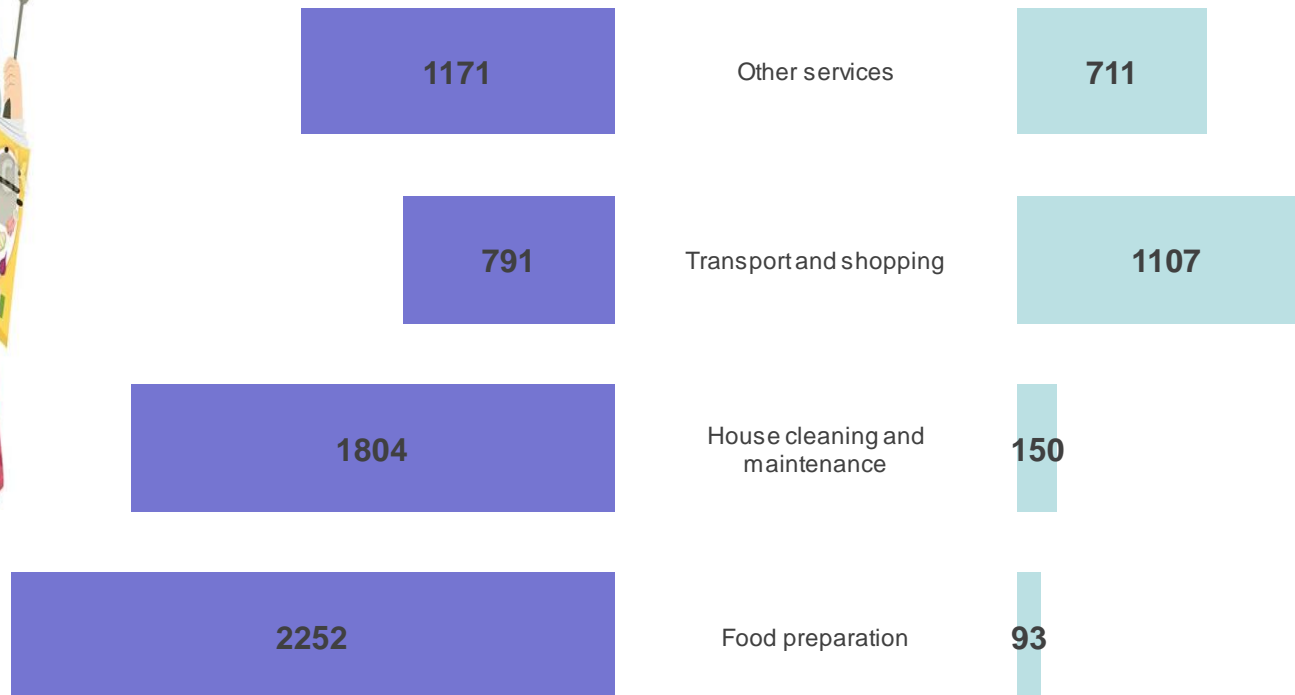
Household satellite account : Results

Contribution of girls and boys to households
(millions of MAD)



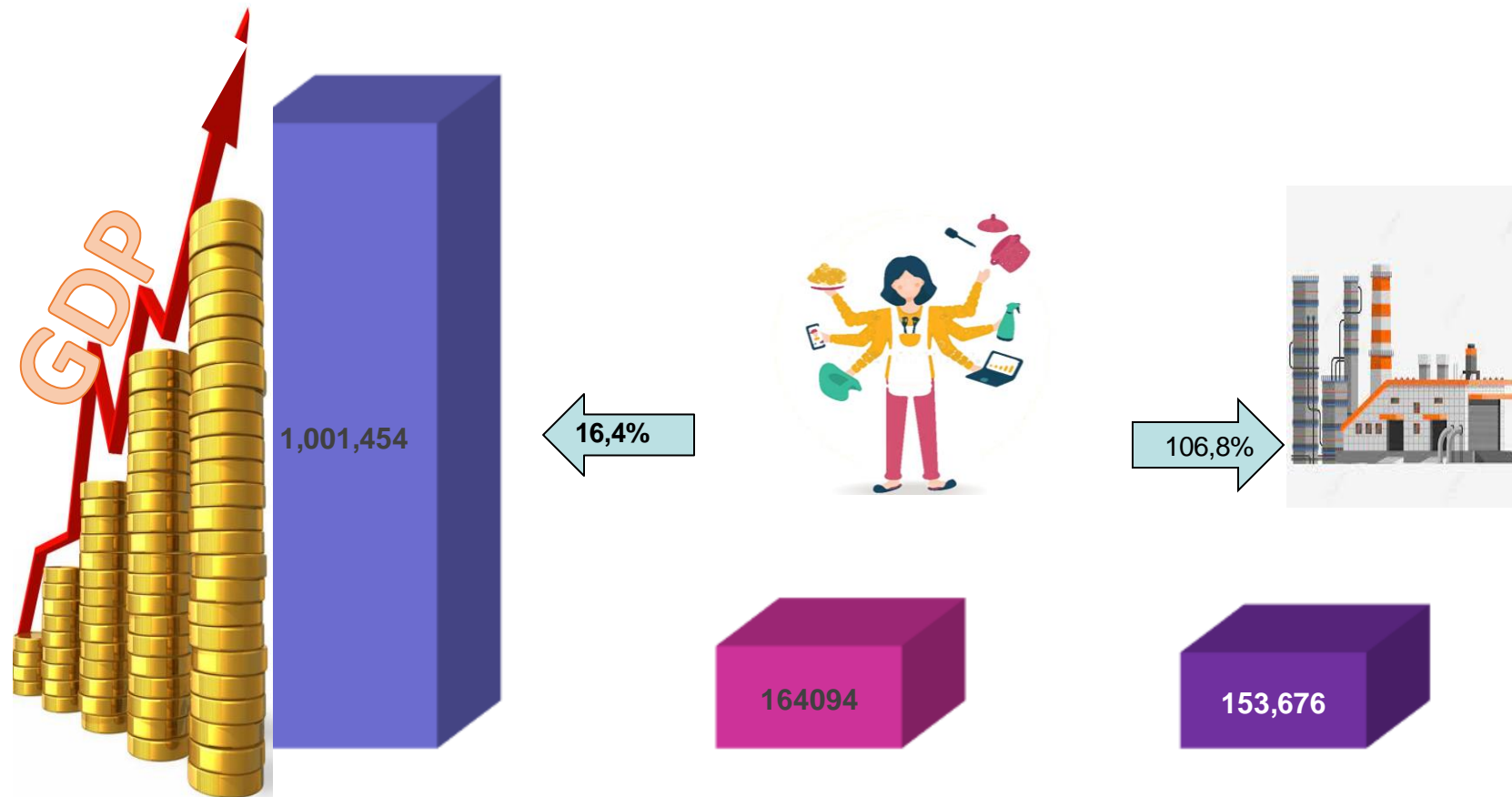
6 billions of
MAD

2 billions of
MAD





VA of women unpaid household work compared to DGP and Manufacturing VA

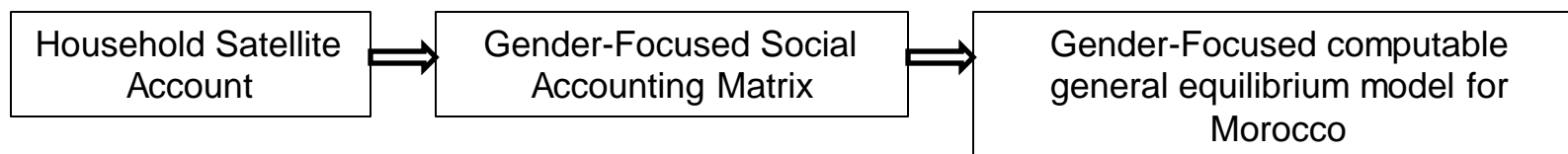




Use of Household Satellite Account

The Household Satellite Account is used to Assess Policies for Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women in the Labor Market using a Macro-Micro Approach for Morocco

Main idea :



Via macro and micro simulation, we can :

- Address the unequal distribution of care work through policy interventions that can :
 - Provide support for unpaid care work and increase female labor force participation,
 - Help include free or subsidized pre-primary school, childcare facilities located near workplaces,
 - Increase investments in infrastructure such as roads, water, and sanitation that can save time for women.
- Assess the economic benefits of increased female labor force participation rate.
- Investigate the trade-off between household production and market production and its impact on the labor market.
- Analyze the potential impact of an exogenous reduction in the gender wage gap due to discrimination against women.
- Identify types of vocational training that can raise female labor productivity and participation in the labor market.



Challenges

- In HHSA secondary and simultaneous activities are not considered. Only the time spent on the main activity is valued;
- The use of Moroccan specific classification does not allow comparison with other countries methodology;
- A long lag time between two time use surveys: 1997, (women), 2012 (women, men and children), 2025 (next surveys);
- Difficulty to identify a suitable equivalent value for labour cost for some activities;
- Difficulty to estimate the consumption of household's fixed capital as that involve the estimation of the stock of assets (durables) and lifetime service of each one.



thank you for your attention