Moroccan Household Satellite Account: Methodology And Results

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Plan:

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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;


- UNECE Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work, 2017;

- Guidance Note on Unpaid Household Activities, ISWNGNA, on Well-being and Sustainability.
SNA production boundary

Productive activities

Non productive activities

Within the SNA production boundary

Outside the SNA production boundary

Outside the general production boundary
Methodology

Activities considered:

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

Valuing production

**Input approach**

\[
\text{sum of costs involved in the production of domestic services}
\]

**Output approach**

\[
(\text{quantity of services produced}) \times (\text{market price})
\]
Methodology

**Input approach**

- Work value
  - + other taxes on production
  - - other production subsidies

**Net value added**

- Consumption of fixed capital
- Intermediate consumption

**Gross value added**

**Value of total output (sum of costs)**
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

Domestic HH VA 19.4% of GDP

84%  16%
Household satellite account: Results

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

- Food preparation and serving: 98% (Women: 2%, Men: 96%)
- Cleaning of the home and household management: 99% (Women: 1%, Men: 98%)
- Cleaning and care of clothes and footwear: 88% (Women: 12%, Men: 76%)
- Shopping for the household: 58% (Women: 42%, Men: 16%)
- Transport: 72% (Women: 28%, Men: 44%)
- Adultcare and Childcare: 82% (Women: 18%, Men: 64%)
- Formal and informal volunteering: 63% (Women: 37%, Men: 26%)
- Other: 76% (Women: 24%, Men: 52%)
- Total: 84% (Women: 16%, Men: 68%)

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 %)

- Volunteer work
- Childcare
- House cleaning and maintenance
- Adult care
- Shopping
- Laundry and footwear care
- Food preparation

Employed
Inactive and unemployed
Household satellite account : Results

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

- Food preparation: 2:28 (Employed), 2:47 (Inactive and unemployed)
- Laundry and footwear care: 0:29 (Employed), 0:32 (Inactive and unemployed)
- Shopping: 0:06 (Employed), 0:10 (Inactive and unemployed)
- Adult care: 0:01 (Employed), 0:03 (Inactive and unemployed)
- House cleaning and maintenance: 0:39 (Employed), 0:54 (Inactive and unemployed)
- Childcare: 0:20 (Employed), 0:33 (Inactive and unemployed)
- Volunteer work: 0:02 (Employed), 0:05 (Inactive and unemployed)
Household satellite account: Results

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

- Food preparation: 2,252
- House cleaning and maintenance: 1,804
- Transport and shopping: 791
- Other services: 1,171
- Food preparation: 711
- Transport and shopping: 1,107
- House cleaning and maintenance: 150
- Other services: 93

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:

- 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