



CARE WORK AND THE ECONOMY

Advancing policy solutions with
gender-aware macroeconomic models

The Care Work and the Economy Project: Advancing the Care Policy Agenda

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Learn more about Care Work and the Economy: www.careworkeconomy.org

Outline

- I. Main Points
- II. Motivation and Challenges Ahead
- III. Existing Projects on Care
- IV. Introducing the **Care Work and the Economy Project**
 - Who We Are
 - What We Do
 - Some Project Highlights
- V. Moving Forward

I. Main Points (1)

- ❑ Issue of **care provisioning** is central to growth and sustainable development; it is a matter of social, economic and political importance
- ❑ Imbalances around **care provisioning** profoundly impact how the benefits and costs of economic development are distributed.

Longer-term Consequences of Neglecting Care Issues

- Adverse effect on labor force and social reproduction
‘Demographic dividend’ can turn into ‘demographic crisis’
- Negative impact on pensions, social security, etc.
- Persistent hindrance to women’s economic empowerment and gender equality
- Adverse effect on productivity, growth, and sustainable development.

Main Points (2)

- ❑ Issue of **care** is central to understanding labor market outcomes for women:
 - Intrinsic link between **unpaid care work** and market work of women
 - Access to and affordability of **paid care services** affect labor force participation women
 - Working conditions in the care service sector determine earnings and job security of female careworkers.

Main Points (3)

What is the Care Work and the Economy (CWE-GAM) Project?

- ❑ develops relevant information and tools that enable policymakers better understand the relationship between care and the economy and hence advance the care issues in the national policy agenda

- ❑ fills in the information gaps on how families meet their care needs:

A typical family with a child under five years old, or a frail elderly relative will combine unpaid family labor, contracted services in-home and use of private care facilities.

No existing survey collects information from families about these inter-related arrangements. Nor are there information about the activities performed by paid caregivers in a typical work day.

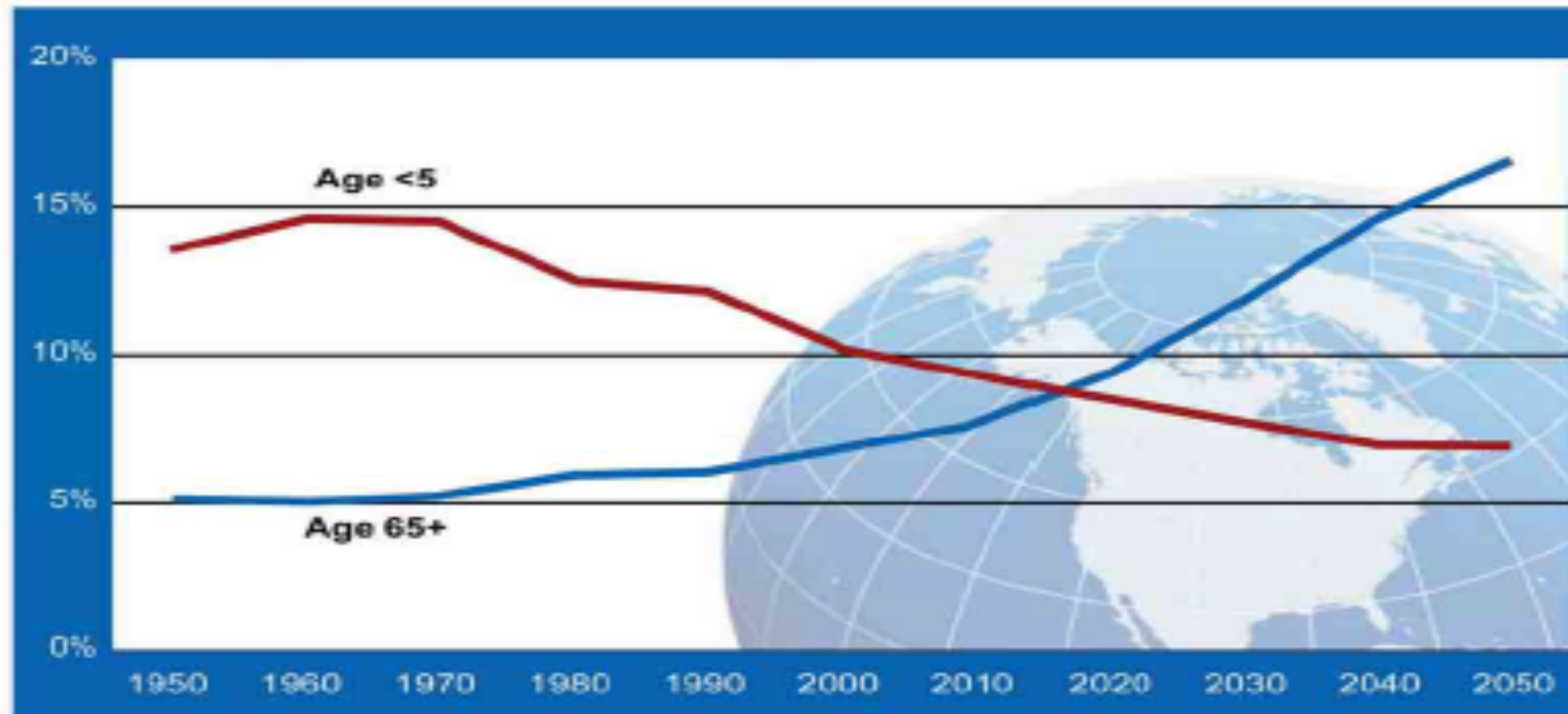
- ❑ develops policy tools that incorporate paid and unpaid care for examining the impact of macroeconomic policies on labor supply, economic growth, and distribution of income.

II. Motivation: Why the Need for a National Comprehensive Care Agenda

- Demographic trends – longer life expectancies, aging population
- Labor force trends- stalled or slow growth in women's labor force participation; it has declined in growing number of countries
- Family (women's) care support is stretched
- Low morale and low pay of paid care givers
- Variation in quality of care services.

Increasing Demand for Eldercare

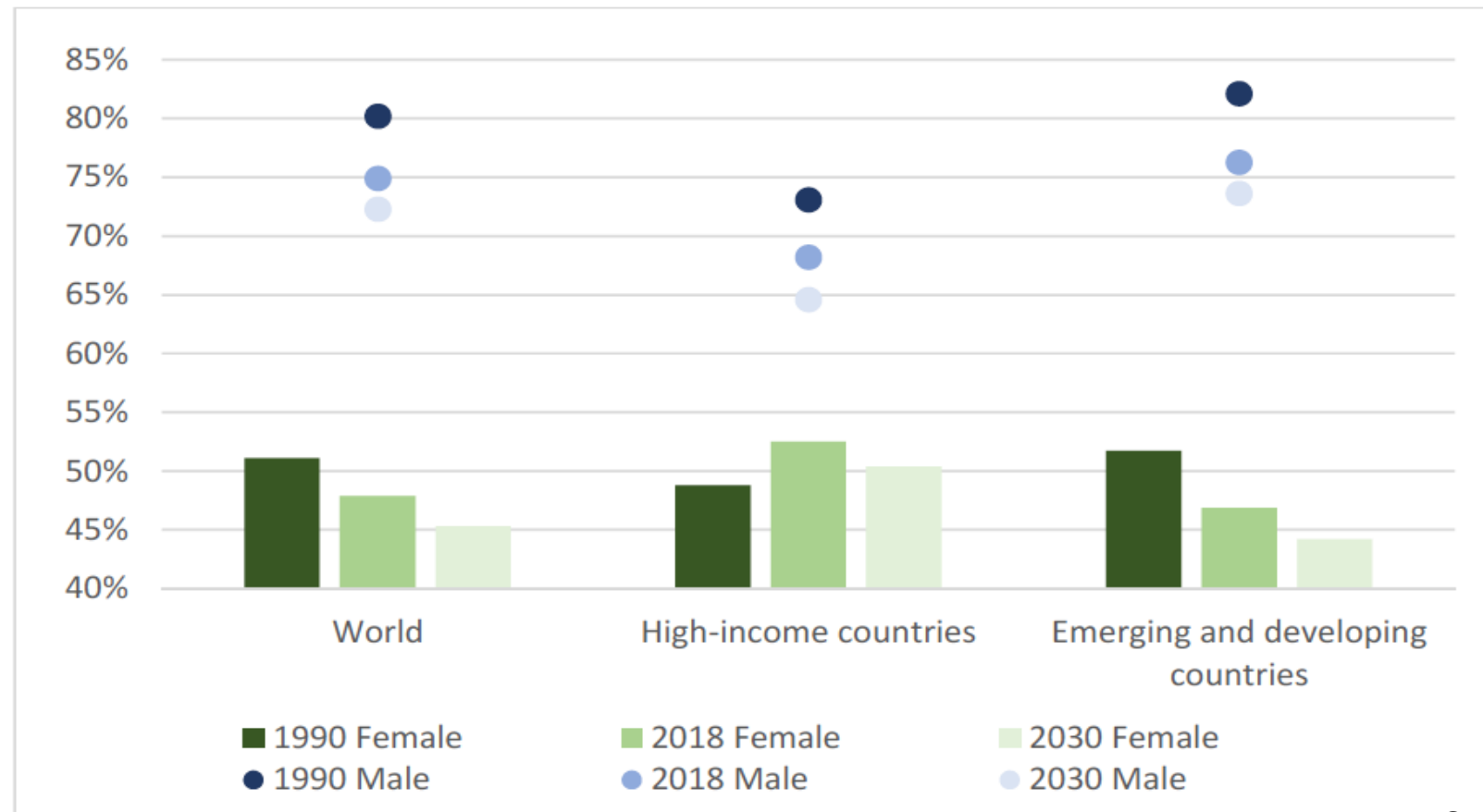
Figure 1.
Young Children and Older People as a Percentage of Global Population: 1950-2050



Source: United Nations. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*.
Available at: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>.

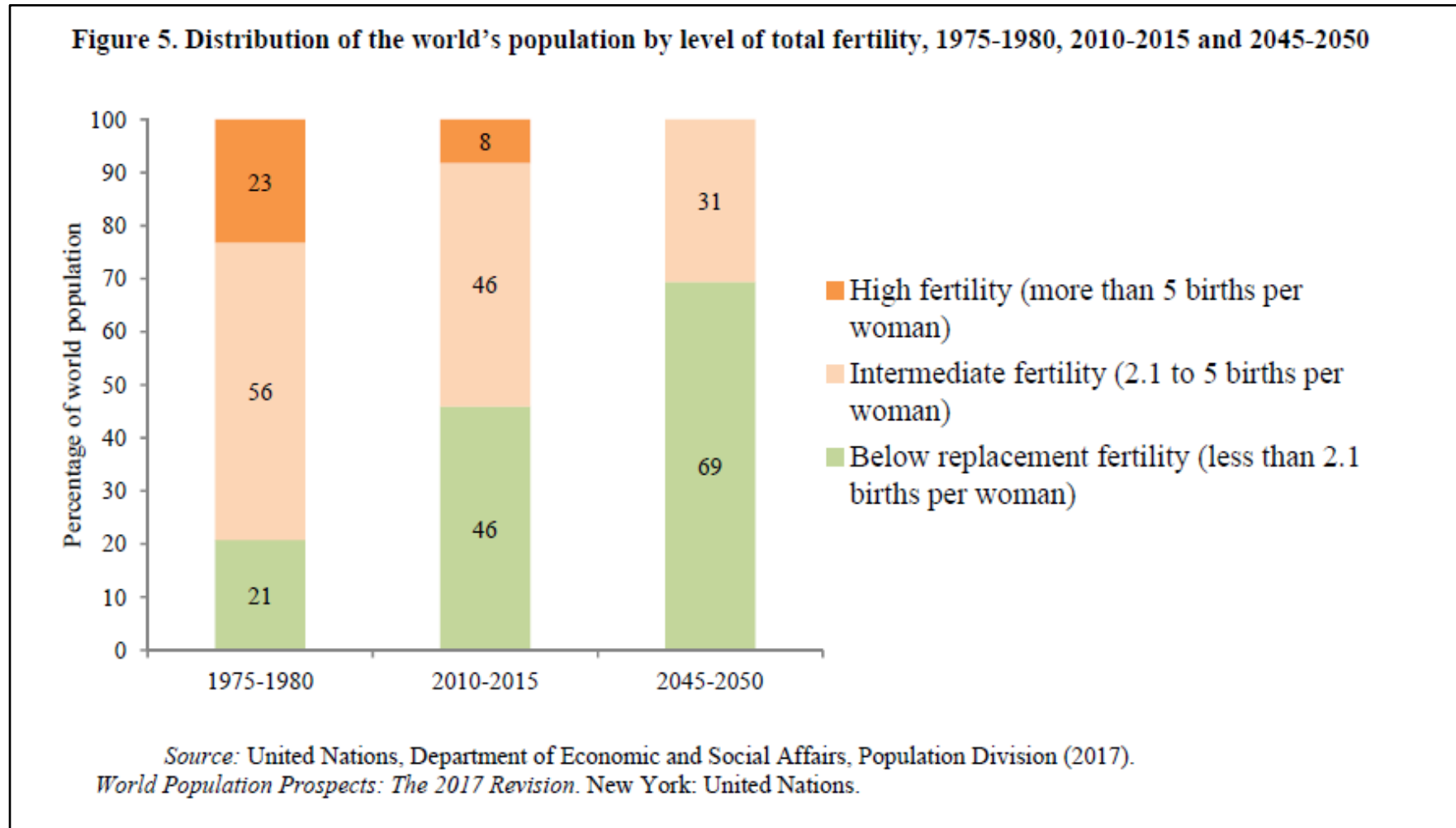
Decline in Female Participation Rates in Emerging and Developing Countries

Figure 4. Labour force participation rates by sex and income group (1990, 2018 and 2030)



Source: ILO Brief (2018)

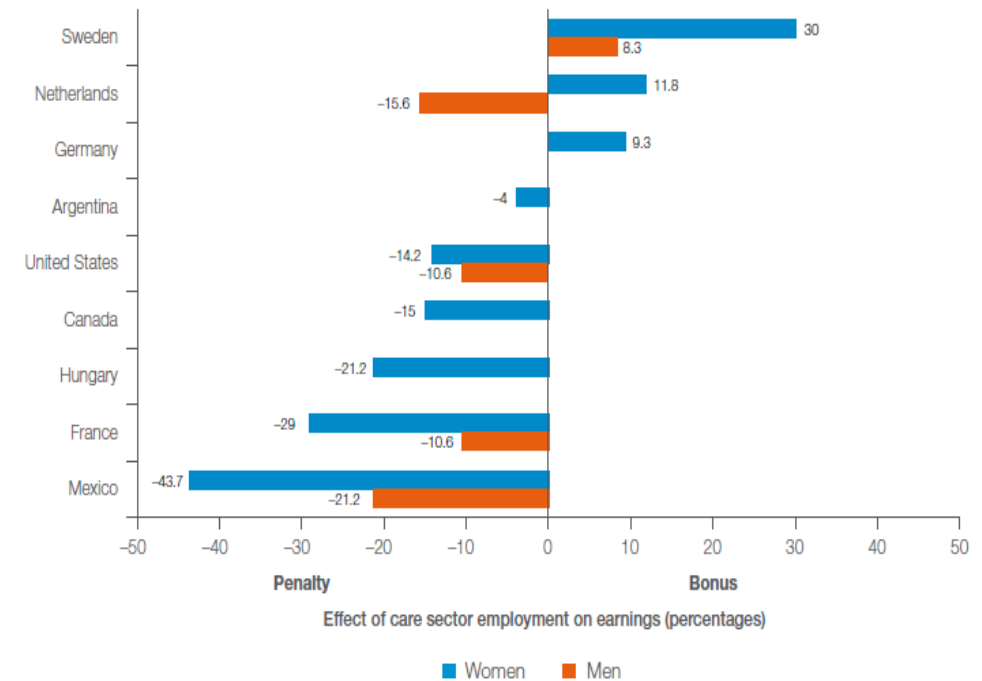
Growing Trend towards Low Fertility Rates (Below Replacement Level)



Situation of Unpaid and Paid Caregivers Worldwide

- Long working day (paid and unpaid work)
- Low wages --“Care pay penalty” (a gap in hourly wages that cannot be attributed to differences in skills, experience or credentials)
- Harassment and violence

Figure 4.2. Wage penalties/bonuses for care workers, selected empirical findings, by sex



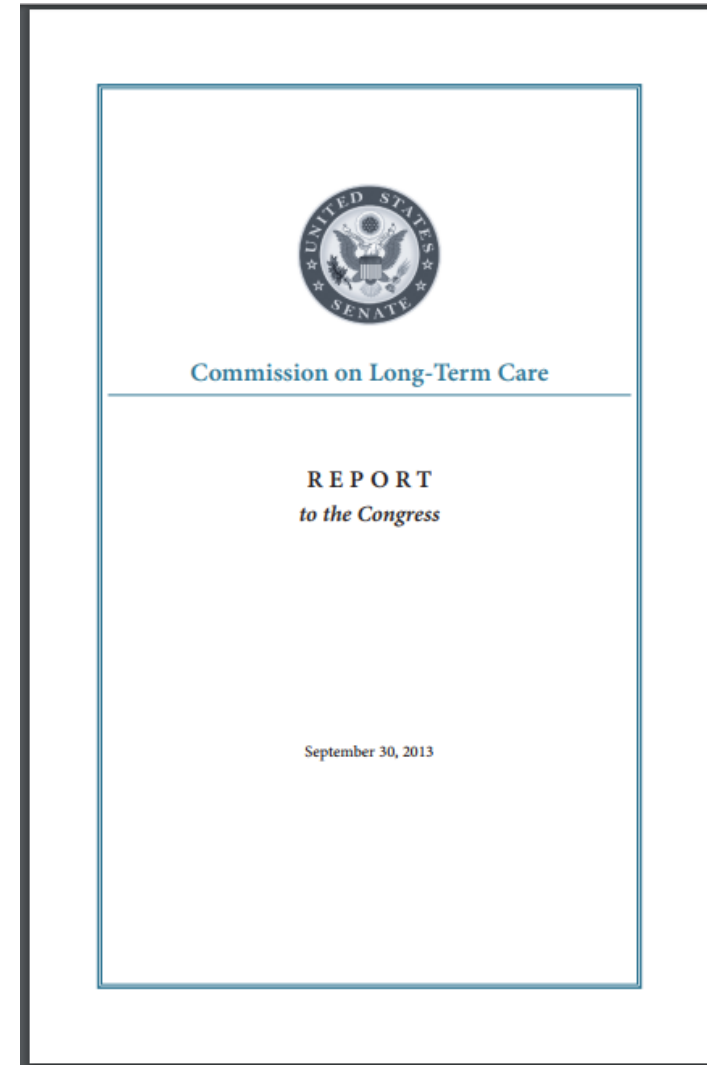
Source: ILO (2018) *Care Work and Care Jobs*

The Big Challenge Ahead...

- Policymakers have yet to recognize and understand the significance of the care economy and why it needs to be taken into account in policy analyses
- Integrating care economy in economic policy toolkits have yet to be done
- Providing macro-evidence on the significant potential benefits of investing in care in terms of more jobs, greater productivity and economic growth, and greater equity

The Challenge Ahead...

- Policy lag in many countries
- Lack of strategic plan for addressing care needs or its implementation
- Feeble or no public investment in care provisioning
- Weak or lack of monitoring of private childcare and eldercare services



This Challenge is also felt in Sub-Saharan Africa

2010: 46 million older persons (65 yrs and older)

2050: Estimated 165 million older persons

Source: WHO (2017) *Towards Long-term care systems in sub-Saharan Africa*

This realization has led to the following:

- 1. African Union Framework and Plan of Action on Ageing*
- 2. Protocol on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa*
- 3. Common African Position on Long Term Care Systems for Africa*

Limits of the Care Market

- It is easy for governments nowadays to simply say:

“Markets will take care of this need. If there is a demand, the supply (of care) will emerge. Childcare centers will emerge, nursing homes will proliferate, hospitals and clinics will offer services even in rural areas.”

- However, a ‘free market’ for childcare and eldercare should not be the **only or main solution**, as with health and education services.

Limits of the Market (Continued)

- 1. Persistence of poverty:** low-income households are often excluded since they cannot afford market-based care services
- 2. Economic inequalities** widen the gap between those households that can afford private daycare and eldercare services and those who cannot.
- 3. Care provisioning have externalities:** benefits are beyond the recipients and their families; communities and societies benefit from having well-cared children, elderly and the sick in terms of:
 - more cohesion
 - more skilled, future labor force
 - increased women's participation in labor force, civic organizations and politics
 - Overall better quality of life for everyone.

III. Ongoing Care Projects Around the World

- Care Policy and Evaluation Centre (CPEC)
 - International research centre working on long-term care (social care), mental health, developmental disabilities and other health issues to inform policy
 - Based at the London School of Economics and affiliated with the UK Department of Health Policy
 - Research on long term financing, unpaid care supply for young children and older people, employment issues faced by carers, coping strategies for carers, and the visibility of carers, and complementarity and substitutability between unpaid care and health and social care services.
 - Contact: Anji Mehta, a.mehta3@lse.ac.uk
 - Website: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/cpec>
- Gender, Migration & The Work of Care
 - International research team at the Centre for Global Social Policy, University of Toronto, funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
 - Investigates how the reorganization of care influences care workers' international migration and how this relates to gender equality and social development
 - Contact: Deanna Pikkov, cgsp@utoronto.ca
 - Website: <http://cgsp-cpsm.ca/>

Ongoing Care Projects Around the World (contd)

- UK Women's Budget Group
 - Independent network of researchers, policy experts and campaigners in the UK
 - Monitors the impact of policies by gender and push for policies that promote gender equality
 - Themes include paid & unpaid work, economic strategy & budgets, tax & social security
 - Contact: admin@wbg.org.uk
 - Website: <https://wbg.org.uk>
- Greenwich Political Economy Research Centre (GPERC)
 - Research centre at the University of Greenwich focusing on international and national research projects
 - Ongoing research projects on the care economy and gender-sensitive macroeconomic modelling for policy analysis
 - Contact: Ben Tippet, b.m.tippet@greenwich.ac.uk
 - Website: <https://www.gre.ac.uk/business/research/centres/gperc>

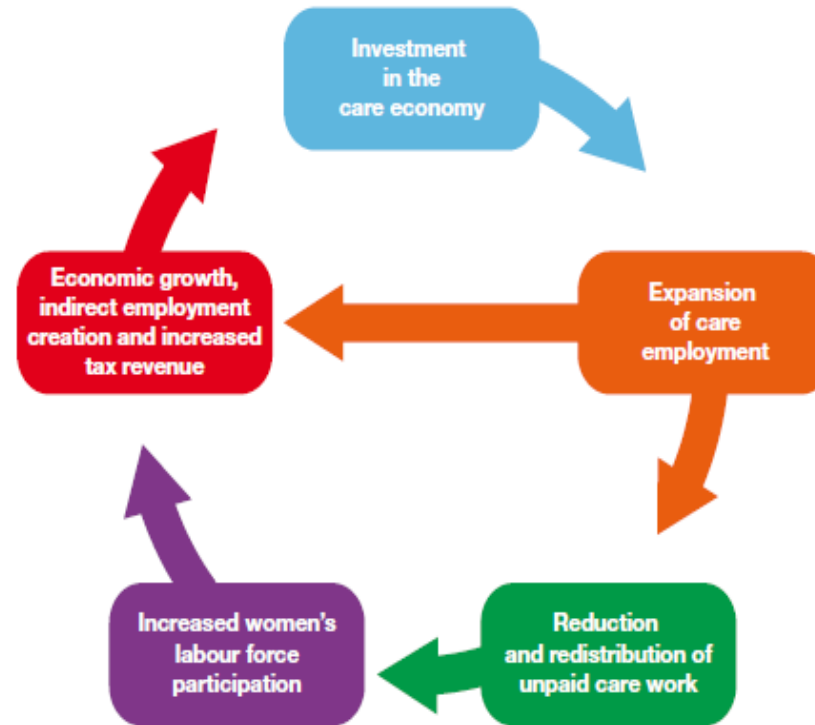
Ongoing Care Projects Around the World (contd)

- African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)
 - Research institution based in Kenya generating evidence to inform policies in African countries
 - Research topics include aging and development; maternal and child well-being; population dynamics and sexual reproductive health in Africa
 - Contact: info@aphrc.org
 - Website: <http://aphrc.org>
- Political Economy Research Institute (PERI)
 - Independent research unit of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst
 - PERI's program on Gender and Care Work conducts research on the national and international care economy with changing roles of the family, the market, and the state.
 - Contact: peri@peri.umass.edu
 - Website: <https://www.peri.umass.edu>

Taking on the Challenge...

- Policymakers have yet to recognize and understand the significance of the care economy and why it needs to be taken into account in policy analyses → need for measurement, information, policy advocacy by civil society groups
- Integrating care economy in economic policy toolkits have yet to be done → need for statistics and gender-aware economic models
- Providing evidence of the significant potential benefits of investing in care in terms of: more jobs, greater productivity and economic growth, and greater equity → policy simulations, econometric analyses

Integrating Care in Policy Tools Matters



Source: ILO (2018)

CARE WORK AND THE ECONOMY

Advancing policy solutions with gender-aware macroeconomic models

Objectives:

- To reduce gender gaps in economic outcomes and enhance gender equality by illuminating and properly valuing the broader economic and social contributions of caregivers and integrating care in macroeconomic policymaking toolkits
- To provide policymakers, scholars, researchers and advocacy groups with gender-aware data, empirical evidence, and analytical tools needed to promote creative, gender-sensitive macroeconomic policies

CWE-GAM Project's Research Working Groups:

RETHINKING MACROECONOMICS

- Brings gender dimensions into macroeconomics by incorporating unpaid and paid care into existing macroeconomic models

UNDERSTANDING AND MEASURING CARE

- Promotes a deeper understanding of the nature of care work and the well-being of caregivers by developing innovative indicators and methodological approaches and producing new research

GENDER-AWARE APPLIED MODELLING

- Develops macroeconomic tools that integrate care and gendered behaviors to analyze the impact of policies on economic, welfare and distributional outcomes

CWE-GAM Advocacy Component: Strengthening Capacity of Groups in Policy Advocacy

- Support the strategic use of our research and build the capacity of groups to use research more effectively
- Provide insights into the production of our research outputs and research-based materials
- Share research findings, policy recommendations, and strengthen relationships among groups and between the civil society, research, and policy communities.

A. RETHINKING MACROECONOMICS

- Use of various macroeconomic models as endogenous growth, overlapping generations (OLG), structuralist models e.g. post-Keynesian and Kaleckian models that are modified:
 - to integrate gender, through the inclusion of care, gendered labor market conditions, demographic change, etc.
 - to examine gendered impacts of specific macroeconomic policies on employment, inequality, and inclusive growth.

Group 1 Rethinking Macroeconomics Scholars



Pierre-Richard Agénor
Hallsworth Professor -
University of Manchester



Neha Bairoliya
Assistant Professor -
University of Southern
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Elissa Braunstein
Professor of Economics -
Colorado State University



Lídia Brun
Doctoral Student - Université
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Director of Applied
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Group 1 Rethinking Macroeconomics Scholars (contd)



Emel Memis
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Ray Miller
Assistant Professor of
Economics - Colorado State
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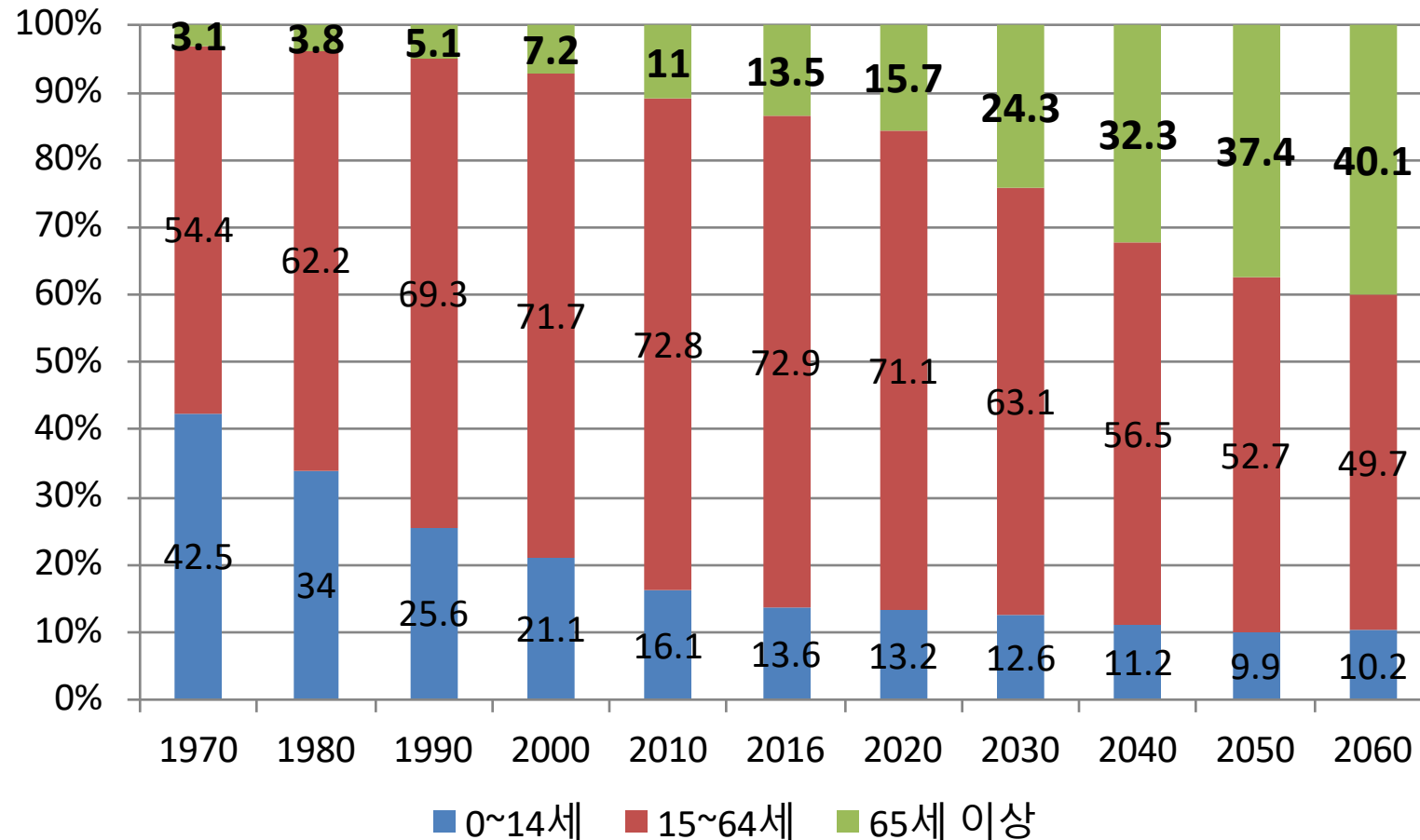
Ajit Zacharias
Senior Scholar and Director -
Levy Economics Institute of Ban
College



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Lecturer Above The Bar - NUI,
Galway

South Korea Case Study: Background

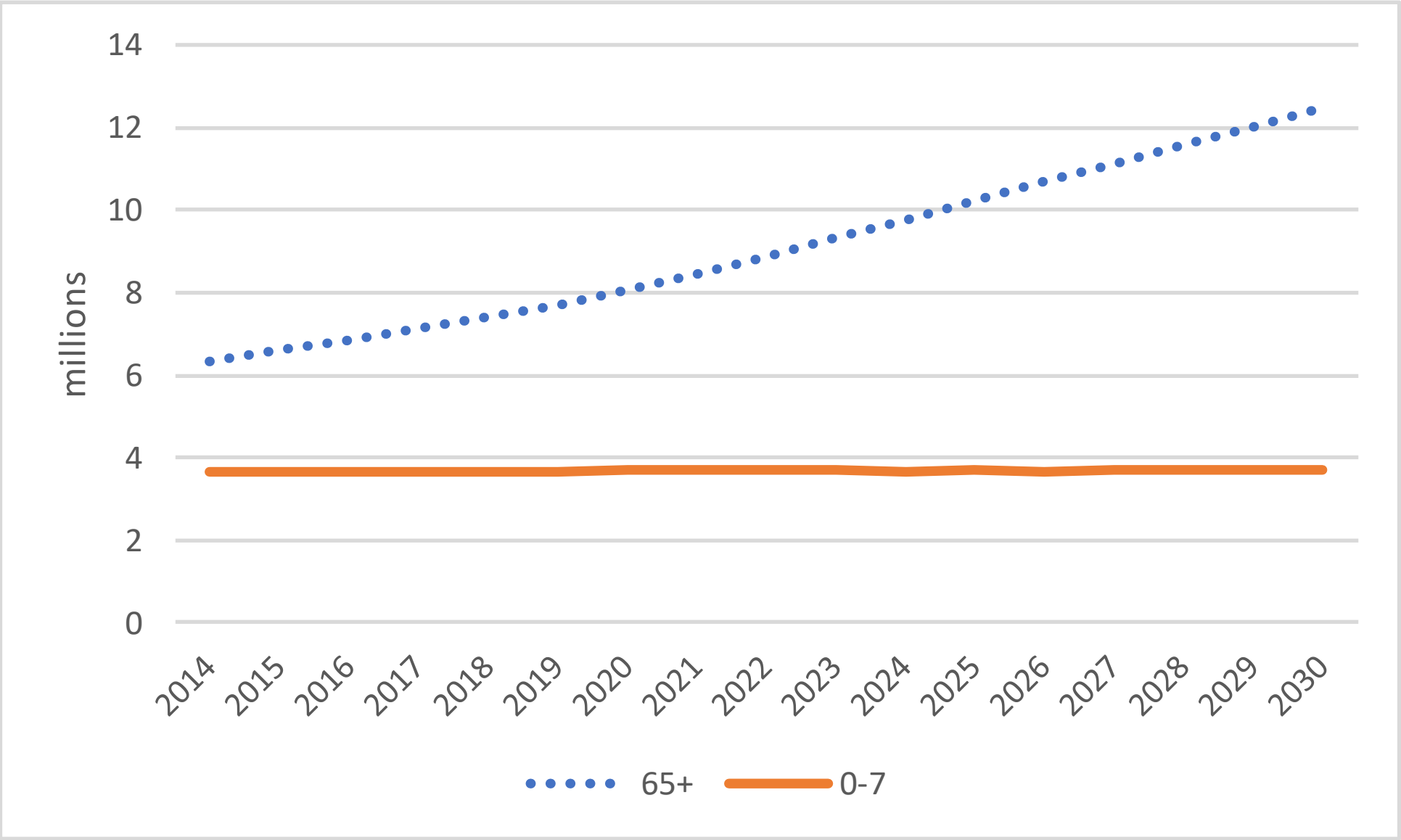
1. Demographic Composition



Source: population projections 2010-2060. Kostat

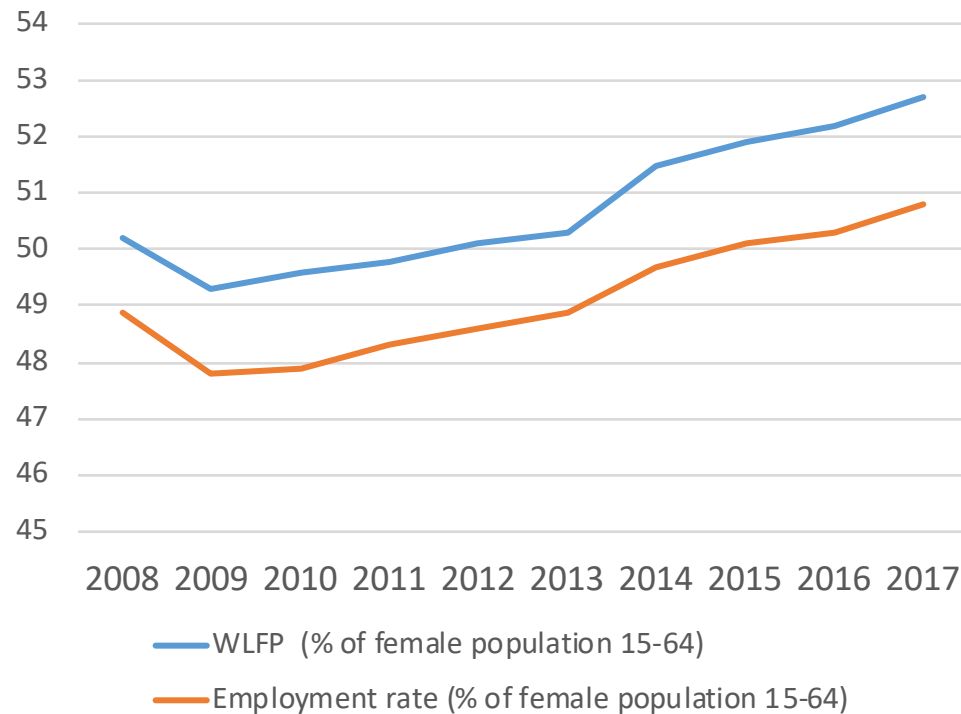
Maria Floro Sept 26, 2019

Demographic Challenge for eldercare and childcare

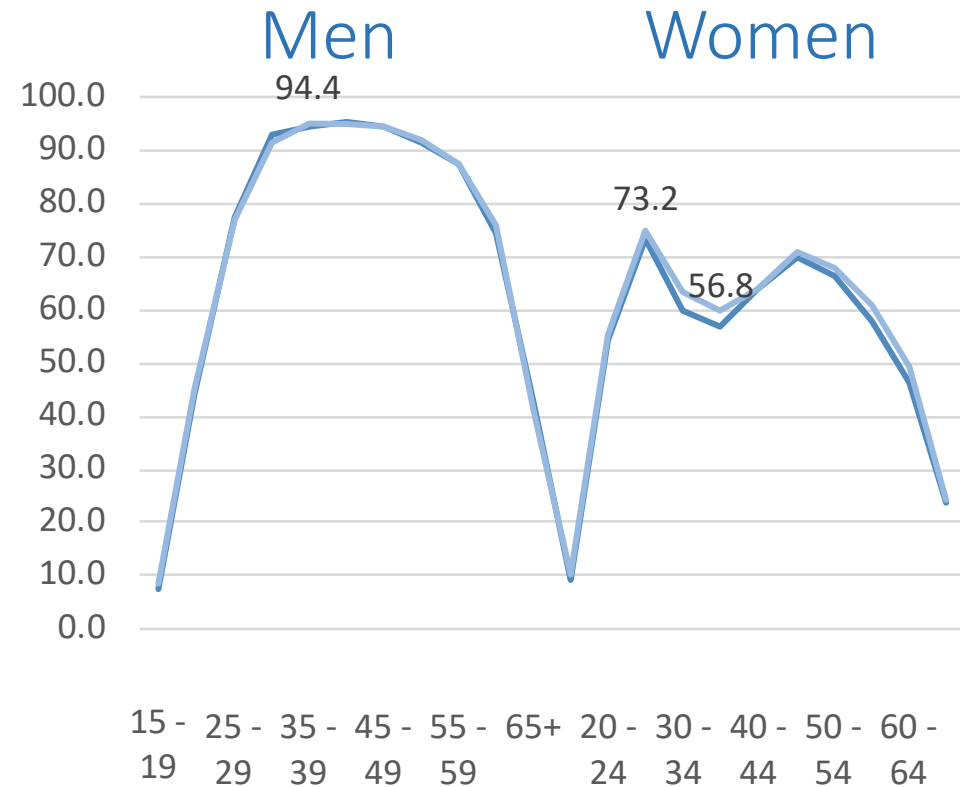


3. Female and Male Labor Force Participation Trends and Pattern

Trends between 2008-2017

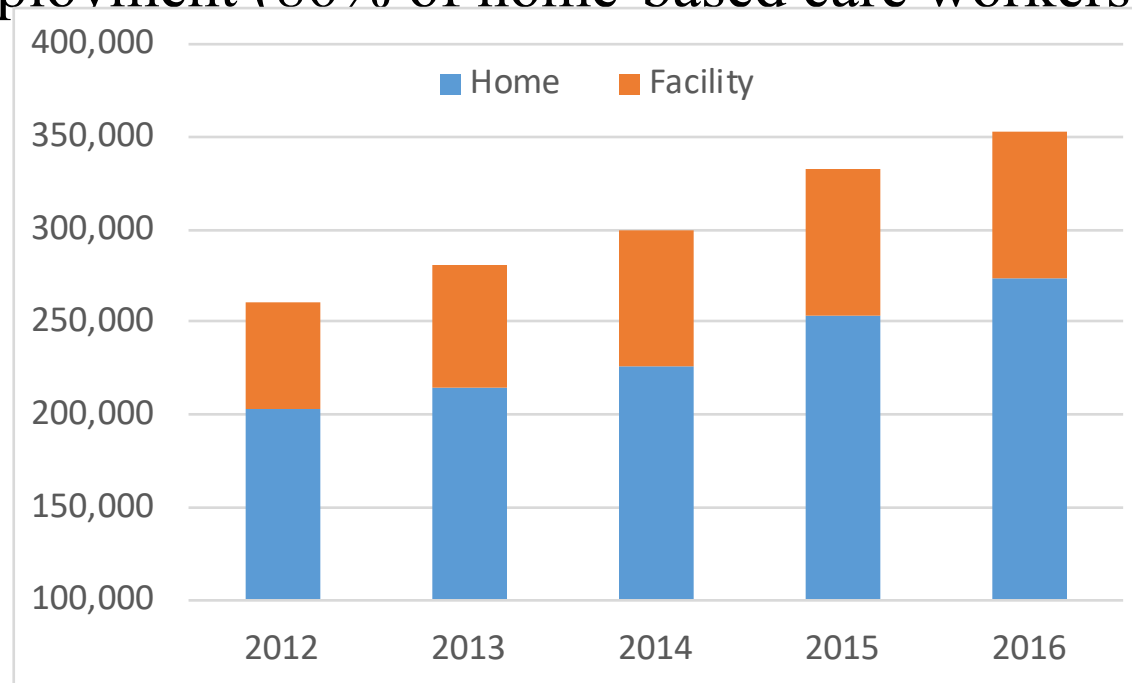


LFPR by Sex and Age Cohort, 2017



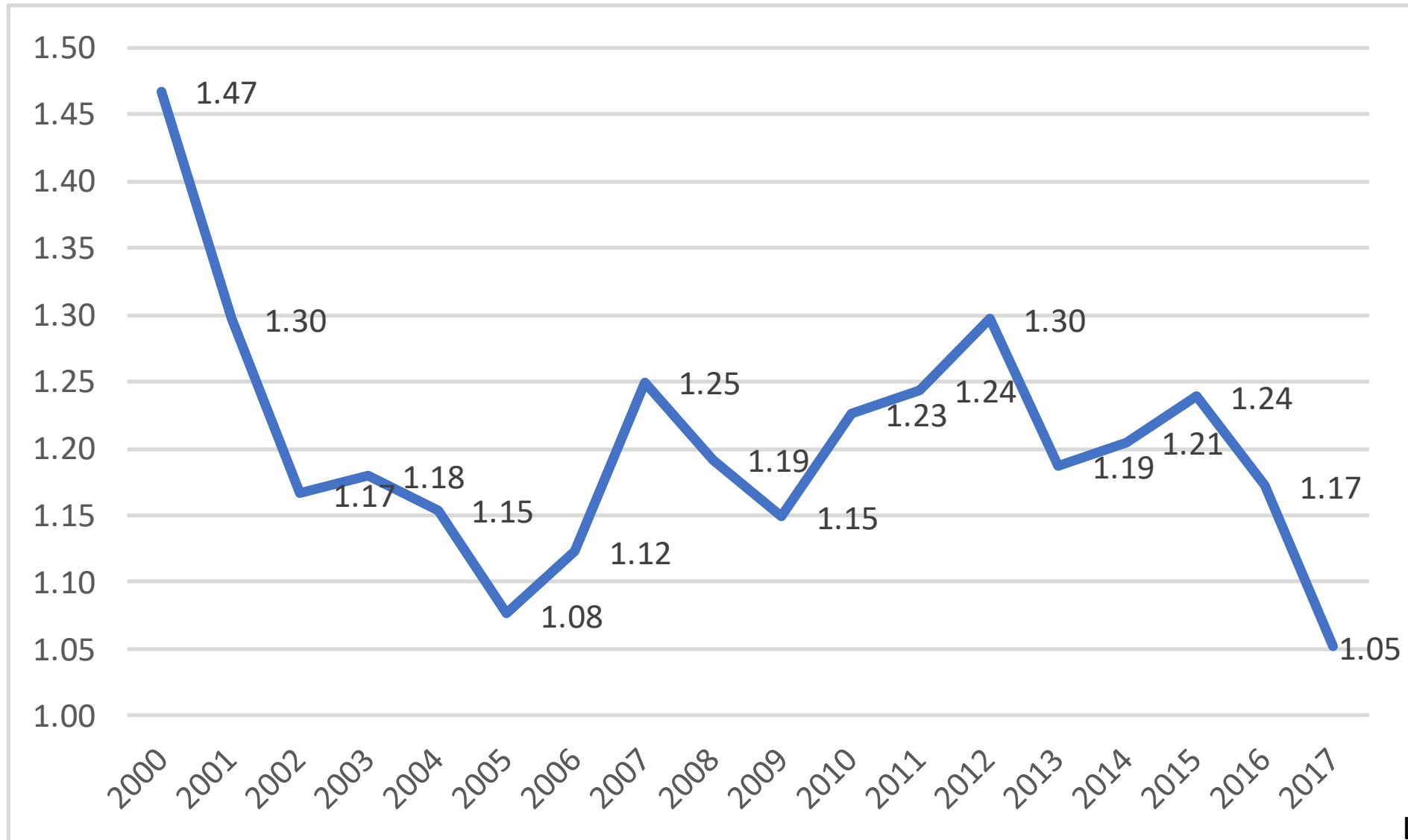
3. Paid Care Workers

- Registered & licensed workers; informal hire (migrant Korean-Chinese)
- Irregular employment (86% of home-based care workers) and low wages



Kim (2018)

Total fertility rate



B. UNDERSTANDING AND MEASURING CARE: The Case of South Korea

- Measurement of unpaid and paid care sectors
- Projections of care economy in the future
- Insights and guidance in developing care-focused theoretical and empirical (CGE) models for policy analysis
- Identify critical aspects of care that ought to be raised to policymakers
- Information shared to advocacy groups for strengthening their advocacy work.

1. 2018 Fieldwork and Survey Data Collection in South Korea (June –December 2018)

600 Time Use Surveys & Care Work Surveys of

Paid Care Workers

(childcare and elder care)

+1,000 Care Work Family Survey

(Unpaid care giving and paid care for childcare and elder care)

+ 90 in-depth interviews

+ Eldercare and Childcare center visits

+ Meetings with Caregivers' Advocacy Groups

Q 4) Please record how frequently you engaged in the care activities listed in the cards in the past 1 month, and record how much difficulty you experienced.

* If you have more than 1 child under age 10, please respond regarding the youngest child.

List	Care Recipient Child (Child ID: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>)										
	Q4-1) Frequency						Q4-2) Difficulty				
	None	Many times a day	Once a day	3+ times a week	1-2 times a week	1-2 times a month	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Neutral	Not too difficult	Not at all difficult
1) Help dress/undress clothes or undergarments	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
2) Help to wash face, brushing teeth, washing hands, etc.	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3) Help enter/exit the bathroom, clean and dress after toilet use (including changing diapers)	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
4) Help take bath or shower	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
5) Holding child, carrying child on back, helping child move around	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6) Help eat or drink	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
7) Prepare food and clean dishes	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
8) Housework (cleaning, laundry, organizing)	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
9) Help taking the right dosage of medication at set times	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
10) Taking to hospital, picking up prescriptions	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
11) Having conversation or playing indoors (including reading books)	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
12) Watching TV or other media together	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
13) Taking walks (including outdoor playgrounds)	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
14) Help with transportation (using public transportation, driving in car, commuting to/from daycare/school, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

Q 4-3) If you were subsidized to use care service, what type of care activity would you like to be done by a care worker or a care institution?
Please choose up to 3 care activities from the list above.

1st	<input type="text"/>	2nd	<input type="text"/>	3rd	<input type="text"/>
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Q 4-4) If you yourself were able to do more carework (given more time, etc), what types of care activity would you like to do yourself?
Please choose up to 3 care activities from the list above.

1st	<input type="text"/>	2nd	<input type="text"/>	3rd	<input type="text"/>
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DEVELOPED & CARRIED OUT BY PROJECT PARTNER SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



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National University



Jiweon Jun

Postdoctoral Research Fellow -
University of Toronto, Seoul
National University



Ito Peng

Professor - University of Toronto

Group 2 Fieldwork Team

- Qualitative In-depth Interview
 - 90 cases, urban & rural, snowball sampling
- Surveys
 - Paid Care Worker Survey - 600 cases, purposive sampling, nationwide, including Time Use Diaries
 - Care Work Family Survey – 1,000 cases, stratified cluster sampling, nationally representative sample, Questionnaire only

2. Estimating the Size of the Care Economy

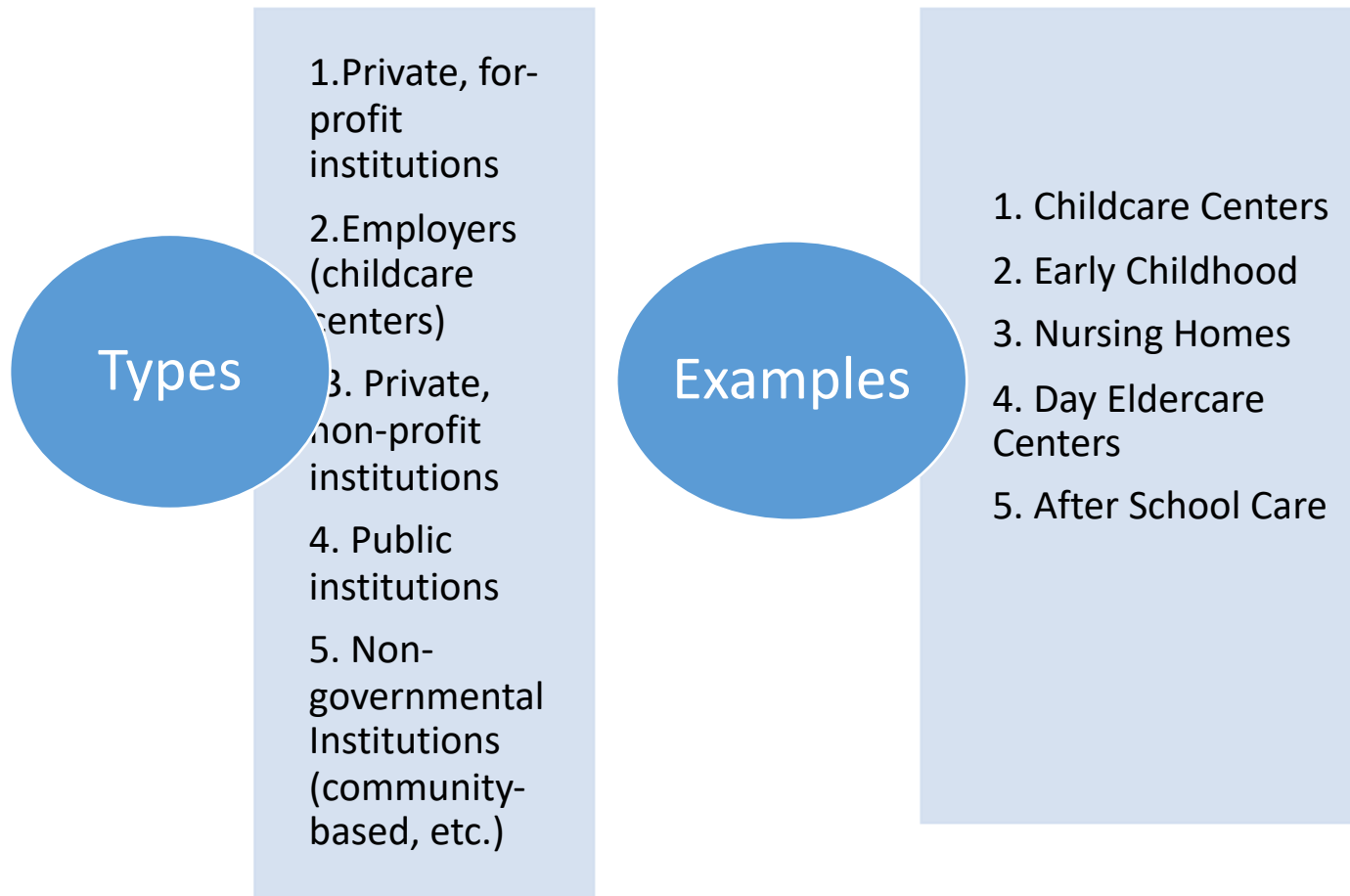
2a. Unpaid Care Sector

- Household, community and volunteer caregiving
- Unpaid family members, relatives, friends, neighbors, volunteers, etc.

2b. Paid Care Sector

- Private and public care services
- Informal and formal paid careworkers

Diversity of Paid Care Arrangements



PRELIMINARY FINDINGS BY PROJECT RESEARCHERS:



Jooyeoun Suh

Postdoctoral Fellow - Institute
for Women's Policy Research



Kijong Kim

Research Scholar - Levy
Economics Institute of Bard
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Gretchen Donehower

Academic Specialist &
Researcher - Center for the
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Group 2 Accounting for Care Team

C. Gender-Aware Empirical Macroeconomic Modeling

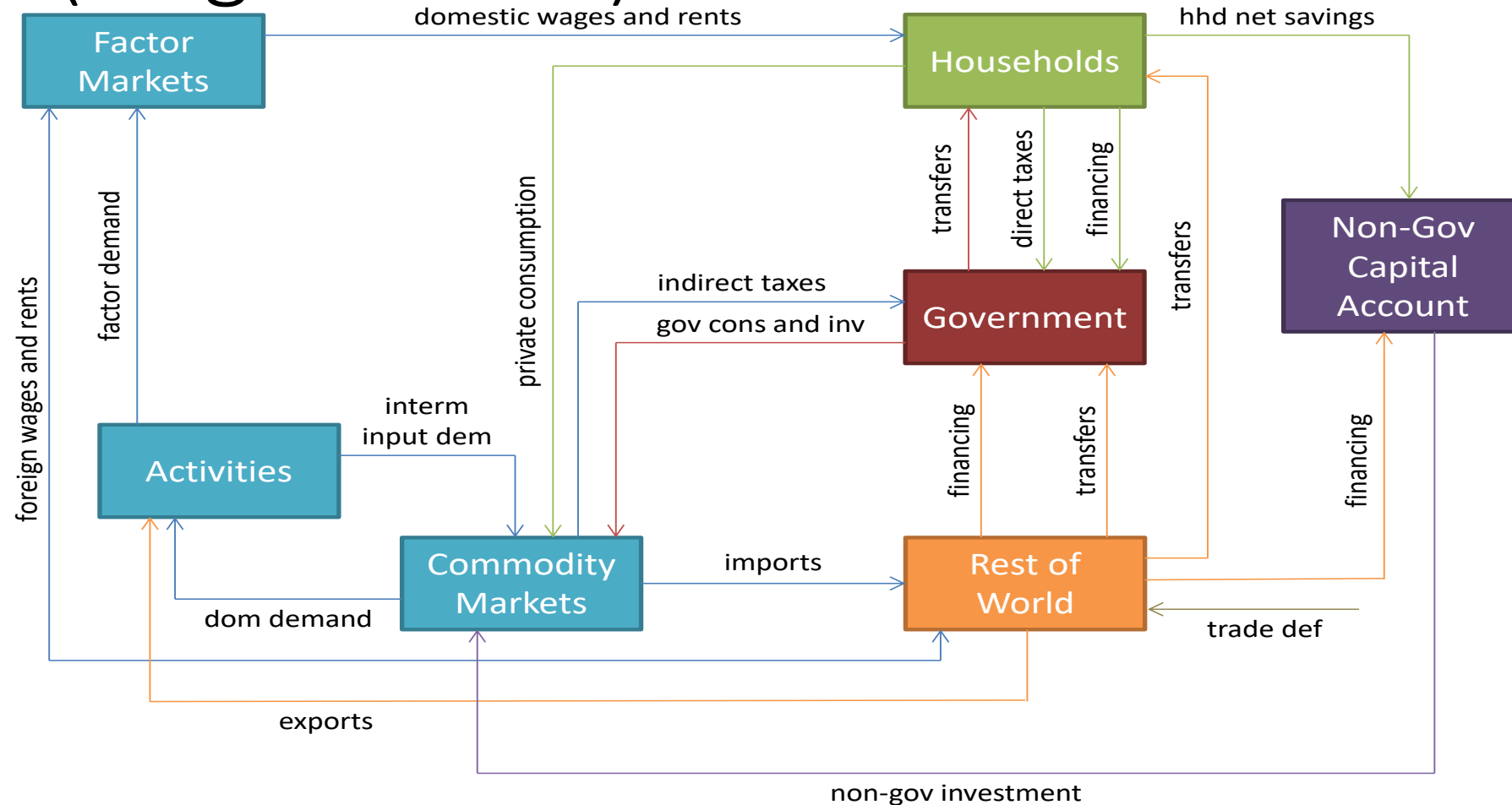
- Development of a **GEM-Care Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for S. Korea** that integrates the care economy and other gender aspects
- Development of a **GEM-Care Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model** to show feedback/multiplier effects of a policy reform
- Conduct **simulations using the GEM-Care CGE model** (policy tool) to examine feedback effects of various policy options on labor supply, productivity, economic growth and distribution
- Feasibility of using CGE for **projecting the demand for care by 2030**, due to an aging population or change in fertility rates, and **their feedback effects** on female labor supply, productivity and economic growth.

About the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)

- SAM: consistent and complete database that captures the inter-dependence existing within a socio-economic system
 - Portrays both the input-output and national (and external) accounts in a consistent framework
 - Describes the economic structure
 - Provides the key data source for economy-wide models use for policy simulations

[More in Estrades' and Cicowiez' Presentations]

Structure of Payments Covered by GEM-Care SAM (Lofgren 2018)



Added Features of GEM-Care SAM

- Three households types instead of one
- Household and market services have sectors for child and elderly care
 - Integration of unpaid care accounts
 - Time use survey, Women and family panel survey, Panel survey on aging, administrative data on the LTCI and other eldercare programs
 - Decomposition of paid care accounts
- Services produced by the household and the market are imperfect substitutes in household demand, using a nested structure
- Part of male-female wage gap attributed to discrimination against women
- Expanded treatment of government (policy tools including care subsidies sources of revenue and financing)
- Government care services (instead of only household and private sector care)

GEM-Care Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Model

- CGE model: representation of an economy built around linkages between production (different sectors), factors, households, government.
 - Use in policy simulation analysis
 - Can make visible the different sources of care services (households, private sector, public sector)
 - Can show links between care sectors and gendered labor market
 - Can assess the feedback/multiplier effects of government policies
- Highlights role of care in the functioning of the economy

Group 3 GENDER AWARE APPLIED MODELLING SCHOLARS



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- University of Sussex



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Hans Lofgren

Independent Consultant



İpek İlkkaracan

Professor - Istanbul Technical
University (İTÜ)



Young Ock Kim

Senior Fellow - Korean Women
Development Institute



Carmen Estrades

Assistant Professor -
Universidad de la República
Uruguay

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS:

1. Innovations in Gender-Aware Macromodels

- *Estimating the Role of Social Reproduction in Economic Growth* (Braunstein, Seguino, and Altringer)
- *Endogenous Growth, Population Dynamics, and Returns to Scale: Long-Run Macroeconomics When Demography Matters* (Heintz and Folbre)
- *Gendering Macroeconomic Analysis and Development Policy: Labour Market and Fiscal Policies for Gender Equitable Development* (Onaran, Oyvat, and Fotopoulou)
- *Microfinance and the Care Economy* (Vasudevan and Raghavendran)

Innovations in Gender-Aware Macromodels (contd.)

- *The Unequal Distribution of Care Work and the Macroeconomy* (Ignacio Garcia González, Lídia Brun, Maria Floro, Bong Sun Seo)
- *Long-Term Care And Family Power Dynamics* (Ray Miller and Neha Bairoliya)
- *Policy Analysis in a Macroeconomic Model of Social Reproduction* (Elissa Braunstein and Daniele Tavani)
- *Impact of Policy Interventions at Reduction and Redistribution of Unpaid Care Work On Employment Generation, Time- And Income-Poverty And Gender Gaps: A Macro-Micro Policy Simulation For Turkey* (Ipek Ilkcaracan, Kijong Kim, Tom Masterson, Emel Memis, and Ajit Zacharias)
- *The Effect of Gender Equality and Fiscal Policy on Growth and Employment: The Case of South Korea* (Cem Oyvat and Özlem Onaran)

Project Highlights (2):

2. Understanding Care in South Korea

- Survey data about the situation of unpaid and paid caregivers
 - Survey data on childcare and eldercare work (households)
- on final stages of data processing and cleaning.
- Qualitative insights on critical aspects of care from interviews currently being analyzed.

Example 1: Multidimensionality of the Caregiver Strain (Jun and Peng 2019)

- Paper Objective: To build a multidimensional measure that assesses the overall strain of caregiving
- consequences/burden of caregiving are multidimensional
- If a caregiver experiences burden from multiple dimensions **at the same time**, he/she may find it more challenging.

Source: Jun, Peng et al (2019).

The unidimensionally strained



The multidimensionally strained



Example 2: Reconsidering the family as main caregivers (Moon 2019)

- “My life as a whole is constrained, I guess. I used to go to church every Sunday morning, but because I have to be with my mom, I can’t go to church. And I have to be with my mom during night time, *I don’t have my personal daily schedules.* [...] Meeting up with my friends, I gave up those things already.” (G-EC-0806-Yong, daughter-caregiver).
- When I visit, I go there and do some chores and when I came back home, I have to do another kind of chores for my own family. I have to clean up, and my kids were younger that time, so, *I was very tired, and I got angry and I get more annoyed by my children’s behavior.* So my kids are nagging and I become a scolding mother more and more. “Why you are not cleaning up your mess”, “you should help me” etc.” Then, my kids go to their father and snitched on me saying mom gets so cranky when she comes back home from grandpa’s house. So things are like that.”(G-EC- 1129-Gung).

Highlights (3): Estimate of the Korean Care Economy

- Estimate of the Value of Unpaid Care Labor: \$306.7 Billion in 2009 and \$390.2 Billion in 2014
- Put in another way:
 - Unpaid care work is worth 28% of GDP
 - 11 million workers would be needed on a given day (working 8-hour shifts) to provide paid replacement for unpaid care work
 - But only over 1 million workers in paid care industries
- Estimated about 60,000-80,000 migrant care workers
- Social welfare workers, nurse assistants, and care helpers: average hours is \$185/month and average pay is \$6/hr.

Source: Suh (2018)

Highlights (4): Estimate of the GEM-Care SAM and Ideas for CGE Policy Simulations

Household consumption shares (GDP and non-GDP) (%)

Household group	Working with children	Working without children	Elderly	Total
Agriculture	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.4
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	17.5	29.5	27.0	26.3
Electricity	1.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Water	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Trade	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8
Transportation	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.8
Hotel & rest	4.1	6.9	6.3	6.1
Information	2.1	3.6	3.3	3.2
Finance	3.7	6.2	5.7	5.5
Real estate	7.1	12.0	11.0	10.7
Professional	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Admin & support	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Public admin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	4.0	6.7	6.1	6.0
Misc priv serv	6.5	6.7	9.1	7.0
Priv child care	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Priv elderly care	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
Oth priv serv for hhd	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hhd care of children	25.5	0.0	0.0	6.2
Hhd care of elderly	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
Hhd non-care services	14.2	15.7	20.5	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ideas for Policy Simulations e.g. Child Care

(Lofgren 2019)

- **Policy goal:** parents have access to universal free child care.
- **Simulation 1.** Expand public care spots so that there is enough places to cover every child (→ expanding sector that pays higher wages to care workers)
- **Simulation 2.** Expand subsidy so that full cost of child care is covered (irrespective of whether child receives private or public care).
- **Simulation 3.** Raise wages of private careworkers to public sector level.
- **Simulation 4.** Raise wages to household members caring for own children.
- All simulations may be done with
 - alternative sources of revenue to meet additional financing needs; and
 - alternative assumptions regarding labor market flexibility

Highlights (5):

Capacity Strengthening of Advocacy Groups in Influencing Policy



| 돌봄노동자 역량강화 국제회의
International Conference I

누가
돌봄노동자를
돌보는가?

Empowerment of Care Workers
: Issues and Challenges

2019. 2. 25.(월)

09:00~17:00

서울대학교 국제대학원

GL Room

Feb 2019 Conference: Bringing Research, Civil Society, and Policy Communities Together to Advance the Policy Discussion on Care in South Korea

- Dialogue between care and women's rights civil society organizations and the broader research community in South Korea
- Representatives from 12 civil society organizations and researchers from institutions e.g. **IOM Migration Research and Training Centre, Korea Women's Development Institute, Korea Institute of Child Care and Education, and Population Association of Korea** joined **CWE-GAM Project Scholars** in discussing the challenges facing South Korea in providing quality care and paid care workers including from issues related to wellbeing, low earnings, job and income insecurity.



V. Conclusion: Towards a Comprehensive Integration of Care Issues in Policy Formulation and Analysis



Thank you.