

# UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK SATELLITE ACCOUNT OF GEORGIA

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>COICOP</b>	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
<b>Eurostat</b>	European Statistical Office
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GEL</b>	Georgian lari
<b>Geostat</b>	National Statistics Office of Georgia
<b>GTUS</b>	Georgia Time Use Survey
<b>ICATUS</b>	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ISCO</b>	International Standard Classification of Occupations
<b>LFS</b>	Labour Force Survey
<b>NACE</b>	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
<b>PIM</b>	Perpetual inventory method
<b>SNA</b>	System of National Accounts
<b>SUT</b>	Supply and Use Table
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Georgia conducted a [time-use survey in 2020–2021](#). The valuation of time spent in unpaid domestic and care activities, mainly performed by women, has become a natural outcome for a time-use survey, especially through the building of a satellite account of household production. For years (since 1993), the System of National Accounts (SNA) has encouraged countries to attempt to establish such accounts.

The term ‘satellite’ means that the accounts remain outside the central framework, but they should be conceived so as to be as close as possible to said framework and further allow their incorporation into it. Since 1993, when the principle of satellite accounts was introduced in the SNA, there has been a huge move towards such an incorporation. Indeed, the next SNA revision in 2025 intends to enshrine its usage, based on more and more national experiences.

A satellite account, despite remaining outside the SNA central framework, is supposed to provide the main components of the sequence of the household institutional sector accounts. It should also include other instruments such as the Supply and Use Tables (SUT), in which the supply of all goods and services (by the market or own-use production of the various sectors and imports) is matched to the various uses of these same goods and services (intermediate and final consumption, capital formation or exports by the various sectors).

Building a satellite account can follow a variety of methodologies. In this report, the approach recommended by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) ‘Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work’ (2017) has served as a blueprint.

Where a time-use survey exists, the input approach (i.e. the valuation of labour inputs) is preferred to the output approach (i.e. the valuation of all services produced and consumed by households), which requires a large amount of statistical data.

The input approach consists of valuing the labour inputs that are entered into the production of unpaid services and then reconstituting the other components of production (e.g. intermediate consumption of goods and services used in the process of household production, consumption of fixed capital, taxes on production, etc.).

To generate nationwide values, the amount of time spent in minutes per day and per person (by both women and men) is converted into the annual number of hours spent performing the various unpaid activities by the entire adult population. The exercise shows that in all categories and aggregates of unpaid work, not-employed women contribute the greatest number of hours, followed by employed women. Not-employed men contribute less than employed women, and employed men even less.

**Across Georgia, unpaid domestic and care work represent more than 2.9 billion hours (2,980,884,200), with 84.8% falling on women’s shoulders and 22.7% dedicated to direct care services.**

This nationwide number of hours would represent 1,384,526 full-time equivalent workers or 113.7 per cent of the number employed in the economy. If the production of goods for own final use (included, in principle, in the GDP) and unpaid volunteer work for other households were to be added, then the total amount of unpaid work would reach more than 4.1 billion hours (4,101,418,600), with 73.1 per cent spent by women.

Time-use surveys also collect **data on secondary or parallel activities**—that is, activities performed simultaneously with the main activity. Unpaid domestic and care activities are particularly prone to being performed simultaneously; for example, while cooking (main activity), a woman can take care of her young children (parallel activity). Such tasks of supervisory care would require hiring a person or paying for a service if the woman were not there. In total, about 63 million hours (63,131,700) in Georgia are spent in simultaneous domestic and

care tasks—or the work of 29,241 full-time equivalent workers. Women are even more disproportionately represented in such simultaneous tasks (90.2 per cent). If added to the number of hours spent in main activities, the total number of hours spent in unpaid domestic and care work rises to 3,044,015,900 (or 1,409,919 full-time equivalent workers, representing 115.8 per cent of total employment in 2021).

The care economy is comprised of two components: (1) the unpaid workers in the households; and (2) the paid workers in the education, health and social work sectors as well as domestic workers. It is like an iceberg, of which the invisible part (i.e. the unpaid full-time equivalent workers) represents 86.2 per cent of total employment in the care economy; women account for 85.8 per cent of this total (86.2 per cent in the invisible part and 82.9 per cent in the paid, visible part).

Valuation in monetary terms was assigned through the **replacement cost method** using the wages of those specialists or generalists who should be hired to perform the unpaid domestic and care tasks—known as the **hybrid approach**. However, other methods were also tested—for example, using exclusively the generalist wage, or the compensation of employees as well as the subsistence minimum and the average wage in the economy to set a lower and upper bound for the estimates.

**In Georgia, unpaid domestic services amounted to more than 7 billion Georgian lari (GEL 7,069,980,160) in 2021 (or GEL 7,114,500,790 including parallel activities, with women representing 80.7 per cent of the total), while unpaid caregiving services amounted to more than GEL 5 billion (GEL 5,189,902,810) for main activities and more than GEL 5.3 billion (GEL 5,313,735,710) with parallel activities (with women representing 84.8 per cent of the total).**

It clearly appears that unpaid caregiving activities are characterized by high rates of parallel activity, illustrating what is called ‘supervisory care’ and the mental stress that goes with it.

In its most restrictive definition, unpaid work (i.e. unpaid domestic and caregiving services) amounts to more than GEL 12.2 billion for main activities and more than GEL 12.4 billion with parallel activities. Including

unpaid volunteer work, these respective amounts rise to GEL 12.6 billion and nearly GEL 12.8 billion. On the other hand, the production of goods for own final use amounts to more than GEL 4.7 billion.

According to this hybrid (specialist-generalist) replacement cost approach, unpaid domestic and caregiving services as main activities represented 20.2 per cent of total GDP in 2021 and 16.7 per cent of extended GDP (i.e. GDP plus unpaid services), with women contributing to 82.3 per cent of these shares. Including parallel activities, the share of unpaid work rises to 20.5 per cent (and the share of women to 82.4 per cent).

With the inclusion of the production of goods for own final use (and volunteer work), the share of unpaid work represents 28.5 per cent of GDP (23.6 per cent of extended GDP) for main activities and 28.9 per cent (23.8 per cent) with parallel activities.

However, in national accounts, the labour input (i.e. compensation of employees) is a net value. For the purpose of reaching a gross value (for strict comparison purposes with GDP), it is necessary to calculate complementary estimates. Building a satellite account of household production therefore requires further steps. As soon as households’ unpaid services are included in the production, a part of the households’ final consumption turns into the intermediary consumption of goods and services and into the consumption of fixed capital (for durables); for example, preparing meals requires raw materials such as vegetables, oil and other ingredients, as well as equipment (cooker, oven, etc.).

Household expenditures across various goods and services in Georgia are known in detail through the Households Incomes and Expenditures Survey conducted by the National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat). When constructing a satellite account, these annual expenditures are redistributed between intermediate consumption and household capital goods. However, the annual purchases of durables (i.e. capital goods) do not represent the consumption of fixed capital. Rather, it is necessary to compute the stock of capital over the life length of the various capital goods using the perpetual inventory method (PIM). To this end, the purchases of capital goods in 2021 have been retropolated until 2011, using their compounded annual growth rate and the price index. The stock of capital obtained is then divided by the

number of years (11) to obtain the consumption of fixed capital. A return to capital is also calculated by applying the Government's 2021 bond rate to the stock. Furthermore, taxes on production less subsidies on products must also be taken into account (although there are no such taxes or subsidies in Georgia).

By adding up the compensation of employees (labour input), the consumption of fixed capital and the return to capital, the gross value added of household production is obtained.

In 2021, the unpaid household production of services in Georgia amounted to GEL 14.1 billion, representing 23.3 per cent of GDP (and 18.9 per cent of extended GDP), with women carrying 81.7 per cent of this work and contributing 19 per cent of total GDP. Compared with 16 other countries that have compiled satellite accounts of household production, Georgia ranks among the average, between China and the United States.

Moreover, household production can be split into five functions whose relative sizes are interesting to take into consideration: Care services represent 38.5 per cent of the value added, nutrition services 29.6 per cent, clothing services 16 per cent, transport services 8.1 per cent and housing services 6.9 per cent.

With a share of nearly one quarter of total GDP, unpaid household service work deserves much more attention from policymakers. An important part of these services could be provided through the labour market: by the private sector, by the social and solidarity economy, and by the public sector. At the same time, the responsibilities of unpaid household service work can hinder the entry of inactive or unemployed women into employment, or likewise inhibit the retention of active women in the labour market when maternity and childcare tasks prevent them from returning to their jobs. The care economy can become a vibrant sector of the economy and is finally becoming a focus of concern for economic policies in more and more countries.

# 1

## INTRODUCTION



Georgia conducted a time-use survey in 2020–2021.<sup>1</sup> The valuation of time spent in unpaid activities, mainly performed by women, has become a natural by-product for a time-use survey, especially through the building of a satellite account of household production. For years (since 1993), the System of National Accounts (SNA)<sup>2</sup> has encouraged countries to attempt to establish such accounts. The term ‘satellite’ means that the accounts are mainly based on concepts that are alternative to those of the SNA—a different production boundary—and therefore remain outside the central framework, but they should be conceived so as to be as close as possible to said framework and further allow their incorporation into it. Since 1993, when the principle of satellite accounts was introduced in the SNA, there has been a huge move towards such an incorporation. Indeed, the next SNA revision in 2025 intends to enshrine its usage, based on more and more national experiences.

A prerequisite is to define what is called ‘unpaid work’. The concept of unpaid work was coined to take into account **the various services performed without payment, within households, by household members and for their own consumption**. However, other forms of unpaid work have been progressively incorporated into the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and hence are already (or should be) taken into account in GDP. This includes all production of goods for own final use (i.e. for consumption and also capital formation) by households, including subsistence agriculture, the processing of agricultural and food and non-food products, and the construction of dwellings, as well as the collection of water and firewood (which are extractive goods and not services). Lastly, another form of unpaid work is performed by household members for other households or for the community, a category that can even cover volunteer work for non-profit organizations.

In summary, unpaid work is comprised of three components:

1. **The unpaid production of goods for own final use**, which is part of SNA production and is measured (as much as possible) by GDP: subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, the processing of agricultural and food products, craft products, construction, and the collection of water and firewood or other fuel products.
2. **Unpaid household service work**, which is not part of SNA production (but falls within the general production boundary) and is not measured by GDP, itself comprising two components:
  - Unpaid domestic chores (also referred to as indirect care)
  - Unpaid services related to child, adult, elderly and disabled care within the household (referred to as direct care)
3. **Unpaid volunteer work**, itself comprising two components:
  - Unpaid help to other households
  - Unpaid volunteer work for various types of associations (e.g. religious, political, grass-roots)

In most of these activities, women are predominant in number and for the amount of time spent; this is why it is important to measure these activities.

GDP measures have long been criticized for not taking into account women’s contribution to well-being. In 2009, the famous report by Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi pointed out one of the limitations of GDP measurement: that it does not account for unpaid household work, which can lead to incorrect interpretations of GDP growth or decline.<sup>3</sup> Beyond Pigou’s paradox about the gentleman who lowers the national welfare when marrying his housekeeper,<sup>4</sup> economists have often stressed the inconsistencies in measuring economic growth without taking unpaid work into account.<sup>5</sup> For instance, if households hire domestic workers to perform tasks that would otherwise be done by household members, it leads to an increase in GDP. Conversely, if a household previously employed a domestic worker and then decides to do the tasks themselves because they can no longer afford the services, GDP will appear to decrease. However, in both cases, GDP should remain unchanged because the output is the same regardless of who performs the household chores. In short, it is simply a substitution of labour from paid domestic work to unpaid household work or vice versa. The value of the work remains the same, but the economic measurement changes because GDP only captures paid services.

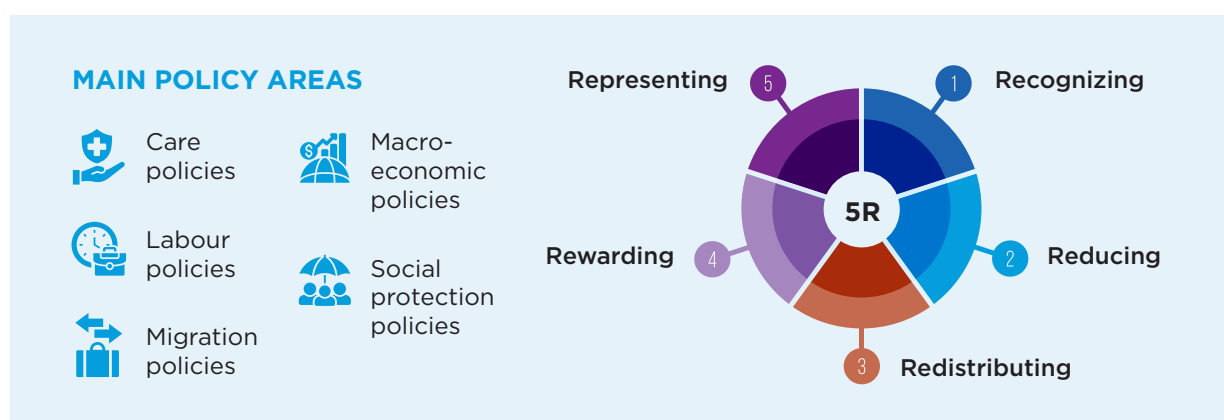
Because of the disproportionate share of unpaid work borne by women, their participation and retention in paid work in the labour market are constrained.

Measuring unpaid work is therefore essential in the implementation of the strategies for empowering women, as well as to the overarching so-called 5R strategy (Figure 1.1). In the wake of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, a 3R strategy emerged as a product of the 2016 UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment and was developed in 2017 by Diane Elson for UN Women.<sup>6</sup> It summarized the objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action regarding unpaid work through three Rs: Recognizing, Reducing

and Redistributing. Later, with the deepening of reflections on the care economy and especially with the release of the ILO report 'Care work and care jobs for the future of decent work' in 2018,<sup>7</sup> two more Rs were added—Rewarding and Representing—in relation to the working conditions of paid care workers in an ILO 5R framework.<sup>8</sup> A sixth 'R' is even under scrutiny as a cross-cutting policy outcome: 'Resourcing' covers the costing and tracking of care investments, care and gender-responsive budgeting, and the expansion of fiscal space.<sup>9</sup>

FIGURE 1.1

### The 5R Framework for Decent Care Work and its five main public policy areas



The **recognition** of this specific gender inequality in unpaid work that hinders women's access to economic participation and labour market opportunities seems fundamental in order to put appropriate policies in place.

It is also essential for devising and designing policy measures towards **reducing** and **redistributing** the burden of unpaid work between women and men, and between the private sphere of households (unpaid work) and the public, private and non-profit sectors aimed at providing paid care services. Such changes can be achieved through the following:

- Raising public awareness about social norms and gender roles.
- Implementing family-friendly work conditions (e.g. work-from-home and telework options; maternity, paternity and parental leave; day-care facilities for young children, including in the workplace).

Finally, the quantification of unpaid household service work provides sound data for informing policies

towards **rewarding** unpaid care workers (through allowances and/or pension benefits) and better rewarding paid domestic and paid care workers. To that end, it is important that unpaid care workers and low-paid care workers be better **represented** to have their voice heard by policymakers and public authorities.

**Time-use surveys are the primary source of data for the measurement of unpaid household service work**, providing gender statistics on the distribution of time spent in unpaid work in minutes per day or hours per week. Further refinement of such measurement consists of quantifying the amount of time spent in unpaid household service work as follows:

- In millions or billions of hours per year per person and for the total population.
- In full-time equivalent workers.
- In terms of value added as a share of GDP.

Ultimately, the most complete and refined step is the construction of a satellite account of household production.<sup>10</sup>

One of the main uses, among others, of time-use surveys is the construction of a satellite account of household production. While excluding unpaid services activities from the SNA production boundary—for methodological reasons, as there is excessive recourse to imputations rather than direct measures—the SNA (both the 1993 and 2008 revisions) suggested encouraging tentative measures in satellite accounts. In many countries and in the recent past, this process remained limited to a rough estimate of the share of household production in GDP, based on the simple valuation of the total number of hours of unpaid work with an appropriate wage rate and without entering into the complexities of building satellite accounts, which are not intended to be integrated into the central framework of the system but as close to it as possible. More and more often, however, refined tools and methodologies have been designed and applied with this aim in mind. With the recent release of the findings of its time-use survey (2020–2021), and given the availability of the required data, Georgia opted to attempt to conduct such an exercise.

There are several arguments in favour of Georgia embarking on such an exercise. In an ageing society with a shrinking labour force, it is important to maximize the mobilization of the potential manpower that remains underutilized. To that end, it is important to provide policymakers with data that help in designing policy measures encouraging the participation of women in the labour market and incentivizing investments in the care economy (for the elderly as well as for early childhood).

In what follows, we will review several approaches leading to different estimates depending on the variables used and the assumptions made. The main sources on which the present methodology relies are the 2008 SNA (Chapter 29), the 2003 Eurostat and 2017 UNECE guides, and a variety of national experiences.<sup>11</sup>

A time-use survey measures the amount of time spent in various categories of unpaid work, and the objective of a satellite account of household production is to value the volume of unpaid work and of its components at the level of the national economy.

A satellite account of household production covers unpaid domestic and care services (indirect and direct care) as well as help to other households or the community. In principle, it does not cover own-use production of goods (given that it is already included in the SNA production boundary). It also does not

cover unpaid work for associations that do not relate to care themselves; the UNECE Guide suggests referring such activities to a satellite account of the non-profit institutions serving households.

Many countries (more than 90 at the time of publication) have carried out time-use surveys, and many among them have proceeded with nationwide estimates of unpaid household work that can be compared with their GDP. However, the satellite account recommended by the 2008 revision of the SNA (and even before by the 1993 revision) goes further than simple nationwide estimates. A satellite account, despite remaining outside the SNA central framework, is supposed to provide the main components of the sequence of the household institutional sector accounts. It should also include other instruments such as the Supply and Use Tables, in which the supply of all goods and services (by the market or own-use production of the various sectors and imports) is matched to the various uses of these same goods and services (intermediate and final consumption, capital formation or exports by the various sectors).

There are two main approaches to calculating the valuation of unpaid work:

1. The **output approach**, which consists of estimating the volume of services produced by households for their own use, then valued at the nearest market price (for instance, the number of meals taken by a household's members is valued by the price of a meal taken at a restaurant). This approach is in principle preferred by national accountants because it more closely follows their approach in terms of production, but it also requires a large amount of statistical data not commonly available (for instance, the number of meals taken at home or outside home, the number of square metres to be cleaned, the number of various clothes to be washed and ironed, etc.). This approach also does not make use of the data collected by time-use surveys.
2. The **input approach**, which consists of valuing the labour inputs that are entered into the production and then reconstituting the other components of production (e.g. intermediate consumption of goods and services used in the process of household production, consumption of fixed capital, taxes on production, etc.). This approach is recommended by the UNECE Guide and is preferred where a time-use survey is available.

It is this latter approach that we use in this report.

The input method follows four main steps:

1. Estimate the total number of hours performed by the population per year for each of the main activities of unpaid household service work,

$$T = \sum t_i \times 365 \times (P_w + P_m)$$

where  $T$  is the total annual time (in hours) spent in unpaid domestic and care activities by the total population,

$t_i$  is the average time spent per day and per person in unpaid activity  $i$  (as per the time-use survey),

$P_w$  is the population of women in the reference age group (aged 15+), and

$P_m$  is the population of men in the same reference age group (as per the demographic statistics for the year of the time-use survey).

2. Impute a wage rate to determine the total amount of compensation of employees,

$$L = \sum T_i \times w_i$$

where  $L$  is the total annual labour input in unpaid domestic and care work,

$T_i$  is the total annual time spent in unpaid activity  $i$  by the total population, and

$w_i$  is the hourly wage rate for activity  $i$  (as per statistics on wages or earnings).

3. Estimate taxes and subsidies on production.
4. Estimate the consumption of fixed capital based on the Households Incomes and Expenditures Survey and on the time series of the price index for durable goods.
5. Estimate the intermediate consumption of goods and services for household service work (also based on the Households Incomes and Expenditures Survey).

Total production, or Output, is equal to the following: Labour input + Taxes less subsidies on production + Consumption of fixed capital + Intermediate consumption.

In the case of Georgia, potential limitations depend on the nature of data collection and the reliability and precision of the statistical sources and data.

The Georgia Time Use Survey is recent (2020–2021) and of good quality. The demographic data come from projections of the 2014 Population Census, which is not recent even though updates with civil registration statistics may refine the projections. Statistics on earnings come from the Statistical Survey of Enterprises (a survey of Georgia's business sector), thus covering the formal part of the economy, and are not very detailed. Statistics on the consumption of goods and services are used at a level of detail that is unlikely to be representative of the population. All in all, most of the data required for the exercise are available and of sufficient quality to ensure sound estimates of unpaid household production.

The age group 15+ is another limitation, given that children under 15 years old are contributing to unpaid domestic and care services. The 2020–2021 Georgia Time Use Survey (GTUS) did not collect data on individuals under the age of 15, which is the recommended minimum age to ensure comparability between countries. In some countries (for instance, Morocco), a specific diary is administered to those aged 7–14 that allows a more complete account of the total number of hours dedicated to unpaid service work. While many earlier time-use surveys adopted a minimum age of 10 years old (for instance, Albania, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa and Tajikistan) or 12 years old (Chile, Mexico and Kyrgyzstan), the updated 'Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use' opted for a minimum 15 years of age.<sup>12</sup>

Furthermore, it should be kept in mind that a satellite account of household production is of greater value when articulated and merged in a full household institutional sector account, the latter of which has not been compiled in Georgia thus far. Geostat's recent release of the sector accounts for the year 2023 could allow unpaid services to be integrated into the big picture. However, given that the satellite account has been prepared for the year 2021, it would be necessary to calculate the trends across the period from 2021 to 2023.

# 2

## ESTIMATING THE NUMBER OF HOURS PERFORMED BY POPULATION FOR MAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNPAID HOUSEHOLD SERVICE WORK



A quick and rough estimate of the number of hours spent in unpaid work activities over a year (such as 2021, the year of the Georgia Time Use Survey<sup>13</sup>) can be obtained by simply multiplying the mean number of hours spent per day in these activities by 365 (days

in the year). Then, by multiplying by the total population aged 15+,<sup>14</sup> we arrive at the total amount of hours dedicated to unpaid work activities during the year 2021. Table 2.1 below summarizes the findings.

**TABLE 2.1**

**Time use by main activities, per day, per year and for the total population aged 15+, 2021**

Time-use activities	Average number of hours per day			Average number of hours per person per year			Total number of hours per year for the total population aged 15+ (thousands of hours)		
	Women	Men	All persons	Women	Men	All persons	Women	Men	All persons
Employment and related activities	1.82	3.50	2.59	664.42	1,278.68	945.10	1,040,149.13	1,787,977.44	2,828,126.57
Production of goods for own final use	0.70	1.16	0.91	256.43	424.21	333.09	401,440.47	593,170.98	994,611.45
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.37	0.69	2.14	1,229.16	252.12	782.71	1,924,243.41	352,533.89	2,276,777.30
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.90	0.20	0.58	329.16	72.78	212.01	515,295.67	101,773.72	617,069.39
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.05	0.09	0.07	17.46	34.08	25.06	27,341.25	47,655.43	74,996.68
Learning	0.28	0.27	0.28	102.08	100.20	101.22	159,803.76	140,115.30	299,919.06
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.25	1.64	1.43	455.64	598.45	520.90	713,311.35	836,819.57	1,550,130.92
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.85	4.71	4.24	1,405.62	1,720.15	1,549.34	2,200,496.72	2,405,280.75	4,605,777.47
Self-care and maintenance	11.72	11.67	11.70	4,278.71	4,258.05	4,269.27	6,698,318.91	5,954,035.66	12,652,354.57
Filling the diary	0.05	0.04	0.04	17.14	13.82	15.62	26,836.01	19,320.70	46,156.71
Undefined activity	0.01	0.02	0.02	4.18	7.46	5.68	6,543.31	10,424.56	16,967.87
Total	24.00	24.00	24.00	8,760.00	8,760.00	8,760.00	13,713,780.00	12,249,108.00	25,962,888.00
Total unpaid domestic and care work	4.27	0.89	2.73	1,558.31	324.90	994.72	2,439,539.07	454,307.61	2,893,846.69

Total unpaid domestic and care work + Unpaid volunteer work	4.32	0.98	2.79	1,575.78	358.98	1,019.78	2,466,880.32	501,963.05	2,968,843.37
Total unpaid domestic and care work + Unpaid volunteer work + Production of goods for own final use	5.02	2.15	3.71	1,832.21	783.19	1,352.87	2,868,320.79	1,095,134.02	3,963,454.82

Sources: Geostat and UN Women 2022; Geostat 2023.

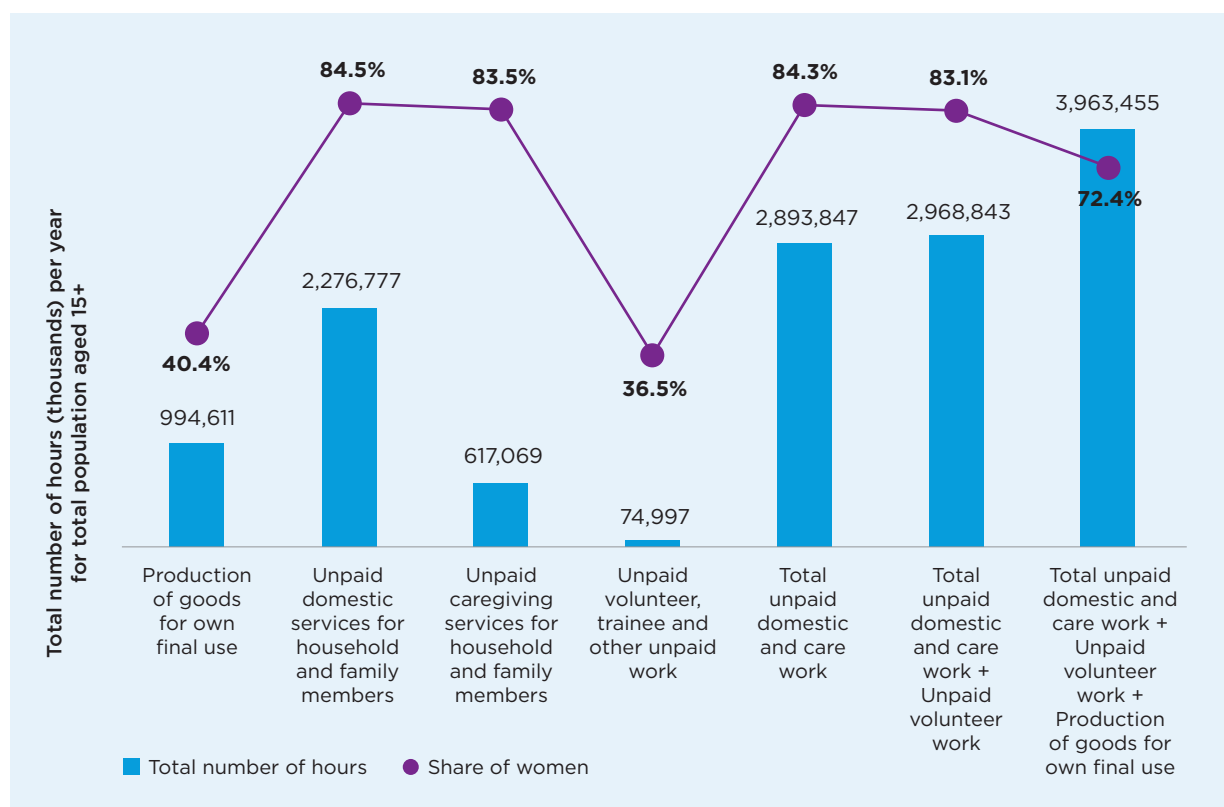
Notes: The total population aged 15+ in 2021 was 2,963,800 (1,565,500 women, 1,398,300 men). The shaded cells denote the main findings.

**In Georgia, the total amount of unpaid domestic and care work in the strictest sense is approximately 2.9 billion hours (2,893,846,690), with women contributing as much as 84.3 per cent.** If volunteer work is added, it reaches nearly 3 billion hours (2,968,843,370), with women contributing 83.1 per

cent. Further, if the production of goods for own final use is also added, then the amount surges to nearly 4 billion hours (3,963,454,820), with women representing 72.4 per cent of the total. Figure 2.1 below synthesizes the findings by category and aggregate of unpaid work.

**FIGURE 2.1**

**Total number of hours (thousands) per year for the total population aged 15+ and the share of women in main categories and aggregates of unpaid work**

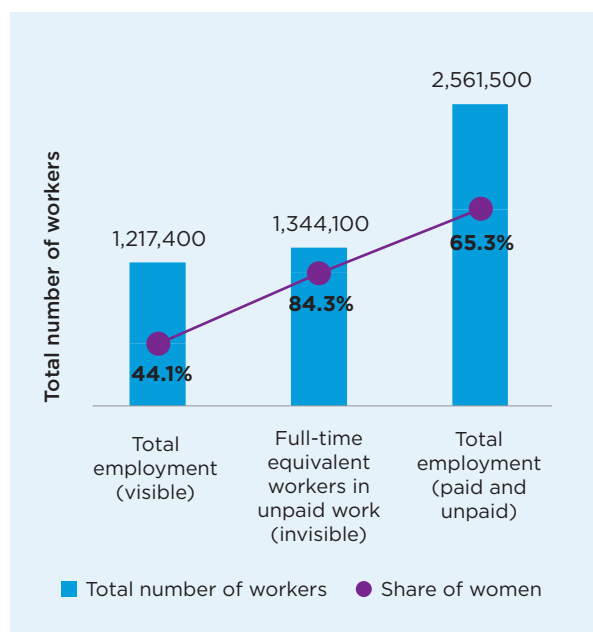


Source: Table 2.1.

However, these figures do not speak for themselves as it is difficult to appreciate the amount of work that billions of hours represent, hence the interest in converting these billions of hours into full-time equivalent workers. To this end, we look at the statistics on the number of hours worked: According to the 2021 Labour Force Survey (LFS),<sup>15</sup> the average number of hours worked per week was 41.4, which amounts to 2,153 hours per year (41.4 hours x 52 weeks) per worker. The total amount of 2,893,846,690 hours spent in unpaid domestic and care work would then represent the annual work of 1,344,100 workers (2,893,846,690 ÷ 2,153). This is more (110.4 per cent) than total employment as measured by the 2021 LFS: 1,217,400 workers.<sup>16</sup> In other words, **if all unpaid service work was to be done by paid domestic workers in the labour market, total employment would more than double.**

Figure 2.2 visualizes the actual size of unpaid work as compared to paid work.

**FIGURE 2.2**  
**Total employment in the economy and full-time equivalent workers in unpaid domestic and care services in Georgia, 2021**



Sources: Table 2.1 and Geostat 2024b.

However, it is necessary to adopt a more precise and detailed approach to take into account the possible distortions that may have affected the GTUS sample.

Despite reweighting procedures to adjust for non-response, it is important to use the main indicators of the GTUS at the level of various subcategories of the population: Here, we are going to conduct the estimation process by detailed time-use activities, by sex, age group (15–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65+) and activity status (employed; not employed, i.e. unemployed and inactive). All of these characteristics can have a strong impact on time use, especially time spent in unpaid domestic and care work. Ideally, other criteria—also determinants of time use—could have been applied, such as settlement type (urban, rural), marital status (married, not married) and the presence of children under the age of 6 or 17 in the household. Altogether, these criteria are too many to be applied simultaneously (as the number of individuals in the sample would be low); thus, the present analysis is limited to sex, age group and activity status, for which it is possible to utilize external data.

Tables A.1 and A.2 in Annex A display the GTUS results disaggregated along such characteristics, for the ‘not employed’ (Table A.1) and the ‘employed’ (Table A.2), respectively (all tables in the annex are intermediate working tables; as such, their data will not be directly quoted in the forthcoming narrative). The fact that many cells in Tables A.1 and A.2 contain nil figures (rounded to 0.00) is not surprising given that time-use data are divided by the total population of the age group. Such figures become significant, however, when using all of their decimal places and when extrapolated over a year and to the total population. Table A.3 shows the distribution of the total population, the employed population and the not-employed population by sex and age group for the year 2021. The age groups have been harmonized with those of the GTUS (ages 15–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65+).

At this stage, the method consists of multiplying the data extracted from Tables A.1 and A.2 by 365 days and imputing the population data (Table A.3) to the corresponding time-use data. The results of this procedure are shown in Tables A.4 and A.5 for the employed and the not employed, respectively.

Figure 2.3 and Table 2.2 summarize the findings.

**In all categories and aggregates of unpaid work in Georgia, not-employed women contribute the greatest number of hours, followed by employed women.** Not-employed men contribute less than employed women, and employed men even less.

**TABLE 2.2****Total number of hours spent in the main categories of unpaid work activities, by sex and activity status, 2021 (thousands of hours)**

	Not employed			Employed			Total population		
	Women	Men	All persons	Women	Men	All persons	Women	Men	All persons
Production of goods for own final use	339,789.7	357,043.7	696,833.4	102,077.3	242,782.6	344,860.0	441,867.0	599,826.3	1,041,693.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1,416,574.4	203,482.0	1,620,056.4	538,575.2	145,117.2	683,692.5	1,955,149.7	348,599.2	2,303,748.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	439,555.2	53,833.6	493,388.8	131,865.4	51,881.2	183,746.6	571,420.6	105,714.8	677,135.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	22,700.6	41,055.6	63,756.2	5,320.7	9,764.2	15,085.0	28,021.3	50,819.8	78,841.1
Other travelling/commuting	88,219.4	114,869.8	203,089.2	131,865.4	51,881.2	183,746.6	571,420.6	105,714.8	677,135.4
Total unpaid domestic and care work	1,856,129.6	257,315.6	2,113,445.2	670,440.6	196,998.4	867,439.1	2,526,570.2	454,314.0	2,980,884.2
Total unpaid domestic and care work + Unpaid volunteer work	1,878,830.2	298,371.2	2,177,201.4	675,761.3	206,762.6	882,524.1	2,554,591.5	505,133.8	3,059,725.3
Total unpaid domestic and care work + Unpaid volunteer work + Production of goods for own final use	2,218,619.9	655,414.9	2,874,034.8	777,838.6	449,545.2	1,227,384.1	2,996,458.5	1,104,960.1	4,101,418.6

Sources: Tables A.4 and A.5.

Note: The shaded cells denote data that are referred to in the text.

**TABLE 2.3**

**Total number of hours spent in the main categories of unpaid work activities performed simultaneously, by sex and activity status, 2021 (thousands of hours)**

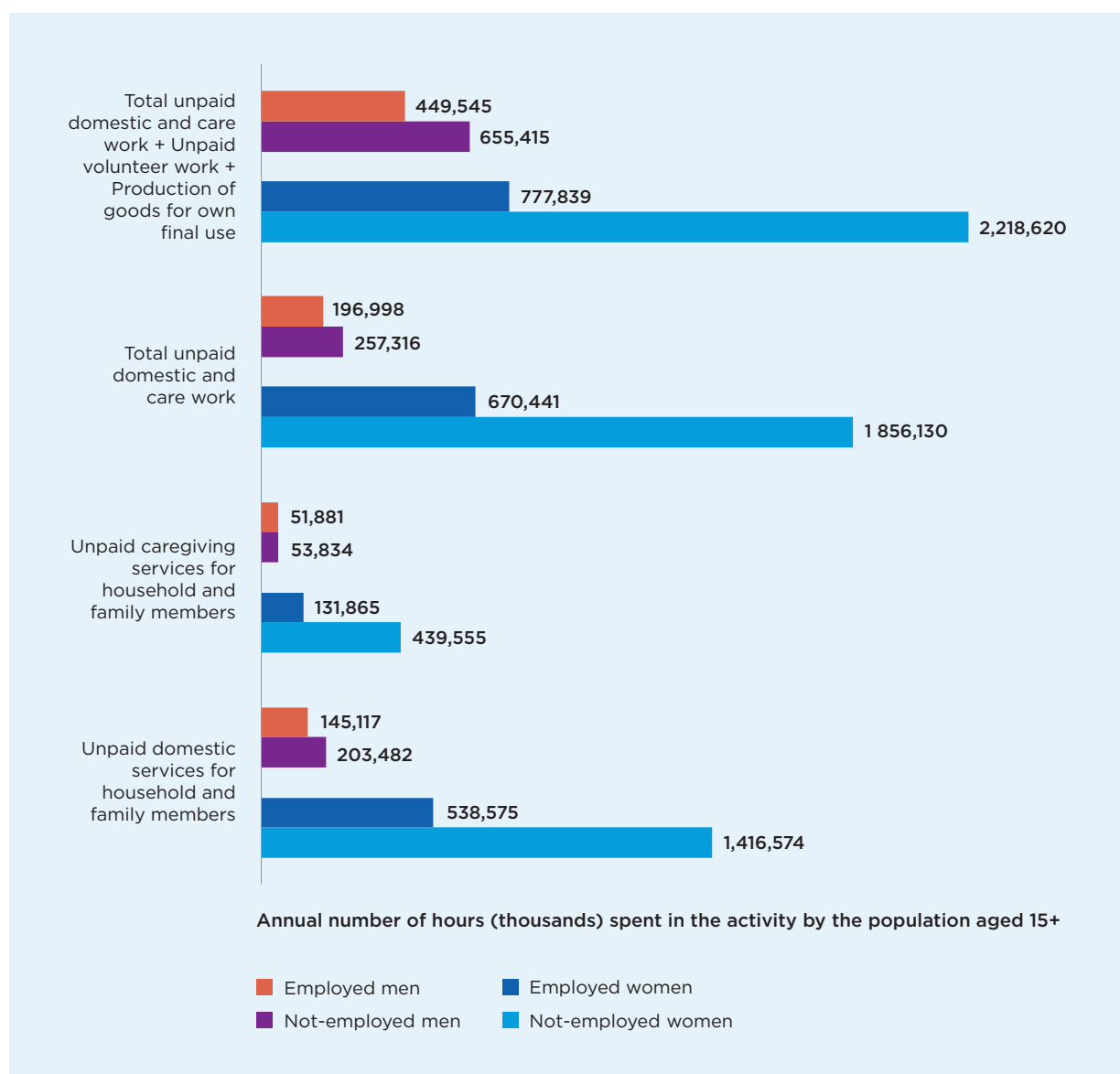
	Not employed			Employed			Total population		
	Women	Men	All persons	Women	Men	All persons	Women	Men	All persons
Production of goods for own final use	4,563.1	743.3	5,306.4	600.7	1,041.6	1,642.3	5,163.8	1,784.9	6,948.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	16,194.4	2,759.1	18,953.5	13,212.3	383.8	13,596.1	29,406.7	3,142.9	32,549.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	16,713.0	2,641.6	19,354.6	10,804.1	423.4	11,227.5	27,517.1	3,065.0	30,582.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	1,060.2	125.8	1,186.0	0.0	385.3	385.3	1,060.2	511.1	1,571.3
Total unpaid domestic and care work	32,907.4	5,400.7	38,308.1	24,016.4	807.2	24,823.6	56,923.8	6,207.9	63,131.7
Total unpaid domestic and care work + Unpaid volunteer work	33,967.6	5,526.5	39,494.1	24,016.4	1,192.5	25,208.9	57,984.0	6,719.0	64,703.0
Total unpaid domestic and care work + Unpaid volunteer work + Production of goods for own final use	38,530.7	6,269.8	44,800.5	24,617.1	2,234.1	26,851.2	63,147.8	8,503.9	71,651.7

Sources: Geostat and UN Women 2022. See Table A.7 in the annex for the totals of main and parallel activities.

Note: Activities related to travelling/commuting are always and only performed as main activities.

**FIGURE 2.3**

**Total number of hours (thousands) spent per year by employed and not-employed women and men in main categories and aggregates of unpaid work in Georgia, 2021**



Source: Table 2.2.

In total, unpaid domestic and care work represent more than 2.9 billion hours (2,980,884,200) with 84.8 per cent falling on women's shoulders and 22.7 per cent dedicated to direct care services. Following the same methodology indicated at the beginning of this chapter, this Georgia-wide number of hours would represent 1,384,526 full-time equivalent workers or 113.7 per cent of the number employed in the economy. If the production of goods for own final use and unpaid volunteer work were to be added, then the total amount of unpaid work would reach more

than 4.1 billion hours (4,101,418,600), with 73.1 per cent spent by women.

It can be noted that in Tables A.1–A.2 and A.4–A.7 in the annex, travel and commuting activities not related to unpaid household work have been included (but not in further calculations): They refer to paid work, learning, personal care and leisure/ socializing. In time-use surveys, it is standard practice for commuting time to be attached to the main corresponding time-use activity. However, time spent

commuting to work, for instance, could be considered an unpaid transport service for the household (even if public transport costs have been paid for it). Therefore, in household satellite accounts, these activities could be included in the compilation. Many national methodologies remain unclear on this point. Morocco, however, is an exception in this regard, explicitly including all unpaid transport services in its satellite account of household production: In this country, unpaid transport services account for 10 per cent of the value added by household production. However, we will not include these time-use activities in the compilation of the satellite account of household production for Georgia.

Time-use surveys also collect **data on secondary or parallel activities**—that is, activities performed simultaneously with the main activity. Unpaid domestic and care activities are particularly prone to being performed simultaneously; for example, while cooking (main activity), a woman can take care of her young children (parallel activity). Such tasks of supervisory care would require hiring a person or paying for a service if the woman were not there.

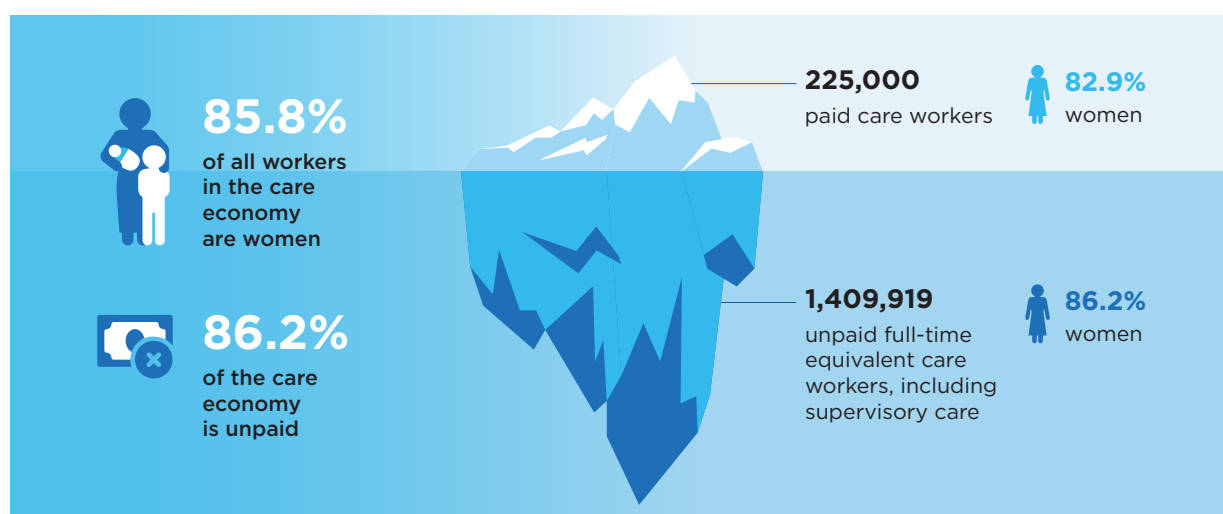
Following the same approach as for main activities, Table 2.3 displays the total number of hours spent in unpaid domestic and care activities that should be taken into account in a comprehensive approach. **In total, about 63 million hours (63,131,700) in Georgia are spent in simultaneous domestic and care**

**tasks—or the work of 29,241 full-time equivalent workers.** Women are even more disproportionately represented in such simultaneous tasks (90.2 per cent). **If added to the number of hours spent in main activities, the total number of hours spent in unpaid domestic and care work rises to 3,044,015,900 (or 1,409,919 full-time equivalent workers representing 115.8 per cent of total employment in 2021).**

The care economy in Georgia can be presented as an iceberg (Figure 2.4) based on the assumption that paid care workers are equivalent to those employed in the education, human health and social work sectors as well as those who work as domestic workers (under the category ‘Activities of households as employers’).<sup>17</sup> This depiction is only tentative because it does not include those care workers who are in non-care sectors (for instance, teachers and doctors working in sectors other than education and health). However, the illustration is a good proxy for the care economy and can be used until more detailed calculations can be made (and until more detailed data are available).

**The invisible part of the iceberg (i.e. the unpaid full-time equivalent workers) represents 86.2 per cent (1,409,919 unpaid workers ÷ (1,409,919 + 225,000 paid workers)) of total employment in the care economy, and women account for 85.8 per cent of this total (86.2 per cent in the invisible part and 82.9 per cent in the paid, visible part).**

**FIGURE 2.4**  
**An iceberg depiction of the care economy in Georgia, 2021**



Sources: Tables 2.2 and 2.3 and Geostat 2024b. 2.1.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

Based on the findings of the Georgia Time Use Survey conducted by Geostat in 2020–2021, we calculate that the total amount of unpaid domestic and care work (excluding volunteer work and the production of goods for own final use) is approximately 2.9 billion hours, with women contributing as much as 84.3 per cent. If volunteer work is added, it reaches nearly 3 billion hours, with women contributing 83.1 per cent. Further, if the production of goods for own final use is also added, then the amount surges to nearly 4 billion hours, with women representing 72.4 per cent of the total.

For a better understanding of disproportionate distribution of unpaid work, it is helpful to convert the billions of hours into full-time equivalent workers. The total amount of 2.9 billion hours spent in unpaid domestic and care work would then represent the annual work of 1,344,100 workers. This is more (110.4 per cent) than total employment as measured by the 2021 Labour Force Survey (LFS): 1,217,400 workers. In other words, if all unpaid service work was to be done by paid domestic workers in the labour market, employment would more than double.

More sophisticated methods of imputation (by sex, age group and activity status) lead to an amount of approximately 3 billion hours (with direct care services—that is, the care of children, adults, the elderly and disabled persons—representing 22.7 per cent) or 1,384,526 full-time equivalent workers (113.7 per cent of the number employed in the economy). If the production of goods for own final use and unpaid volunteer work were to be added, then the total amount of unpaid work would reach more than 4.1 billion hours in Georgia, with 73.1 per cent spent by women.

And finally, if supervisory care (under the form of parallel activities) is taken into account, then in Georgia, more than 63 million hours—or the work of 29,241 full-time equivalent workers—would need to be added to the picture. Women are even more disproportionately represented in such simultaneous tasks (90.2 per cent). If added to the number of hours spent in main activities, the total number of hours spent in unpaid domestic and care work rises to more than 3 billion (or 1,409,919 full-time equivalent workers, representing 115.8 per cent of total employment in 2021).

Together with the 225,000 paid workers in the care economy (education, health and social work sectors, as well as domestic workers), the unpaid and paid care workforce shapes the contours of the iceberg of the care economy in Georgia in 2021, with 86.2 per cent of employment remaining invisible under the water's surface.

The next step will consist of the valuation of these amounts of hours by imputing appropriate earnings or wages to the various categories of unpaid work.

# 3

## CALCULATION OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES



For the valuation of time, two main issues arise: (1) the choice of market price or wage rate; and (2) the correspondence between time-use activities, occupation and industry classifications. We first address these two issues before presenting three approaches for the valuation of unpaid household service work.

### 3.1. Preliminary considerations and methodological tools for conducting the valuation of unpaid work

There are two methods regarding the imputed wage rate:

1. **The opportunity cost method** is based on the idea that the time spent by a person in domestic tasks could have been dedicated to the person's paid job and, therefore, not only rewarded but also better rewarded. Household members doing their domestic and care tasks are supposed to be remunerated at their current labour market wage rate. For the 'not employed', an equivalent wage rate should be imputed based on their educational level. Such a process requires wage statistics by educational level in order to impute proxy wages for those who are outside the labour market. By this calculation, however, a meal prepared by a graduate is of greater value than the same meal prepared by a domestic worker. Therefore, this method leads to the highest estimates.
2. **The replacement cost method** uses market wage rates for similar paid work occupations and applies them to the hours of own-use production work of services. This method comprises the following three approaches:
  - **The generalist approach**, which considers that the activities can be carried out by ordinary, unspecialized workers (e.g. general housekeepers, domestic workers (the most prevalent), etc.) and is usually applied to most domestic chores. The UNECE Guide recommends the input approach using gross generalist wages.<sup>18</sup>
  - **The specialist approach**, which considers that the activities should be undertaken by qualified or specialized workers (e.g. care workers, teachers, cooks, launderers, etc.).

- **The hybrid approach** (the most common), which applies the generalist wage for most domestic chores and the specialist wage for care activities (as well as for repair/do-it-yourself activities).

Having said that, it is necessary to decide whether the selected wage rate is gross (before tax), whether it includes private employers' social contributions (see section 3.2) and whether it is disaggregated by sex. For the present exercise, we used gross earnings (before tax) including the 4 per cent pension contribution (2 per cent from the employer<sup>19</sup> and 2 per cent from the employee) and no disaggregation by sex. Earnings disaggregated by sex are available in the Statistical Survey of Enterprises but were not used in our exercise—which is intended to recognize the unpaid work performed by women—because we do not take the gender wage gap for granted. Consequently, the average for all persons was applied.

To this end, a variety of sources can be used in Georgia, including the following:

- The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides the average monthly nominal net earnings by type of economic activity or by occupation and the average number of weekly hours of work by type of economic activity. However, at this stage, the LFS was not used for wages because it is not considered sufficiently reliable and seems underestimated.
- The Statistical Survey of Enterprises in Georgia<sup>20</sup> provides the average monthly earnings by industrial sector and by occupation (Table 3.1) and the labour costs.<sup>21</sup>
- The National Accounts of Georgia<sup>22</sup> provide data on the compensation of employees by type of economic activity, based on various sources and checks and possibly resulting in different estimates.

In a methodological guide, which was developed to accompany this report for Geostat's internal use and will remain unpublished,<sup>23</sup> we make estimates with the two latter sources before deciding which is the best suited for the exercise. In this report, we only present the approach and the sources that ultimately have been identified as the most appropriate.

To this end, it is necessary to transform monthly earnings into hourly earnings or to convert the calculated total number of hours (from the previous chapter) into the total number of months worked.

As a first preliminary exercise, and as for employment, we proceed with a rough and quick estimate consisting of imputing the average wage and the legal minimum wage (subsistence minimum)<sup>24</sup> to the number of hours estimated in the previous chapter in order to calculate an upper bound estimate and a lower bound estimate before implementing the detailed procedure through appropriate levels of earnings by occupation or by type of economic activity. Table 3.1 below displays the levels of wages according to the various identified sources.

The average monthly earnings of employees were GEL 1,304.50 in 2021 according to the Statistical Survey of Enterprises. Based on 4.33 weeks per month and 41.4 hours worked per week, the total number of hours worked per month is equal to 179.26 (4.33 x 41.4). The average hourly earnings are therefore equal to GEL 7.28 (GEL 1,304.50 ÷ 179.26 hours). We multiply this value by the total number of hours spent in unpaid domestic and care work (strict definition) calculated in the previous chapter (Tables 2.2 and 2.3):

For main activities only:

GEL 7.28 x 2,980,884,200 hours = GEL 21,700.837 million

For main and parallel activities:

GEL 7.28 x (2,980,884,200 hours + 63,131,700 hours) = GEL 22,160.436 million

Compared with the 2021 GDP at current prices (GEL 60,724.1 million), unpaid domestic and care work accounts for 35.7 per cent (36.5 per cent with parallel activities) of GDP and 21.5 per cent (21.9 per cent with parallel activities) of extended GDP (that is, current GDP plus the value of unpaid domestic and care work). This is an upper bound.

The lower bound is obtained along the same methodology and by using the subsistence income (GEL 212) in place of the average earnings:

$(212 \div 179.26) \times 2,980,884,200 = \text{GEL } 3,525.3$  million, or 5.8 per cent of GDP and 5.5 per cent of extended GDP.

When including parallel activities, the calculation is as follows:

$(212 \div 179.26) \times (2,980,884,200 + 63,131,700) = \text{GEL } 3,600.0$  million, or 5.9 per cent of GDP and 5.6 per cent of extended GDP.

**TABLE 3.1**

**Levels of labour costs, earnings and compensation of employees, by industry and occupation, 2021**

	Average annual labour cost per worker (GEL)	Statistical Survey of Enterprises: Average monthly nominal earnings of employees (GEL)			National Accounts: Compensation of employees (millions of GEL)
		Women	Men	All persons	
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>16,142.80</b>	<b>1,055.50</b>	<b>1,537.90</b>	<b>1,304.50</b>	<b>18,955.1</b>
Agriculture	11,644.60	813.40	1,006.30	954.20	249.7
Construction	22,159.40	1,414.90	1,859.00	1,807.00	1,576.3
Transportation, storage	18,189.30	1,187.70	1,548.70	1,479.30	1,133.2
Accommodation and food service activities	10,864.60	792.50	977.70	875.60	413.3
Education	10,152.90	820.70	885.30	834.90	1,962.8
Human health and social work activities	16,162.50	1,190.80	1,664.30	1,290.30	1,639.9
Other service activities	12,046.00	923.20	1,088.90	984.90	176.6

OCCUPATIONS		1,055.50	1,537.90	1,304.50	
Health professionals		1,306.40	1,889.50	1,446.70	
Teaching professionals		960.10	1,164.50	994.40	
Health associate professionals		794.40	1,165.20	862.60	
Personal service workers		680.20	1,029.30	814.50	
Personal care workers		500.40	473.10	499.90	
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers		680.10	684.50	683.10	
Building and related trades workers (excluding electricians)		851.00	1,375.50	1,361.40	
Handicraft and printing workers		909.00	1,085.60	1,008.70	
Food processing, woodworking, garment and other craft and related trades		640.50	962.60	769.40	
Cleaners and helpers		434.60	777.00	474.00	
Food preparation assistants		506.70	957.70	624.60	

Sources: Geostat 2022a, 2025a.

Notes: Statistics on earnings and labour costs may vary slightly depending on the sources and tabulations.

As a point of comparison, the subsistence monthly minimum wage for a working-age male in 2021 was GEL 212.

The compensation of employees is available in the Supply and Use Table for 40 types of activities and is compared with the data on paid employment provided by the Labour Force Survey in order to infer a value per worker and derive hourly values.

Finally, the exercise consists of matching three classifications as closely as possible—(1) the time-use activities classification (ICATUS), (2) the classification of occupations (ISCO-o8) and (3) the classification of industries (NACE Rev. 2)—so that appropriate earnings can be imputed to the various unpaid domestic and care work activities. Table 3.2 displays the correspondence between the three classifications in relation to time-use activities (only the activities of NACE and of ISCO that fit adequately are selected). For instance, the time-use activity ‘Food and meals management and preparation’ can be valued by imputing the earnings of the occupation ‘Food preparation assistants’ of ISCO or by the earnings (or the compensation of employees) of the activity ‘Accommodation and food service activities’ of NACE. The only time-use activity for which it is difficult to find a corresponding ISCO or NACE activity

is ‘Shopping’. Therefore, we suggest using what could be the equivalent for the generalist wage: the generic category of ISCO major group 9 ‘Elementary occupations’. Furthermore, NACE code T.97 ‘Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel’ (not included in Table 3.2) provides information on wages paid to domestic workers. However, regarding NACE, it is usually difficult to go beyond the first level (designating the section via alphabetical code) for statistics on wages. It also seems clear that wage statistics by occupation should preferably be made available at a higher level of detail and, therefore, fit better with time-use activities.

For the switch from monthly to hourly earnings, we use the data on usual weekly hours (note that actual weekly hours could have been used as well) collected by Geostat in the Labour Force Survey (Table 3.3), calculating that there are 4.33 weeks in a month (52 weeks ÷ 12 months). The Georgia-wide average for all persons and all industries is 41.4 hours worked per week and 43.1 hours for non-agricultural industries. In the calculations that follow, we use the results according to the type of economic activity that fits the best

with the time-use activity. For the activities where a match is difficult to assess, we use the non-agricultural average. Hourly earnings by occupation are presented in Table 3.4, based on the monthly data from the 2021

Statistical Survey of Enterprises and the following formula, applied to each occupation or industry:  
 Hourly earnings = Monthly earnings ÷ (4.33 weeks per month × Usual weekly hours)

**TABLE 3.2**  
**Table of correspondence between ICATUS, ISCO and NACE**

ICATUS	ISCO-o8	NACE Rev. 2
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>		
21. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	92. Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
22. Making and processing goods for own final use	75. Food processing, woodworking, garment and other craft and related trades workers	C. 10–12. Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products; 13–15. Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products; 31. Manufacture of furniture; 32. Other manufacturing; 33. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment / T. 98. Undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of private households for own use
23. Construction activities for own final use	71. Building and related trades workers (excluding electricians)	F. Construction
24. Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	92. Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
25. Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	83. Drivers and mobile plant operators	H. Transportation and storage
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>		
31. Food and meals management and preparation	94. Food preparation assistants	I. Accommodation and food service activities
32. Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	91. Cleaners and helpers	S. Other service activities
33. Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	71. Building and related trades workers (excluding electricians)	C. 31. Manufacture of furniture; 32. Other manufacturing; 33. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment / S. Other service activities
34. Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	91. Cleaners and helpers	S. Other service activities
35. Household management for own final use	4. Clerical support workers	N. Administrative and support service activities
36. Pet care	91. Cleaners and helpers	S. Other service activities
37. Shopping for own household and family members	9. Elementary occupations	S. Other service activities

38. Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	83. Drivers and mobile plant operators	H. Transportation and storage
39. Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	53. Personal care workers	S. Other service activities
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>		
41. Childcare and instruction	23. Teaching professionals / 53. Personal care workers	P. 85. Education
42. Care for dependent adults	22. Health professionals / 32. Health associate professionals / 53. Personal care workers	Q. 86. 87. Human health activities
43. Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	53. Personal care workers	Q. 88. Social work activities
44. Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	83. Drivers and mobile plant operators	H. Transportation and storage
49. Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	53. Personal care workers	Q. 88. Social work activities
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>		
51. Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	53. Personal care workers	Q. 88. Social work activities
52. Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	53. Personal care workers	Q. 88. Social work activities
53. Unpaid trainee work and related activities	53. Personal care workers	Q. 88. Social work activities
54. Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	83. Drivers and mobile plant operators	H. Transportation and storage
59. Other unpaid work activities	53. Personal care workers	Q. 88. Social work activities

**TABLE 3.3**  
**Average number of usual weekly hours of work, by type of activity (NACE Rev. 2) in the main job, 2020–2023**

Type of activity	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.4	34.2	34.4	33.6
Industry	44.9	44.2	44.0	43.4
Construction	49.0	48.0	47.9	46.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	49.0	48.0	48.1	47.6
Transportation and storage	50.0	48.9	48.2	47.7
Accommodation and food service activities	49.6	48.9	49.5	47.8

Information and communication	43.5	43.0	42.5	40.0
Financial and insurance activities	42.8	42.6	42.6	41.4
Real estate activities	44.3	39.2	40.4	40.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	39.5	38.9	38.8	40.3
Administrative and support service activities	45.5	41.6	42.7	44.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	46.9	45.7	46.1	45.8
Education	30.6	29.2	29.4	29.9
Human health and social work activities	43.0	42.9	42.2	42.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38.8	36.6	39.3	40.8
Other service activities	44.0	42.7	40.2	39.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	48.4	46.2	51.5	47.0
<b>Average total number of hours across the above-listed activities</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>

Source: Geostat 2024b. See also <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/683/Employment-Unemployment>.

**TABLE 3.4**  
**Average monthly and hourly nominal earnings of employees, by sex and occupation, 2021 (GEL)**

ISCO-o8 code	Occupation	Monthly earnings			Hourly earnings		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
-	<b>All occupations</b>	<b>1,304.50</b>	<b>1,055.50</b>	<b>1,537.90</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>8.07</b>
22	Health professionals	1,446.70	1,306.40	1,889.50	7.79	7.02	10.34
23	Teaching professionals	994.40	960.10	1,164.50	7.87	7.70	8.70
32	Health associate professionals	862.60	794.40	1,165.20	4.81	4.80	6.12
<b>4</b>	<b>Clerical support workers</b>	<b>1,144.60</b>	<b>1,071.80</b>	<b>1,247.10</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>6.08</b>
51	Personal service workers	814.50	680.20	1,029.30	4.36	4.11	5.40
53	Personal care workers	499.90	500.40	473.10	2.68	3.03	2.48
71	Building and related trades workers (excluding electricians)	1,361.40	851.00	1,375.50	6.55	4.90	6.58
73	Handicraft and printing workers	1,008.70	909.00	1,085.60	5.41	5.37	5.70
75	Food processing, woodworking, garment and other craft and related trades workers	769.40	640.50	962.60	4.12	3.87	5.05
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	1,097.70	978.10	1,098.60	5.18	5.10	5.22
<b>9</b>	<b>Elementary occupations</b>	<b>674.10</b>	<b>459.90</b>	<b>988.80</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>5.19</b>
91	Cleaners and helpers	474.00	434.60	777.00	2.37	2.17	3.88
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	683.10	680.10	684.50	4.61	5.22	4.34
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	1,077.10	623.30	1,132.00	5.63	3.44	5.78
94	Food preparation assistants	624.60	506.70	957.70	2.95	2.42	4.44

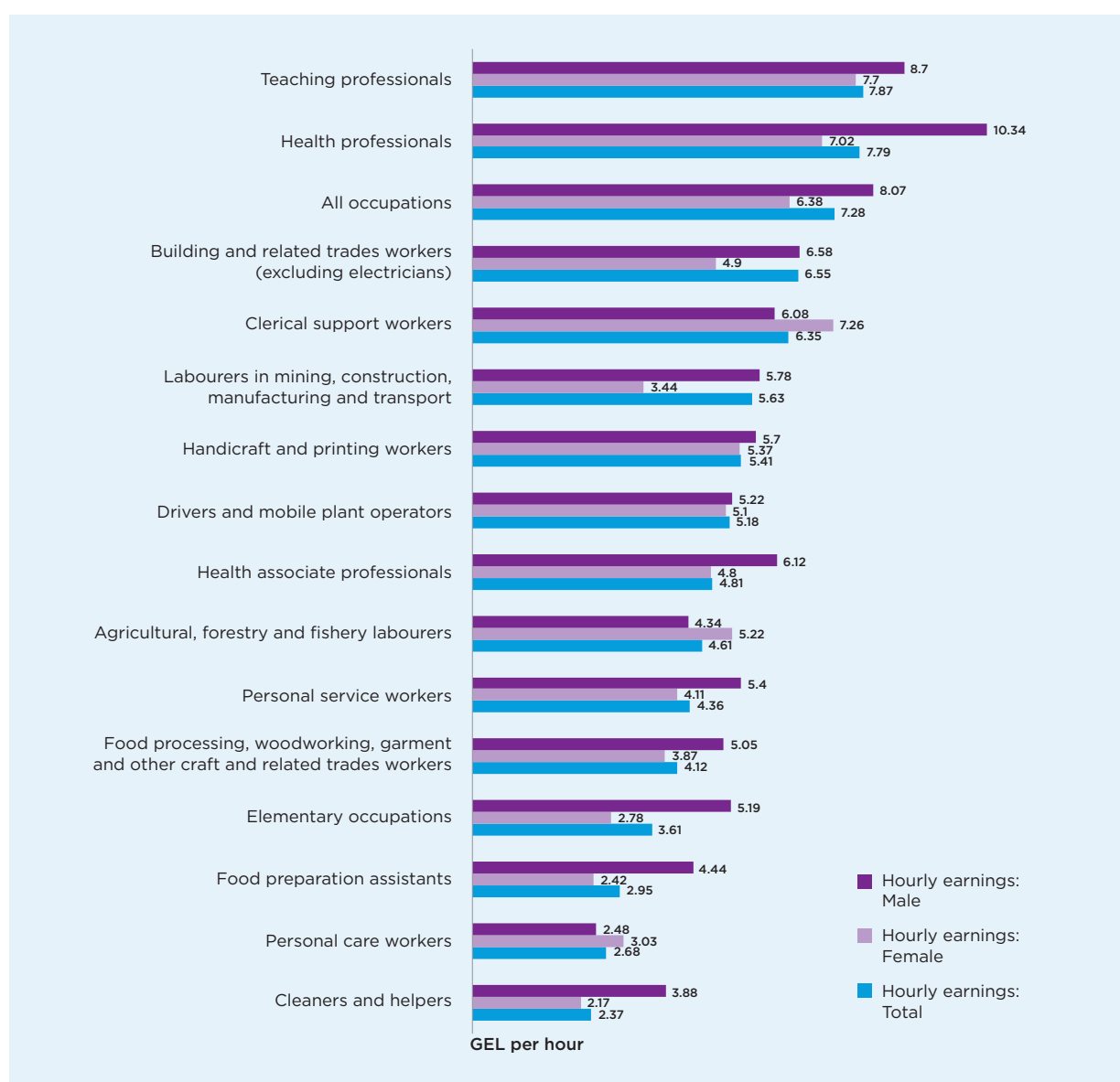
Sources: Based on Geostat 2022a.

Figure 3.1 presents the hourly earnings of workers in a variety of occupations in descending order and shows that teaching professionals and health professionals have the highest earnings, at GEL 7.87 and GEL 7.79, respectively—above the average for all occupations combined (GEL 7.28). It should be noted here that not all occupations are listed in Table 3.4 and Figure 3.1—rather, only the occupations that were used for the valuation of unpaid work activities. Near the bottom, we find the generic category ‘Elementary occupations’ (ISCO major group 9) with GEL 3.61

per hour—which can be taken as the proxy for the generalist wage of the replacement cost approach—followed by ‘Food preparation assistants’ (GEL 2.95), ‘Personal care workers’ (GEL 2.68) and ‘Cleaners and helpers’ (GEL 2.37).

Figure 3.1 also shows the importance of the gender pay gap, especially in the health sector and in elementary occupations. The only occupation where the gender pay gap is positive is a predominantly female occupation: ‘Personal care workers’.

**FIGURE 3.1**  
**Hourly earnings, by sex and occupation, 2021 (GEL)**



Source: Table 3.4.

At this stage, we now have the information needed to value the total number of hours in the various time-use activities obtained in the previous chapter (see Tables A.4–A.7 for main activities and for main and parallel activities). The total number of hours spent in a given time-use activity is multiplied by the equivalent hourly earnings or the hourly compensation for this activity.

Three estimates can be prepared: (1) by applying the generalist replacement wage (using the average for elementary occupations, i.e. cleaners and helpers under ISCO code 91); (2) by applying the specialist replacement wage or rather the hybrid method, given that some time-use activities are valued with the average for elementary occupations (generalist); and (3) by applying the compensation of employees. For each of these three estimates, we can limit the estimate to main activities or extend it to parallel activities. In this report, we present only the hybrid approach, while the details of the other two approaches are described in Annexes B and C. For the hybrid approach, tables for main and parallel activities (combined) are presented in the text, and details by main and by parallel activities are available in Tables A.8 and A.9. Figures visualizing the differences between the three estimates are presented in section 3.3 below.

### 3.2. Estimate of unpaid work by the hybrid replacement cost method

The hybrid approach to the replacement cost method consists of applying the earnings corresponding to the categories of workers that best fit the related unpaid service activity. Table 3.2 established correspondences between time-use activities in ICATUS, occupations in ISCO and industries in NACE. Monthly earnings by occupation were converted into hourly earnings in Table 3.4, using the average number of hours worked per week (as per Table 3.3).

It should be noted that the statistics on earnings that have been used are gross values—that is, including employees' contributions to pension schemes (2 per cent) but not employers' contributions (2 per cent). To be complete, the above estimates should be increased by 2 per cent for the contributions of private employers. Because care services are also being provided by the public sector and that this sector is not subjected to the 2 per cent contribution,<sup>25</sup> we must make an

assumption when imputing employers' contributions to pensions. The private sector represented 76.3 per cent of total employment in 2021. At the same time, monthly earnings in the private sector (GEL 1,408.70) were higher than in the public sector (GEL 1,117.20) by a factor of 1.28 (on average in 2021–2022). In the absence of knowledge on the respective shares of the private and public sectors in the provision of domestic and care services, we will simply apply a coefficient of 0.98 ( $1.28 \times 0.763$ ) to the 2 per cent contribution, which makes 1.96 per cent ( $2 \times 0.98$ ).

Consequently, a coefficient of 1.0196 was applied to all values to take the social contributions of private employers into account (see section 3.1 and footnote 25).

Table 3.5 presents the results of these calculations, by sex, for main and parallel activities (combined), organized by the detailed classification of unpaid time-use activities regrouped into four main categories: (1) production of goods for own final use, (2) unpaid domestic services for household and family members, (3) unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, and (4) unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work.<sup>26</sup> Tables A.8 and A.9 in the annex show the details for main and parallel activities separately. The tables aggregate the results for the employed and the not employed and display the amounts (in thousands of GEL) by activity and sex. As previously indicated, earnings have not been differentiated by sex; accordingly, the sex differentials in values only result from differences in the number of hours spent in the activity.

Table 3.6 summarizes the findings for each of the four aggregate categories of unpaid work and for main, parallel and both main and parallel activities.

Unpaid domestic services amounted to more than GEL 7 billion (GEL 7,069,980,160) in 2021 (GEL 7,114,500,790 with parallel activities, with women representing 80.7 per cent of the total), while unpaid caregiving services amounted to more than GEL 5 billion (GEL 5,189,902,810) for main activities and more than GEL 5.3 billion (GEL 5,313,735,710) with parallel activities (with women representing 84.8 per cent of the total).

It clearly appears that unpaid caregiving activities are characterized by high rates of parallel activity, illustrating what is called 'supervisory care' and the mental stress that goes with it.

In its most restrictive definition, unpaid work (i.e. unpaid domestic and caregiving services) amounts to more than GEL 12.2 billion for main activities and more than GEL 12.4 billion with parallel activities. Including

unpaid volunteer work, these respective amounts rise to GEL 12.6 billion and nearly GEL 12.8 billion. On the other hand, the production of goods for own final use amounts to more than GEL 4.7 billion.

**TABLE 3.5**  
**Total value of main and parallel unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021**  
**(thousands of GEL) (hybrid replacement cost method)**

Hybrid replacement cost method			
Main + parallel activities	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>1,840,711.41</b>	<b>2,864,384.97</b>	<b>4,705,096.38</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	1,454,047.58	2,310,831.95	3,764,879.53
Making and processing goods for own final use	327,769.71	84,949.01	412,718.72
Construction activities for own final use	-	112,245.22	112,245.22
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	18,376.99	198,500.89	216,877.88
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	40,517.13	157,857.90	198,375.03
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>5,741,738.74</b>	<b>1,372,762.06</b>	<b>7,114,500.79</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	3,086,670.02	183,712.68	3,270,382.70
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	1,455,762.05	199,919.38	1,655,681.43
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	14,013.78	331,852.13	345,865.91
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	335,016.46	9,108.33	344,124.79
Household management for own final use	11,404.74	13,503.73	24,908.48
Pet care	41,902.86	38,889.25	80,792.11
Shopping for own household and family members	358,680.85	258,979.80	617,660.65
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	433,922.17	333,510.85	767,433.02
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4,365.81	3,285.90	7,651.70
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>4,504,870.68</b>	<b>808,865.02</b>	<b>5,313,735.71</b>
Childcare and instruction	4,251,120.86	736,666.27	4,987,787.13
Care for dependent adults	75,726.89	21,919.94	97,646.83

Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	26,196.62	3,178.10	29,374.72
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	141,989.50	43,600.21	185,589.70
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	9,836.81	3,500.52	13,424.75
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>129,082.01</b>	<b>232,158.22</b>	<b>361,240.23</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	112,883.61	201,223.78	314,107.39
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	740.02	1,262.12	2,002.14
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	2,537.39	572.58	3,109.98
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	7,759.00	28,483.90	36,242.90
Other unpaid work activities	5,161.98	615.83	5,777.81
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>1,189,520.54</b>	<b>1,788,777.91</b>	<b>2,978,298.45</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	560,436.30	976,058.00	1,536,494.30
Travelling time related to learning	56,934.78	64,798.18	121,732.96
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	414,002.21	568,940.38	982,942.59
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	89,449.23	108,691.61	198,140.84
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	64,238.76	57,507.95	121,746.71

**TABLE 3.6**  
**Summary table for the value of main activities, parallel activities and combined, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (hybrid replacement cost method)**

Hybrid replacement cost method			
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Main activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	1,826,658.71	2,858,737.56	4,685,396.27
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	5,700,942.36	1,369,037.80	7,069,980.16
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	4,391,463.45	798,439.36	5,189,902.81
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	125,917.07	230,634.10	356,551.17

Total unpaid domestic and care services	10,092,405.81	2,167,477.16	12,259,882.97
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	10,218,322.89	2,398,111.26	12,616,434.14
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	12,044,981.60	5,256,848.82	17,301,830.42
<b>Parallel activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	14,052.69	5,647.41	19,700.10
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	40,796.37	3,724.26	44,520.63
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	113,407.23	10,425.67	123,832.90
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3,164.94	1,524.12	4,689.05
Total unpaid domestic and care services	154,203.61	14,149.92	168,353.53
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	157,368.54	15,674.04	173,042.58
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	198,164.92	19,398.29	217,563.21
<b>Main and parallel activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	1,840,711.41	2,864,384.97	4,705,096.38
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	5,741,738.74	1,372,762.06	7,114,500.79
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	4,504,870.68	808,865.02	5,313,735.71
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	129,082.01	232,158.22	361,240.23
Total unpaid domestic and care services	10,246,609.42	2,181,627.08	12,428,236.50
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	10,375,691.43	2,413,785.30	12,789,476.73
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	12,216,402.84	5,278,170.27	17,494,573.10

Sources: Table 3.5 and Tables A.8 and A.9 in the annex.

Note: The shaded cells denote the main findings that are used in the forthcoming valuation procedure.

Table 3.7 deduces the shares of the various forms of unpaid work in proportion to GDP and extended GDP (i.e. GDP plus unpaid work).

According to this hybrid (specialist-generalist) replacement cost approach, the share of unpaid domestic and caregiving services as main activities would represent 20.2 per cent of total GDP in 2021 and 16.7 per cent of extended GDP, with women contributing

to 82.3 per cent of these shares. Including parallel activities, the share of unpaid work rises to 20.5 per cent (and the share of women to 82.4 per cent).

With the inclusion of the production of goods for own final use (and volunteer work), the share of unpaid work represents 28.5 per cent of GDP (23.6 per cent of extended GDP) for main activities and 28.9 per cent (23.8 per cent) with parallel activities.

TABLE 3.7

Share of unpaid work activities in total GDP and extended GDP, 2021 (hybrid replacement cost method)

Hybrid replacement cost method				
	Share of GDP	Share of women	Share of extended GDP	Share of women
<b>Main activities</b>				
Production of goods for own final use	7.7%	39.0%	6.4%	39.0%
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	11.6%	80.6%	9.6%	80.6%
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	8.5%	84.6%	7.1%	84.6%
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6%	35.3%	0.5%	35.3%
Total unpaid domestic and care services	20.2%	82.3%	16.7%	82.3%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	20.8%	81.0%	17.2%	81.0%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	28.5%	69.6%	23.6%	69.6%
<b>Main and parallel activities</b>				
Production of goods for own final use	7.7%	39.1%	6.4%	39.1%
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	11.7%	80.7%	9.7%	80.7%
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	8.8%	84.8%	7.2%	84.8%
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6%	35.7%	0.5%	35.7%
Total unpaid domestic and care services	20.5%	82.4%	16.9%	82.4%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	21.1%	81.1%	17.4%	81.1%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	28.8%	69.8%	23.8%	69.8%

Source: Table 3.6.

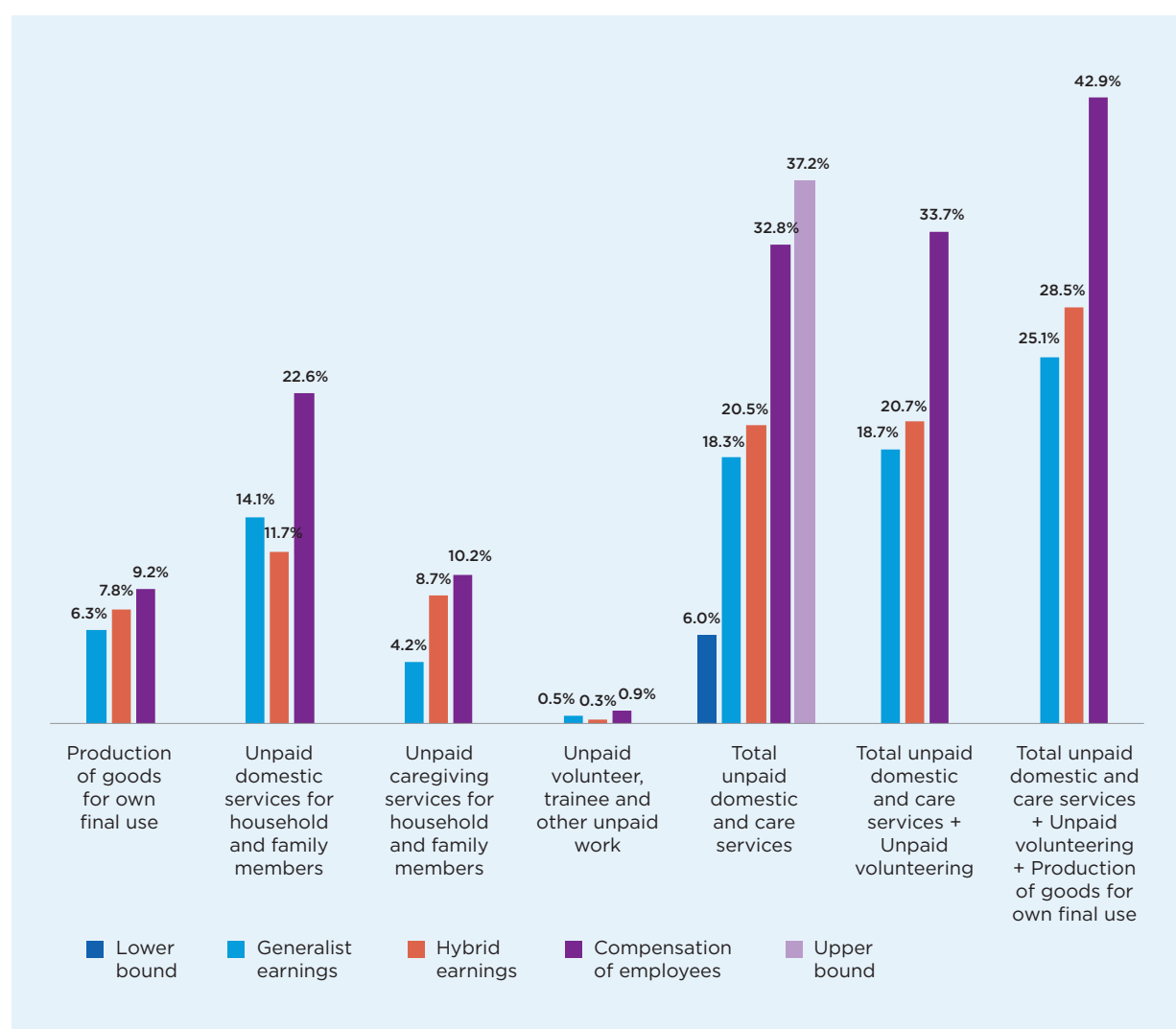
### 3.3. Comparisons of estimates

Figure 3.2 displays the results in percentage of GDP for the various definitions of unpaid work<sup>27</sup> and according to the various valuation methods. For the

restrictive definition of unpaid work (i.e. domestic and care services), the lower and upper bounds calculated in section 3.1 (and augmented with the coefficient of 1.019 to take social contributions into account) are added.

FIGURE 3.2

Shares of unpaid work as a percentage of GDP according to definitions and methods of valuation



Sources: Table 3.7 and Tables B.3 and C.4 in the annexes, and section 3.1 for the lower and upper bounds.

An initial observation that can be made from Figure 3.2 is that for all but two of the components and for all aggregates (definitions) of unpaid work, the generalist earnings method results in the lowest estimates, whereas the method by compensation of employees results in the highest estimates. Therefore, **the hybrid method, which leads to intermediary estimates,**

**appears to be the most appropriate for the exercise, as evidenced by the analysis below.**

It is interesting to look more in depth at the reasons why the hybrid method tends to undervalue unpaid domestic activities compared with other methods and other components: The hybrid approach mainly

uses the earnings of elementary occupations to value domestic activities. For example, the two main time-consuming domestic activities are valued using the earnings of food preparation assistants (GEL 2.95 per hour) for the management and preparation of meals and the earnings of cleaners and helpers (GEL 2.37 per hour, the value we used for the generalist method) for the cleaning and maintenance of dwellings and surroundings as well as for the care of textiles and footwear. These two levels of earnings are well below the average for all occupations (GEL 7.28 per hour) and even below the average for elementary occupations (GEL 3.61 per hour). In Georgia, cleaners and helpers, personal care workers and food preparation assistants are the least rewarded categories of occupations.

Alternatively, care activities are valued using higher-level earnings, such as those of teachers (GEL 7.87 per hour, above the average for all occupations) and health associate professionals (GEL 4.81 per hour).

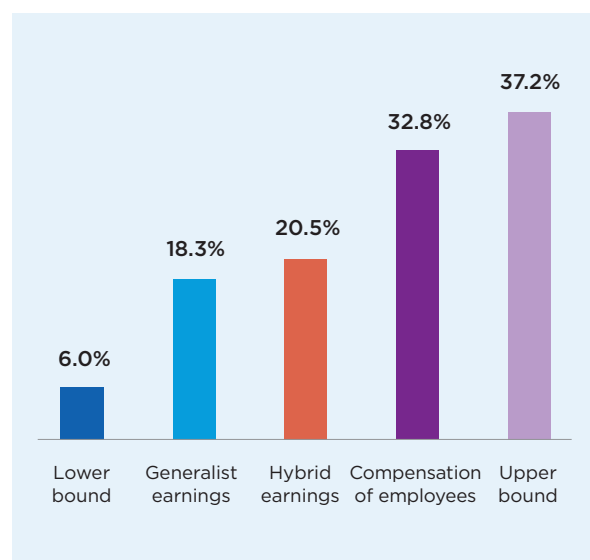
Such results advocate for more detailed statistics on earnings at the occupation level. The fact is, however, that care activities (in the broad sense) are underpaid, and this is the reason for the inclusion of the fourth 'R' in the women's empowerment strategy: rewarding (as indicated in the introduction of this report).

As expected, the estimates obtained with the compensation of employees' valuation method are notably higher than those obtained via earnings. Several reasons may explain such a result. The main one is that data are disaggregated by industry and not by occupation, which means less precision: For example, the compensation of employees in transport is much less precise than the earnings of drivers, because the former includes all other occupations (administrative staff in particular) employed in the sector. Another reason is that many activities in domestic services are valued through the compensation of employees in the 'Other services' sector, which is a very heterogeneous sector (e.g. associations' activities, various kinds of repair and other services such as hairdressing, laundry, etc.). Lastly, in the industries where contributing family workers are numerous (agriculture, for instance), the imputed earnings may have distorted the calculation of the indicator per person (or per hour).

Figure 3.3 is an extract from Figure 3.2 and summarizes the restrictive definition as well as displays the lower and upper bounds previously calculated.

The share of unpaid household service work ranges between the lower and upper bounds previously estimated (6 per cent and 37.2 per cent, respectively): from 18.3 per cent for the valuation by the generalist earnings method, 20.5 per cent for the hybrid earnings method, and up to 32.8 per cent for the estimate by the compensation of employees. Women represent 84.8 per cent, 82.4 per cent and 83.9 per cent, respectively, depending on the method of estimation.

**FIGURE 3.3**  
**Shares of unpaid domestic and care work (strict definition) as a percentage of GDP according to definitions and methods of valuation**



Source: Figure 3.2.

In what follows, we adopt the estimate through the hybrid earnings method, which is the approach recommended by the UNECE Guide.

### 3.4. Unpaid service work by main function

For convenience and to facilitate the forthcoming presentation of the main tools of the national accounts' central framework, it is useful to classify time-use activities under five main functions: nutrition services, housing services, clothing services, care services and transport services. Table 3.8 below clarifies which functions categorize the various time-use activities of the ICATUS at the two-digit level.

All travel-related categories have been included in Table 3.8, including those related to paid work, learning, leisure and personal care. As previously mentioned, however, we have only kept travel and commuting related to unpaid activities in our calculations throughout this exercise.

Furthermore, one can note that volunteering activities are classified under care services, although some of them are related to nutrition services.

It should also be noted that shopping is entirely classified under nutrition services, although it also relates to each of the four main functions (omitting travelling); it is assumed that the bulk of time related to shopping concerns nutrition services. Pet care is included under housing services and not under care services; the same is true for the activity 'Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members'.

**TABLE 3.8**  
**Categorization of time-use unpaid activities under the five main groups of unpaid household service work**

Nutrition services	Housing services	Clothing services	Care services	Transport services
Food and meals management and preparation	Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	Childcare and instruction	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
Shopping for own household and family members	Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair		Care for dependent adults	Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
	Household management for own final use		Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
	Pet care		Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	<i>Travelling and commuting for employment</i>
	Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	<i>Travelling time related to learning</i>
	Other unpaid work activities			<i>Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice</i>
				<i>Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices</i>

Note: The italicized travel activities are not taken into account in the final compilations.

Findings on the value of unpaid household service work by gender using the hybrid earnings method, including parallel activities as well as social contributions, and according to these five main functions or groups of activities are presented in Table 3.9. We

use the broadened definition of unpaid household service work including unpaid volunteering, in particular because the 2021 Supply and Use Table mixes households with non-profit institutions serving households. In the next steps of the procedure, we

will make use of this extended definition (including unpaid volunteering activities).

All subsequent data are therefore inclusive of parallel activities and social contributions.

**TABLE 3.9**  
**Value of unpaid household services, by sex and function (including volunteering)**  
**(thousands of GEL)**

Function	Women	Men	All persons
Nutrition services	3,445,350.87	442,692.48	3,888,043.35
Clothing services	335,016.46	9,108.33	344,124.79
Housing services	1,532,611.22	588,066.22	2,120,677.44
Care services	4,479,042.21	968,323.31	5,447,365.52
Transport services related to the four main functions	583,670.67	405,594.96	989,265.63
All household services including volunteering	10,375,691.43	2,413,785.30	12,789,476.73
Transport services (all)	2,589,709.36	2,777,897.11	5,367,606.47

Source: Based on Table 3.5.

It is worth noting that extending the definition of transport to all other activities would increase the total value of household services by an amount nearly equivalent to nutrition and housing services and would diminish the gender gap in unpaid work,

given that men spend more time than women in transport activities.

Table 3.10 displays the proportional distribution of unpaid work by function and gender, and Figures 3.4 and 3.5 illustrate the main findings.

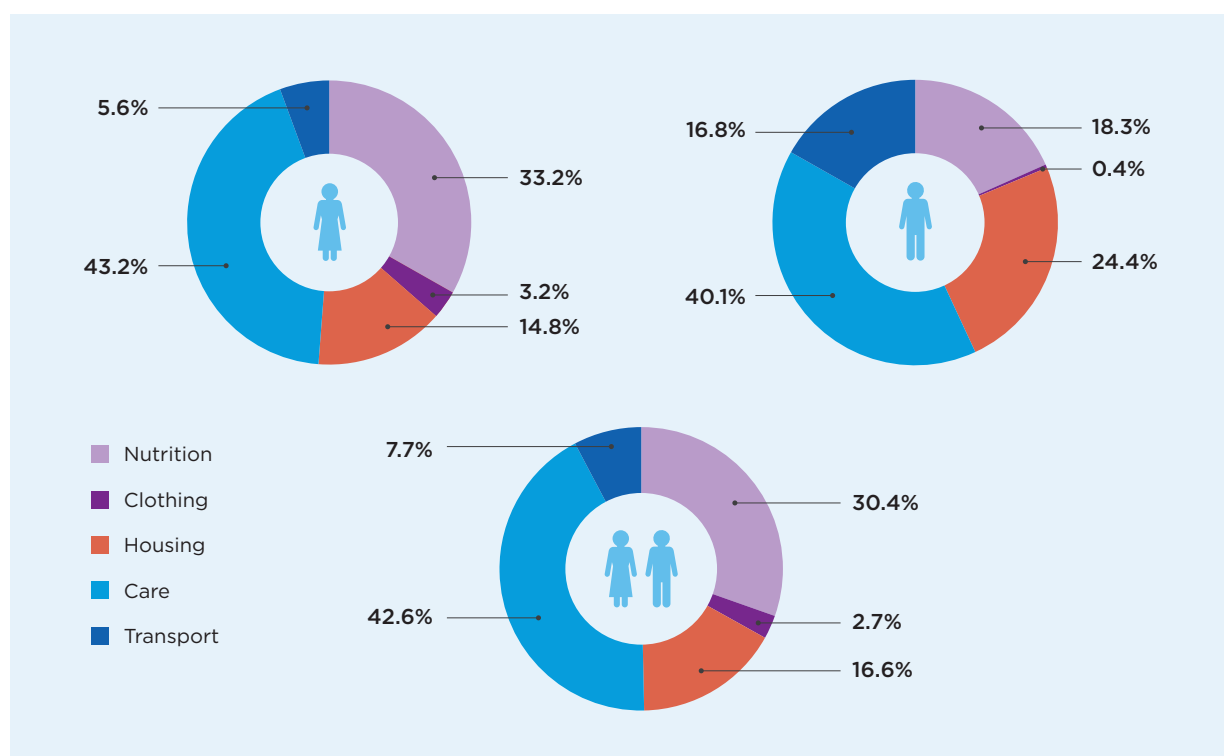
**TABLE 3.10**  
**Proportional distribution of the value of unpaid work, by sex and function and by women's share per function**

Function	Women	Men	All persons	Women's share
Nutrition services	33.2%	18.3%	30.4%	88.6%
Clothing services	3.2%	0.4%	2.7%	97.4%
Housing services	14.8%	24.4%	16.6%	72.3%
Care services	43.2%	40.1%	42.6%	82.2%
Transport services related to the four main functions	5.6%	16.8%	7.7%	59.0%
All household services including volunteering	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	81.1%

Source: Based on Table 3.9.

Among women's unpaid service work activities, care is the most important in proportion to the total female value added in unpaid work (43.2 per cent), followed by nutrition (33.2 per cent). Care is also the most important, although slightly less, in proportion to the male value added (40.1 per cent), followed by housing (24.4 per cent). Indeed, it is in housing services and

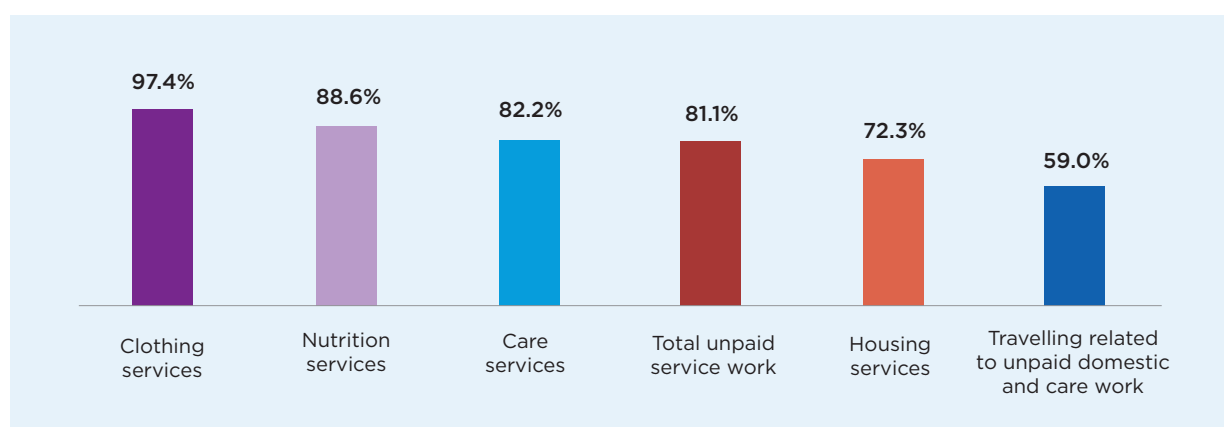
especially in transport that men's contribution is greater than women's contribution to these functions. Even so, men's contribution remains lower than that of their female counterparts (Figure 3.4). The most striking gender differences are found in clothing and nutrition services, where women contribute 97.4 per cent and 88.6 per cent of the total, respectively.

**FIGURE 3.4****Distribution of the value of unpaid work, by function and sex**

Source: Based on Table 3.10.

In Georgia, care services account for 42.6 per cent of the total value of unpaid household service work, while nutrition services account for 30.4 per cent, followed by housing services (16.6 per cent), transport services (7.7 per cent) and clothing services (only 2.7 per cent).

Expectedly (Figure 3.5), women's contribution is the highest in clothing services (97.4 per cent of the total value), in nutrition services (88.6 per cent) and in care services (82.2 per cent), whereas men contribute the most in transport services (41 per cent), followed by housing services (27.7 per cent).

**FIGURE 3.5****Share of women in total value of labour inputs, by function**

Source: Based on Table 3.9.

Table 3.11 distinguishes social contributions (0.0196 of the gross earnings value for employers and 0.02 of the gross earnings value for employees<sup>28</sup>).

**TABLE 3.11**

**Value of unpaid household services (strict definition), by function, social contributions and total compensation of employees (thousands of GEL)**

Function	Net value	Social contributions		Total labour inputs: Compensation of employees
		Employees	Employers	
Nutrition services	3,737,036.57	76,266.05	74,740.73	3,888,043.35
Clothing services	330,759.41	6,750.19	6,615.19	344,124.79
Housing services	2,038,312.96	41,598.22	40,766.26	2,120,677.44
Care services	5,235,796.60	106,852.99	104,715.93	5,447,365.52
Transport services	950,843.78	19,404.98	19,016.88	989,265.63
All household services	12,292,749.31	250,872.43	245,854.99	12,789,476.73

Source: Based on Table 3.10.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

Proceeding with the valuation of the total number of hours in the various time-use activities that we arrived at in the previous chapter, we apply the so-called input approach and more specifically the replacement cost method, which consists of imputing an hourly wage rate to the annual number of hours spent by the population in the various time-use activities. Three alternative estimates are computed: by the generalist wage, by the hybrid wage (both as per the Statistical Survey of Enterprises) and by the compensation of employees (as per the National Accounts). Furthermore, a lower bound and an upper bound are calculated, based respectively on the minimum subsistence wage and on the average wage in the economy.

As the available statistics on wage are based on gross earnings (inclusive of social contributions paid by employees), we adjust the data to take into account the contribution of private employers as well.

As expected, the three estimates rank from the generalist to the compensation of employees in increasing order, with the hybrid method—which is recommended by the UNECE Guide—providing an intermediary estimate that we ultimately selected for further in-depth work on the satellite account of household production.

The upper bound is calculated based on average earnings of GEL 60,724.1 million: Unpaid domestic and care work accounts for 36.5 per cent of GDP and 21.9 per cent of extended GDP (that is, current GDP plus the value of unpaid domestic and care work).

The lower bound is obtained by using the subsistence income in place of average earnings: GEL 3,600.0 million, or 5.9 per cent of GDP and 5.6 per cent of extended GDP.

For the three approaches, computations are made (1) for unpaid work (strictly unpaid domestic and care activities), (2) including unpaid volunteering, and (3) for the production of goods for own final use. Furthermore, private employers' social contributions are taken into account.

With the hybrid approach (in which specialists' wages are applied to certain time-use activities and the generalist wage to others), the unpaid domestic and caregiving services including parallel activities and unpaid volunteering would represent 21.1 per cent of total GDP in 2021 and 17.4 per cent of extended GDP, with women contributing to 81.1 per cent of these shares.

With the inclusion of the production of goods for own final use (and volunteer work), the share of unpaid work represents 28.9 per cent of GDP (23.8 per cent of extended GDP) with parallel activities.

Lastly, time-use activities are regrouped into five main functions to facilitate their further insertion into the framework of the national accounts: nutrition services, housing services, clothing services, care services and transport services. Care services account for the greatest share, with 42.6 per cent of the total unpaid domestic and care work plus volunteering (43.2 per cent for women), followed by nutrition services (30.4 per cent of the nationwide total), housing (16.6 per cent), transport (7.7 per cent) and clothing (2.7 per cent).

At this stage, we have estimated the labour inputs. In some countries, the procedure of assigning value to unpaid work ends there. In these countries, the share of unpaid work in GDP is calculated based on the single labour inputs, generally without taking social contributions into account. The value added resulting from such compilations is, however, a net value (i.e. comprising neither taxes on products nor fixed capital consumption) and is compared with the gross aggregate of GDP. To be consistent, the value added

by unpaid household service work must be calculated as a gross value including taxes and the consumption of fixed capital. The next step towards achieving a more complete satellite account of household production consists of an attempt to measure the amount of production (output). It is at the end of this procedure that we will be able to compare the value added by unpaid household service work with GDP (see section 4.4) and to present international comparisons.

# 4

## ESTIMATING THE INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL OF UNPAID HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION



## 4.1. The sequence of accounts in the SNA

In the SNA sequence of accounts, the valuation of unpaid domestic and care work allowed us to estimate the compensation of employees in the generation of income account. This is the main use of

the time-use survey results. To estimate the output, we now need to estimate the intermediate consumption and the consumption of fixed capital entering into the household production process, as well as the amount of taxes (less subsidies) on products and on production and imports. Table 4.1 below presents the structure of the first two accounts in the SNA sequence of accounts.

**TABLE 4.1**  
**The sequence of accounts: Production account and generation of income account**

### PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

Uses	Resources
Intermediate consumption + Taxes less subsidies on products = Gross value added – Consumption of fixed capital – Return to capital = <i>Net value added</i>	Output

### GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT

Uses	Resources
Compensation of employees + Taxes less subsidies on production and imports = <i>Operating surplus or mixed income</i>	<i>Net value added</i>

The labour input approach consists of the following sequence:

Imputed compensation for labour input (i.e. units of time valued at suitable wages)

- + Other taxes on production - Other subsidies on production
- + Consumption of fixed capital
- + Return to capital
- = Gross value added
- + Intermediate consumption
- = Value of output (i.e. sum of costs)

The imputed compensation of labour input is known from the hybrid replacement cost approach adopted in the previous chapter (Tables 3.5 and 3.6), and we will adopt the estimate produced through earnings

augmented by social contributions and including unpaid volunteering activities: GEL 12,789,476,730.

As regards **taxes and subsidies**, it should be taken into account whether a household pays tax or receives a benefit for the use or ownership of a product or asset that is used in own-use production work of services, or whether a household is paid a benefit (subsidies) for the direct provision of own-use production of services. In Georgia, there is neither another tax on production (such as a tax on dwellings or on motor vehicles) nor subsidies on production (such as allowances received for taking care of an elderly or disabled member of the household).

Thus, the next steps are the estimation of consumption of fixed capital and the estimation of intermediate consumption. We start with the latter.

## 4.2. Estimating intermediate consumption

Once the unpaid domestic and care services are considered productive, a part of the household final consumption becomes intermediate consumption or consumption of fixed capital. Consequently, the household expenditures measured by the Households Incomes and Expenditures Survey carried out by Geostat must be reclassified between these three categories: intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital and final consumption. The 2017 UNECE Guide provides instruction for such a classification of goods and services by following the COICOP and determining which products or services exclusively remain in final consumption and which can be broken down into two categories: final and intermediate consumption, or final consumption and fixed capital consumption.

Table 4.2 allocates products to intermediate consumption, household capital and final consumption. Following the direction of the UNECE Guide (particularly Annex 4.1: Allocation of COICOP codes to intermediate and final consumption, and household capital), each group of products falls into one of the following categories:

1. Products that entirely remain in final consumption: white rows with an 'x' in the column 'Final consumption'.
2. Products that entirely fall within intermediate consumption: white rows with an 'x' in the column 'Intermediate consumption'.
3. Products that are divided between intermediate and final consumption: yellow rows with an 'x' in each of the columns 'Intermediate consumption' and 'Final consumption' (with indicative coefficients of distribution, in percentages).
4. Products that entirely fall within household capital: orange rows with an 'xx' in the column 'Household capital'.

There are eleven categories of expenditures that are required to be redistributed between final consumption and intermediate consumption. Nine categories are identified as constituting household capital (in fact seven, given that two categories are nil in the 2021 Households Incomes and Expenditures Survey). Twenty-seven categories entirely move from final to intermediate consumption, and 67 categories remain entirely in final consumption.

It should be noted that transport for unpaid domestic and care work (including volunteering) only represents 23.7 per cent of all transport activities (in terms of time spent as well as value). Therefore, the intermediate consumption and the household capital of vehicles of household transport services have been imputed this rate.

**TABLE 4.2**  
**Distribution of annual household expenditures, by COICOP three-digit code**

COICOP three-digit code	Household expenditure	Intermediate consumption (x) or household capital (xx)	Final consumption
01.1.1	Bread and bakery products	x (40%)	x (60%)
01.1.2	Meat and meat products	x	
01.1.3	Fish products	x	
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs	x	
01.1.5	Oils and fats	x	
01.1.6	Fruits, grapes	x	
01.1.7	Vegetables, including potatoes and other bulbs	x (80%)	x (20%)
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, confectionery	x (60%)	x (40%)
01.1.9	Other food products	x	
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa drinks	x	

01.2.2	Mineral and spring water, non-alcoholic beverages and natural juices		x
02.1.1	Spirits and liquors		x
02.1.2	Wine		x
02.1.3	Beer		x
02.2.1	Tobacco products		x
03.1.1	Clothing materials	x	
03.1.2	Garments		x
03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	x (20%)	x (80%)
03.1.4	Cleaning, repair, tailoring and hire of clothing		x
03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear		x
03.2.2	Cleaning, repair, and hire of footwear		x
04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants for main residence	x	
04.2.0	Imputed rentals for housing		x
04.3.1	Security equipment and materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling		x
04.3.2	Services for the maintenance, repair and security of the dwelling	x	
04.4.1	Water supply	x	
04.4.2	Refuse collection	x	
04.4.3	Sewage collection	x	
04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling	x	
04.5.1	Electricity	x	
04.5.2	Gas	x	
04.5.3	Liquid fuels	x	
04.5.4	Solid fuels	x	
05.1.1	Furniture and household items	xx (100%)	
05.1.2	Loose carpets and soft floors	xx (100%)	
05.1.3	Repair, installation and hire of furniture, furnishings and loose carpets	xx (100%)	
05.2.1	Household textiles	x	
05.3.1	Major household appliances, whether electric or not	xx (100%)	
05.3.2	Small household appliances	x	
05.3.3	Repair, installation and hire of household appliances	x	
05.4.1	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	x	
05.5.1	Motorized tools and equipment	xx (100%)	
05.5.2	Non-motorized tools and miscellaneous accessories	x	
05.6.1	Non-durable household goods	x	
05.6.2	Domestic services and household services	x	

o6.1.1	Pharmaceutical products		x
o6.1.2	Other medical products		x
o6.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment		x
o6.2.1	Outpatient medical services		x
o6.2.2	Outpatient dental services		x
o6.2.3	Outpatient paramedical services		x
o6.3.1	Hospital services		x
o7.1.1	Motor cars	xx (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.1.2	Motorcycles	xx (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.1.3	Bicycles	xx (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.1.4	Animal-drawn vehicles	xx (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	x (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	x (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	x (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	x (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
o7.3.1	Passenger transport by railway		x
o7.3.2	Passenger transport by road		x
o7.3.3	Passenger transport by air		x
o7.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway		x
o7.3.5	Combined passenger transport		x
o7.3.6	Other purchased transport services		x
o8.1.1	Postal and courier services		x
o8.1.2	Fixed telephone equipment		x
o8.1.3	Fixed communication services		x
o8.3.2	Wireless telephone service		x
o8.3.3	Internet access provision services		x
o8.3.4	Bundled telecommunication services		x
o8.3.5	Other information transmission services		x
o9.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision		x
o9.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments		x
o9.1.3	Information processing equipment		x
o9.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment		x
o9.2.1	Major durables for recreation		x
o9.2.2	Musical instruments and other household durable goods		x
o9.2.3	Repair of other durable goods intended for recreation, entertainment and culture		x

09.3.1	Games, toys and small musical instruments		x
09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation		x
09.3.3	Garden products, plants and flowers	x	
09.3.4	Pets		x
09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets		x
09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services		x
09.4.2	Cultural services		x
09.4.3	Games of chance		x
09.5.1	Books		x
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals		x
09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter		x
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials		x
09.6.1	Package holidays		x
10.1.1	Preschool and primary education		x
10.2.1	Secondary education		x
10.3.1	Tertiary education		x
10.5.1	Education not defined by level		x
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and the like		x
11.1.2	Canteens, cafeterias and refectories		x
11.2.1	Hotels, motels, inns and similar accommodation service		x
12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments		x
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care		x
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	x (20%)	x (80%)
12.2.1	Prostitution		x
12.3.1	Jewellery and watches		x
12.3.2	Other personal products	x (10%)	x (90%)
12.5.1	Life and accident insurance		x
12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling	x	
12.5.3	Insurance connected with health		x
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport	x (23.7%)	x (76.3%)
12.5.5	Other insurance		x
12.6.0	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)		x
12.6.2	Other financial services		x
12.7.1	Other services		x
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

Source: Based on UNECE 2017 (and using the 1999 version of the COICOP).

Notes: Yellow rows = Products for both final consumption and intermediate consumption. Orange rows = Products for household capital. Values in parentheses = Suggested share of distribution between final and intermediate consumption.

Table 4.3 presents the redistribution of expenditures between final and intermediate consumption for the eleven marked categories of expenditures according to the rules specified in Table 4.2 and allocates them to the related main unpaid household service functions defined in Table 3.8.

In value, 19.5 per cent of total household expenditures have to be split into final and intermediate consumption, and 7.9 per cent effectively shift from final to intermediate consumption. Moreover, 40.5 per cent of the related expenditures need to be moved from final to intermediate consumption.

**TABLE 4.3**  
**Distribution of certain categories of annual household expenditures between final and intermediate consumption (millions of GEL)**

COICOP code	Household expenditure	TOTAL	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption	Allocation to own-use production work of service activities
01.1.1	Bread and bakery products	2,647.53	1,059.01	1,588.52	Nutrition services
01.1.7	Vegetables, including potatoes and other bulbs	1,470.18	1,176.14	294.04	
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate, confectionery	1,011.77	607.06	404.71	
03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	11.92	2.38	9.54	Clothing services
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	881.71	176.34	705.37	Care services
12.3.2	Other personal products	36.51	3.65	32.86	
07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	389.15	92.23	296.92	Transport services
07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	2,405.96	570.21	1,835.75	
07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	420.04	99.55	320.49	
07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	42.00	9.95	32.05	
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport	120.28	28.51	91.77	
	<b>TOTAL TO BE REALLOCATED</b>	<b>9,437.05</b>	<b>3,825.03</b>	<b>5,612.02</b>	
	<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>48,315.37</b>			

Source: Based on unpublished special extracts of expenditures in 2021 by COICOP category (Geostat 2024a).

Note: The share of listed expenditures to be reallocated is 19.5 per cent, and the share moving to intermediate consumption is 7.9 per cent.

Table 4.4 displays the categories of expenditures and the related amounts that should be moved from household final consumption to household capital formation. The table also provides the length of service life to be attributed to the various types of assets that can be used to calculate the consumption

of fixed capital (as suggested by UNECE guidelines). However, given that we will not go into such details, it is proposed to apply an average length of 11 years. To distribute the category 'Major household appliances' between the three concerned functions, we have used the more specified four-digit level of

the COICOP (see Table 4.10), despite each item's low representativeness.

As a consequence, 2.3 per cent of total household expenditures move from final consumption to household capital formation.

**TABLE 4.4**  
**Shift from final consumption to household capital (millions of GEL)**

COICOP code	Household expenditure	TOTAL	Household capital	Final consumption	Allocation to own-use production work of service activities	Asset life length (years)
05.1.1	Furniture and household items	477.72	477.72	0	Housing services	15
05.1.2	Loose carpets and soft floors	9.01	9.01	0		10
05.1.3	Repair, installation and hire of furniture, furnishings and loose carpets	3.91	3.91	0		
05.3.1	Major household appliances, whether electric or not	466.64	265.99	0	Nutrition services	Cookers: 12
						Microwaves: 7
						Refrigerators, freezers: 11
						Dishwashers: 9
			125.82	0	Clothing services	Washing machines and dryers: 9
			74.83	0	Housing services	Space heaters, humidifiers, vacuum cleaners: 8
05.5.1	Motorized tools and equipment	5.67	5.67	-	Housing services	7
07.1.1	Motor cars	669.39	158.65	510.74	Transport services	New: 13
						Second-hand: 11
						10
						9
07.1.2	Motorcycles	20.37	4.83	15.54		
07.1.3	Bicycles	0.98	0.23	0.23		
07.1.4	Animal-drawn vehicles	0	0	0		
	<b>TOTAL TO BE REALLOCATED</b>	<b>1,653.69</b>	<b>1,126.66</b>	<b>527.03</b>		
	<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>48,315.37</b>				

Source: Based on unpublished special extracts of expenditures in 2021 by COICOP category (Geostat 2024a).

Note: The share of listed expenditures to be reallocated is 3.4 per cent, and the share moving to household capital formation is 2.3 per cent.

Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 below reallocate all expenditures between either intermediate consumption (Table 4.5) or gross fixed capital formation (Table 4.6), as well as calculate the new final consumption (Table 4.7) by subtracting intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation, based on Tables 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4. Final consumption equal to 0 means that all expenditures for this item were moved either to intermediate consumption or to household capital formation.

The calculations have been made at the three-digit and eventually the four-digit level of the COICOP. These tables are not published and are only made available (for internal Geostat use) in Microsoft Excel files annexed to the aforementioned methodological guide<sup>29</sup> in order to explain how the final tables at the two-digit level presented hereinafter were produced.

**TABLE 4.5**  
**Reallocation of annual household expenditures between intermediate and final consumption, 2021 (millions of GEL)**

COICOP 2018 code	Household expenditure	TOTAL expenditures	Intermediate consumption					
			Nutrition services	Housing services	Clothing services	Care services	Transport services	All household services
01.1	FOOD	13,411.55	11,124.28					11,124.28
01.2	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1,028.20	381.96	0	0	0	0	381.96
02.1	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1,420.26	0	0	0	0	0	0
02.2	TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2,130.50						
03.1	CLOTHING	1,181.56	0	0	36.39	0	0	36.39
03.2	FOOTWEAR	479.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.1	ACTUAL RENTALS PAID BY TENANTS FOR MAIN RESIDENCE	165.40		165.40				165.40
04.2	IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING	4,265.63						
04.3	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND SECURITY OF THE DWELLING	353.34	0	203.60	0	0	0	203.60
04.4	WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING	334.19	110.93	223.26	0	0	0	334.19
04.5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	2,253.42	1,018.41	1,234.91	0	0	0	2,253.32
05.1	FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS AND LOOSE CARPETS	490.64	0	0	0	0	0	0
05.2	HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES	59.13			59.13			59.13
05.3	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	547.87	0	81.23	0	0	0	81.23

o5.4	GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	287.91		287.91				287.91
o5.5	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN	18.66	o	12.99	o	o	o	12.99
o5.5.1	MOTORIZED TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT	5.67						
o5.5.2	NON-MOTORIZED TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIES	12.99		12.99				12.99
o5.6	GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	1,220.26	o	1,220.26	o	o	o	1,220.26
o6.1	MEDICINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS	1,893.00	o	o	o	o	o	o
o6.2	OUTPATIENTS CARE SERVICES	539.10	o	o	o	o	o	o
o6.3.1	HOSPITAL SERVICES	429.60						
o7.1	PURCHASE OF VEHICLES	690.74	o	o	o	o	o	o
o7.2	OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3,257.15	o	o	o	o	771.94	771.94
o7.3	PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES	1,222.10	o	o	o	o	o	o
o8.1	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	355.04	o	o	o	o	o	o
o8.3	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	997.15	o	o	o	o	o	o
o9.1	RECREATIONAL DURABLES	614.30	o	o	o	o	o	o
o9.2	OTHER RECREATIONAL GOODS	10.92	o	o	o	o	o	o
o9.3	GAMES, TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GARDEN PRODUCTS AND PETS	204.41	o	2.11	o	o	o	2.11
o9.4	RECREATIONAL SERVICES	1,515.02	o	o	o	o	o	o
o9.5	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	380.36	o	o	o	o	o	o

09.6	PACKAGE HOLIDAYS	552.47						
10	EDUCATION SERVICES	1,362.70	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMODATION SERVICES	1,182.96	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	755.72	0	0	0	0	28.51	28.51
12.2.1	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)	759.99						
13	PERSONAL SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES	1,580.54	0	0	0	918.22	0	918.22
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,315.37*</b>	<b>12,635.58</b>	<b>3,431.67</b>	<b>95.52</b>	<b>918.22</b>	<b>800.45</b>	<b>17,881.44</b>

\* An amount of GEL 364.01 million was added to take into account errors and omissions.

**TABLE 4.6**

**Reallocation of annual household expenditures between final consumption and household capital formation, 2021 (millions of GEL)**

COICOP 2018 code	Household expenditure	TOTAL expenditures	Household capital formation					
			Nutrition services	Housing services	Clothing services	Care services	Transport services	All household services
01.1	FOOD	13,411.55						
01.2	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1,028.20	0	0	0	0	0	0
02.1	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1,420.26	0	0	0	0	0	0
02.2	TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2,130.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
03.1	CLOTHING	1,181.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
03.2	FOOTWEAR	479.57	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.1	ACTUAL RENTALS PAID BY TENANTS FOR MAIN RESIDENCE	165.40	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.2	IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING	4,265.63	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.3	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND SECURITY OF THE DWELLING	353.34	0	0	0	0	0	0
04.4	WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING	334.19	0	0	0	0	0	0

04.5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	2,253.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
05.1	FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS AND LOOSE CARPETS	490.64	0	490.64	0	0	0	490.64
05.2	HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES	59.13	0	0	0	0	0	0
05.3	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	547.87	265.99	74.83	125.82	0	0	466.64
05.4	GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	287.91	0	0	0	0	0	0
05.5	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN	18.66	0	5.67	0	0	0	5.67
05.5.1	MOTORIZED TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT	5.67		5.67				5.67
05.5.2	NON-MOTORIZED TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIES	12.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
05.6	GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	1,220.26	0	0	0	0	0	0
06.1	MEDICINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS	1,893.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
06.2	OUTPATIENTS CARE SERVICES	539.10	0	0	0	0	0	0
06.3.1	HOSPITAL SERVICES	429.60						
07.1	PURCHASE OF VEHICLES	690.74	0	0	0	0	163.71	163.71
07.2	OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3,257.15	0	0	0	0	0	0
07.3	PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES	1,222.10	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.1	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	355.04	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.3	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	997.15	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.1	RECREATIONAL DURABLES	614.30	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.2	OTHER RECREATIONAL GOODS	10.92	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.3	GAMES, TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GARDEN PRODUCTS AND PETS	204.41	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.4	RECREATIONAL SERVICES	1,515.02	0	0	0	0	0	0

09.5	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	380.36	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.6	PACKAGE HOLIDAYS	552.47	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	EDUCATION SERVICES	1,362.70	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMODATION SERVICES	1,182.96	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	755.72	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.2.1	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)	759.99						
13	PERSONAL SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES	1,580.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,315.37*</b>	<b>265.99</b>	<b>571.14</b>	<b>125.82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163.71</b>	<b>1,126.66</b>

\* An amount of GEL 364.01 million was added to take into account errors and omissions.

**TABLE 4.7**

**New final (residual) consumption after deduction of household intermediate consumption and household capital formation, 2021 (millions of GEL)**

COICOP 2018 code	Household expenditures	TOTAL expenditures	Household production		Final (residual) consumption
			Intermediate consumption	Household capital formation	
01.1	FOOD	13,411.55	11,124.28		2,287.27
01.2	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1,028.20	381.96	0	646.24
02.1	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1,420.26	0	0	1,420.26
02.2	TOBACCO PRODUCTS	2,130.50			2,130.50
03.1	CLOTHING	1,181.56	36.39	0	1,145.17
03.2	FOOTWEAR	479.57	0	0	479.57
04.1	ACTUAL RENTALS PAID BY TENANTS FOR MAIN RESIDENCE	165.40	165.40		0
04.2	IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING	4,265.63			4,265.63
04.3	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND SECURITY OF THE DWELLING	353.34	203.60	0	149.74
04.4	WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING	334.19	334.19	0	0
04.5	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	2,253.42	2,253.32	0	0.10
05.1	FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS AND LOOSE CARPETS	490.64	0	490.64	0
05.2	HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES	59.13	59.13		0

05.3	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	547.87	81.23	466.64	0
05.4	GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	287.91	287.91		0
05.5	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN	18.66	12.99	5.67	0
05.5.1	MOTORIZED TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT	5.67		5.67	0
05.5.2	NON-MOTORIZED TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIES	12.99	12.99		0
05.6	GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	1,220.26	1,220.26	0	0
06.1	MEDICINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS	1,893.00	0		1,893.00
06.2	OUTPATIENTS CARE SERVICES	539.10	0	0	539.10
06.3.1	HOSPITAL SERVICES	429.60			429.60
07.1	PURCHASE OF VEHICLES	690.74	0	163.71	527.03
07.2	OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3,257.15	771.94	0	2,485.21
07.3	PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES	1,222.10	0	0	1,222.10
08.1	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	355.04	0	0	355.04
08.3	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	997.15	0	0	997.15
09.1	RECREATIONAL DURABLES	614.30	0	0	614.30
09.2	OTHER RECREATIONAL GOODS	10.92	0	0	10.92
09.3	GAMES, TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GARDEN PRODUCTS AND PETS	204.41	2.11	0	202.30
09.4	RECREATIONAL SERVICES	1,515.02	0	0	1,515.02
09.5	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	380.36	0	0	380.36
09.6	PACKAGE HOLIDAYS	552.47			552.47
10	EDUCATION SERVICES	1,362.70	0	0	1,362.70
11	RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMODATION SERVICES	1,182.96	0	0	1,182.96
12	INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	755.72	28.51	0	727.21
12.2.1	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)	759.99			759.99
13	PERSONAL SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES	1,580.54	918.22	0	662.32
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,315.37*</b>	<b>17,881.44</b>	<b>1,126.66</b>	<b>29,307.27*</b>

\* An amount of GEL 364.01 million was added to take into account errors and omissions.

As a result, the total new final household consumption amounts to GEL 29,307.27 million, the intermediate consumption of household production is GEL 17,881.44 million, and household capital formation is GEL 1,126.66 million.

The 114 products or services are aggregated according to the five main production functions of unpaid household service work. For water supply and gas, total final consumption is redistributed in equal parts

between nutrition services and housing services. Likewise, for household capital, major household appliances, whether electric or not, have been distributed between nutrition services, housing services and clothing services, based on the distribution of major household appliances, electric or not, as per the values of the COICOP at the four-digit level.

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 below synthesize the findings in annual values.

**TABLE 4.8**  
**Intermediate consumption and household capital goods expenditures in the household services, by main function of household services (millions of GEL)**

Function	Intermediate consumption	Household capital expenditures
Nutrition services	12,635.58	265.99
Housing services	3,431.67	571.14
Clothing services	95.52	125.82
Care services	918.22	0.00
Transport services	800.45	163.71
<b>All household services</b>	<b>17,881.44</b>	<b>1,126.66</b>

Sources: Based on Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

**TABLE 4.9**  
**Initial final consumption and resulting final consumption (millions of GEL)**

	Initial final consumption	Derived intermediate consumption	Derived household capital	Resulting final consumption
TOTAL expenditures	48,315.37	17,881.44	1,126.66	29,307.27

Sources: Based on Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

Therefore, on total expenditures previously classified as household final consumption (GEL 48,315.37 million), 37 per cent (GEL 17,881.44 million) have moved to intermediate consumption in household services and 2.3 per cent (GEL 1,126.66 million) to household capital. The remaining part (GEL 29,307.27 million) becomes the new final consumption of the households.

### 4.3. Estimating gross fixed capital formation and return to capital

In prior chapters, we have already estimated the household capital that needs to be removed from

household final consumption in order to arrive at the remaining final consumption. In the process of building a satellite account of household services, consumer durable goods become capital goods. They include household appliances allocated to various functions (cookers, microwaves, refrigerators and dishwashers allocated to nutrition services; washing machines and dryers allocated to clothing services; space heaters, humidifiers and vacuum cleaners allocated to housing services), some types of furniture (including carpets) and major tools and equipment allocated to housing services, and motor vehicles as well as motorcycles and bicycles allocated to transport services.

A life length can be assigned to each of the household assets, from seven years for major tools to 15 years for furniture (see Annex 4.3 of the UNECE Guide). In what

follows, we prepare the estimates for a period of 11 years, which is the longest period for which data are available.

## **BOX 1: NOTES ON CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL AND RETURN TO CAPITAL**

**(Extracts from the 2008 System of National Accounts)**

SNA 6.240: Consumption of fixed capital is the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

SNA 6.245: Whether owned or rented, the full cost of using the fixed asset in production is measured by the actual or imputed rental on the asset and not by consumption of fixed capital alone. When the asset is actually rented under an operating lease or similar contract, the rental is recorded under intermediate consumption as the purchase of a service produced by the lessor. When the user and the owner are one and the same unit, the direct costs are recorded as intermediate consumption. The consumption of fixed capital represents the second element of the cost of using the asset. The third part of the cost, referred to above as the interest cost, is also known as the return to fixed capital. Like consumption of fixed capital, the return to capital is part of value added. The sum of the consumption of fixed capital and the value of the return to capital is known as the capital services rendered by the asset.

SNA 20.5: Assets used in production have to be paid for but the payment is not deducted from the value of production in the period the asset is acquired but is spread over the whole of the period the asset is in use in production. For fixed assets, this gradual payment for an asset is recorded as consumption of fixed capital, which is the decline in the value of the asset due to its use in production.

*Source: United Nations 2009.*

*Note: Numbers refer to chapters and paragraphs in the chapters.*

In the absence of details and as already mentioned, we have allocated and distributed household appliances to nutrition services, housing services and clothing services according to the values of the corresponding equipment (COICOP four-digit level). We have also kept all vehicle-related expenditures under transport services, keeping in mind that the bulk of their use is destined towards work, learning,

socializing and personal care: As mentioned earlier in section 4.2, we will impute 23.7 per cent of the value of motor vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles to the transport function of the satellite account of household production. Table 4.10 organizes the distribution of capital goods items by main function. It should be noted that no capital goods are associated to care.

TABLE 4.10

## Capital goods, by main function of household production and life length

COICOP code	Nutrition	Housing	Clothing	Care	Transport	Life length (years)
05.1.1		Furniture, furnishings and loose carpet				15
05.1.2		Repair, installation and hire of furniture, furnishings and loose carpets				
05.3.1.1	Major kitchen appliances					7–12
05.3.1.2			Major laundry appliances			9
05.3.1.3		Heater, air conditioners				8
05.3.1.4		Cleaning equipment				8
05.3.1.9		Other major household appliances	Other major household appliances			7
05.5.1		Tools and equipment for house and garden				7
07.1.1					Motor cars (23.7%)	13
07.1.2					Motorcycles (23.7%)	10
07.1.3					Bicycles (23.7%)	9

Note: The shaded cells signify the three-digit category 'Major household appliances', further specified at the four-digit level.

For further refinement of the procedure and as already mentioned, we have used the values at the three-digit and four-digit levels of the COICOP that have been made available by the national accounts, keeping in mind that we use these data as intermediary calculations given that their representativeness is not ensured.

It could be assumed that the annual expenditures of capital goods represent the annual consumption of fixed capital for household services and that it can be imputed as such in the sequence of accounts. However, this is an overestimate; but given that the concept is equivalent to acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets, a more appropriate method for valuing this aggregate is the perpetual inventory method (PIM).

The UNECE Guide notes that “as these goods typically have a service life which goes beyond one year, it is preferable to estimate a value of the capital services that can be derived from using the capital goods over their entire service life, instead of using numbers on their annual purchases. Capital services consist of the costs related to the depreciation of the relevant equipment and a return on the invested capital”.<sup>30</sup> The PIM requires three pieces of information: the value of capital formation each year at the most detailed level (i.e. capital goods, classified at the four-digit level), the length of service life and the change in prices of the fixed assets. To the extent that these sets of data are available, such a type of estimate could be made. A possible solution could also be to follow the method used for computing the formation of fixed capital in the national accounts.

In order to apply the PIM,<sup>31</sup> it is necessary to make available the annual purchases of each main durable good over a period equivalent to its life length. The stock of capital is then obtained by summing households' purchases over the whole period at current prices (i.e. 2021 prices) and applying a linear retirement distribution to each asset according to its service life so as to obtain the depreciation costs of fixed capital. Table 4.10 above provides the list of capital goods and their life length by main function of household production.

At this point, however, we only know the details of household capital expenditures for the year 2021 (Table 4.11 below) as well as the overall growth rate of such expenditures over the period 2011–2021 and the price index of some of these durables over the same period (Table D.1 in the annex).

The 2021 purchases' values will be imputed to the previous year divided by the annual growth rate and multiplied by the annual price index. The procedure is repeated for year  $n$  based on the value for the year  $n+1$  and the inflation rate between year  $n$  and  $n+1$ , according to the life length of the various durables (see formula in the box below). In the absence of annual data, we assume that the same quantities of the various durables have been purchased each year by the households without change in the structure of purchases other than the prices; and in order to simplify the calculations, we apply a unique life length of 11 years in order for the computations to relate to the time period 2011–2021.

## Box 2: Formula

$$V_{2020} = (V_{2021} \div R) \times P_{2021}$$

$$V_{2019} = (V_{2020} \div R) \times P_{2020}$$

...

$$V_{2011} = (V_{2012} \div R) \times P_{2012}$$

where  $V$  is the value of purchase of a given durable,

$R$  is the compounded annual growth rate of total expenditures in durables, and

$P$  is the annual average consumer price detail index (same month of the previous year = 100).

$\sum V_{2011 \text{ to } 2021}$  is the stock of capital at 2021 prices, and  $(\sum V_{2011 \text{ to } 2021}) \div 11$  is the annual depreciation of the stock of capital or the consumption of fixed capital.

This will give us the total value of the stock of household fixed capital at 2021 prices over the whole period. The annual (linear) depreciation is equal to the total amount of capital divided by 11 years. The consumption of fixed capital is equal to the sum for the 11-year period, divided by 11.

A return on capital is then added.

TABLE 4.11

Value of annual household capital expenditures, by main function of household production, 2021

	Household capital expenditures (millions of GEL)	Life length (years)
<b>Nutrition services</b>	<b>265.99</b>	
Refrigerators, freezers and fridge-freezers	183.83	
Cookers	59.95	
Other major appliances	22.22	10
<b>Housing services</b>	<b>571.14</b>	
Furniture and carpets	490.64	15
Heaters, air conditioners	72.05	8
Cleaning equipment	2.78	8
Major tool equipment	5.67	7

<b>Clothing services</b>	<b>125.82</b>	
Clothes washing machines, clothes drying machines and dish washing machines	125.82	9
<b>Care services</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-
<b>Transport services (23.7%)</b>	<b>163.71</b>	
Motor cars	47.59	13*
Second-hand motor cars	111.05	
Motorcycles and bicycles	5.06	10
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD SERVICES</b>	<b>1,126.66</b>	

\* The average age of a car in 2021 was 13.6 years (available at <https://automobile.geostat.ge/en/automobiles/rating/>).

From the National Accounts' data, we calculated that the compounded annual growth rate of concerned household durables (constituting household capital) is equal to 2.4 per cent for the period 2011–2021.

The annual variations of the price index are computed for this same 2011–2021 period from one year to the next and for main household capital goods (Table D.1 in the annex).

Table 4.13 (page 64) results from the application of the formula in the box above to the values of household expenditures of durables for the year 2021. Again, a reduction coefficient of 0.273 has been applied to capital goods for transport services.

The household total stock of capital amounts to GEL 13,505 million, and the consumption of household fixed capital for the year 2021 amounts to GEL 1,227.73 million (GEL 13,505 million ÷ 11 years).

With regard to the return to capital, it is necessary to make an assumption on the interest rate that will be applied. The UNECE Guide suggests using the interest rate for government bonds to reflect risks on investments. For example, as of 28 December 2021, the one-year government bond rate was 9.6 per cent.<sup>32</sup> Therefore, the return to capital can be estimated as follows: GEL 13,505 million × 0.096 = GEL 1,296.48 million, amounting to GEL 117.86 million for the year 2021 (GEL 1,296.48 million ÷ 11 years).

The consumption of fixed capital is equal to the sum for the 11-year period, divided by 11. As shown in Table 4.12 below, the consumption of fixed capital amounts to GEL 1,227.73 million in 2021, of which housing services represent 51.8 per cent, followed by nutrition services (24.2 per cent). Transport services account for 12.9 per cent, having been reduced by a factor of 0.237 because a large part of these services goes to other spheres aside from household production (such as paid work, learning, leisure and personal care).

**TABLE 4.12**  
**Consumption of fixed capital in household production of services, 2021**

	Consumption of fixed capital (millions of GEL)	Share of all household services
Nutrition services	297.35	24.2%
Housing services	635.41	51.8%
Clothing services	137.03	11.2%
Care services	0.00	0.0%
Transport services	157.94	12.9%
All household services	1,227.73	100.0%

Source: Table 4.13.

**TABLE 4.13****Value of household fixed capital, by main function of household production, 2011–2021 (millions of GEL)**

	Sum of 11 years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Nutrition services</b>	<b>3,270.80</b>	<b>290.99</b>	<b>306.85</b>	<b>318.31</b>	<b>315.84</b>	<b>287.74</b>	<b>290.31</b>	<b>301.37</b>	<b>307.43</b>	<b>304.21</b>	<b>281.77</b>	<b>265.99</b>
Refrigerators, freezers and fridge-freezers	2,280.17	207.25	215.30	221.94	221.89	199.28	200.61	209.49	213.47	211.14	195.97	183.83
Cookers	720.48	59.85	66.34	70.50	69.76	64.74	64.84	66.87	67.67	67.64	62.32	59.95
Other major appliances	270.16	23.89	25.20	25.87	24.18	23.72	24.87	25.01	26.28	25.43	23.49	22.22
<b>Housing services</b>	<b>6,989.53</b>	<b>616.79</b>	<b>647.64</b>	<b>658.68</b>	<b>661.00</b>	<b>641.03</b>	<b>637.99</b>	<b>643.01</b>	<b>642.59</b>	<b>648.81</b>	<b>620.85</b>	<b>571.14</b>
Furniture and carpets	6,069.48	534.69	560.37	569.66	572.92	561.07	560.00	562.02	561.58	562.41	534.12	490.64
Heaters, air conditioners	828.66	73.94	79.07	80.80	79.83	71.68	69.68	72.65	72.64	78.01	78.31	72.05
Cleaning equipment	29.80	2.64	2.65	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.75	2.77	2.78
Major tool equipment	61.58	5.53	5.54	5.56	5.57	5.58	5.60	5.61	5.63	5.64	5.66	5.67
<b>Clothing services</b>	<b>1,507.33</b>	<b>132.14</b>	<b>139.01</b>	<b>145.34</b>	<b>146.10</b>	<b>133.36</b>	<b>134.33</b>	<b>136.53</b>	<b>140.62</b>	<b>140.72</b>	<b>133.36</b>	<b>125.82</b>
Clothes washing machines, clothes drying machines and dish washing machines	1,507.33	132.14	139.01	145.34	146.10	133.36	134.33	136.53	140.62	140.72	133.36	125.82
<b>Care services</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Transport services</b>	<b>1,737.33</b>	<b>139.95</b>	<b>147.23</b>	<b>156.83</b>	<b>159.99</b>	<b>143.27</b>	<b>160.94</b>	<b>154.55</b>	<b>175.07</b>	<b>172.71</b>	<b>163.10</b>	<b>163.71</b>
Motor cars	606.42	58.66	61.41	63.11	62.26	52.92	53.26	51.76	55.38	51.70	48.38	47.59
Second-hand motor cars	1,081.63	77.75	82.08	89.64	93.47	86.42	102.98	98.31	114.47	115.74	109.72	111.05
Motorcycles and bicycles	49.28	3.54	3.74	4.08	4.26	3.94	4.69	4.48	5.22	5.27	5.00	5.06
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLD SERVICES</b>	<b>13,505.00</b>	<b>1,179.86</b>	<b>1,240.73</b>	<b>1,279.16</b>	<b>1,282.94</b>	<b>1,205.40</b>	<b>1,223.57</b>	<b>1,235.45</b>	<b>1,265.70</b>	<b>1,266.44</b>	<b>1,199.08</b>	<b>1,126.66</b>

Sources: Based on Table 4.11 and Table D.1 in the annex.

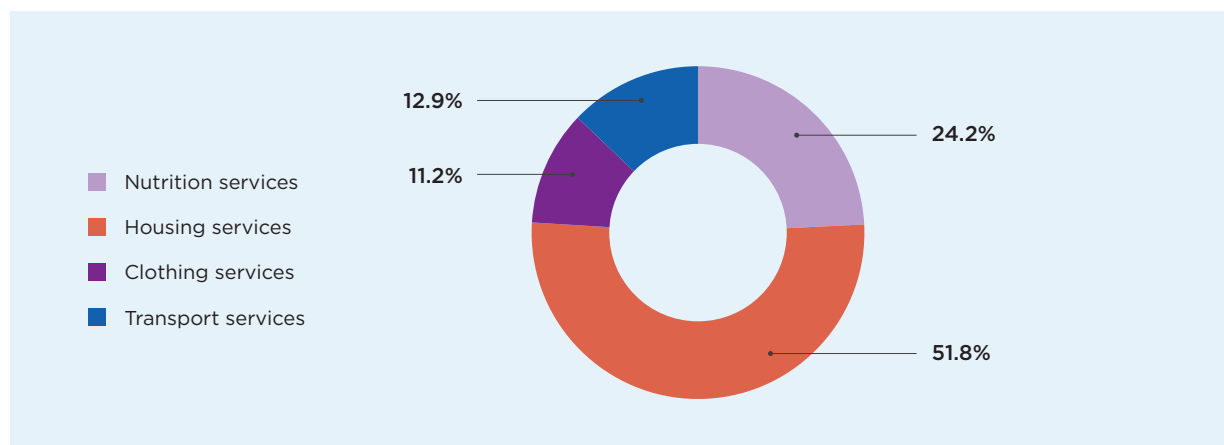
Note: Transport services have been adjusted by a coefficient of 0.237 as previously mentioned (see Table 4.2).

Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of household consumption of fixed capital and consumption of fixed

capital by main function of household production in 2021.

**FIGURE 4.1**

### Consumption of fixed capital for household production, by main function, 2021



Source: Table 4.12.

## 4.4. Production account and generation of income account for household unpaid work services

We can now fill in the sequence of accounts for household unpaid work services for the year 2021 in Georgia (Table 4.14).

**TABLE 4.14**

### The production account and generation of income account for household production, 2021 (millions of GEL)

#### PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

Uses		Resources	
Intermediate consumption	17,881.44	Output	32,016.51
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	0		
= Gross value added	14,135.07		
– Consumption of fixed capital	1,227.73		
– Return to capital	117.86		
= Net value added	12,789.48		

#### GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT

Uses		Resources	
Compensation of employees	12,789.48	Net value added	12,789.48
+ Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	0		
= Operating surplus or mixed income	0		

Sources: Tables 3.9, 4.7, 4.12 and 5.1 for uses of the production account. The output is obtained by aggregation.

Table 4.15 disaggregates the results by main function of household production, and Table 4.16 and Figures

4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 show the relative size of each function in the main aggregates.

**TABLE 4.15**

**Aggregates of the production account and generation of income account for the five main functions of household production (millions of GEL)**

	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross value added	Intermediate consumption	Output
Nutrition services	3,888.04	297.35	4,185.39	12,635.58	16,820.97
Housing services	344.12	635.41	979.53	3,431.67	4,411.20
Clothing services	2,120.68	137.03	2,257.71	95.52	2,353.23
Care services	5,447.37*	0.00	5,447.37	918.22	6,365.59
Transport services	989.27	157.94	1,147.21	800.45	1,947.66
<b>All household services</b>	<b>12,789.48</b>	<b>1,227.73</b>	<b>14,135.07**</b>	<b>17,881.44</b>	<b>32,016.51**</b>

Sources: Tables 4.5, 4.13 and 6.1.

\* Includes GEL 947.4 million for volunteering.

\*\* Includes return to capital (GEL 117.86 million).

**TABLE 4.16**

**Proportion of the main functions of household production for the main aggregates of the production and generation of income accounts**

	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Gross value added	Intermediate consumption	Output
Nutrition services	30.4%	24.2%	29.6%	73.6%	52.7%
Housing services	2.7%	51.8%	6.9%	20.0%	13.8%
Clothing services	16.6%	11.2%	16.0%	0.6%	7.4%
Care services	42.6%	0.0%	38.5%	5.4%	19.9%
Transport services	7.7%	12.9%	8.1%	4.7%	6.1%
<b>All household services**</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%*</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%*</b>

Source: Table 4.15.

\* Includes return to capital that was not distributed by function. One possibility could be to distribute it by function according to the share of the function in the consumption of fixed capital.

\*\* Most total values presented here do not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

**Care services are the main contributor to the value added (38.5 per cent) of unpaid household services production, as well as to the compensation of employees (42.6 per cent) and with nil or almost nil contributions to the consumption of fixed capital (0 per cent) and to intermediate consumption (5.4 per cent).**

The second greatest contributor to value added and the compensation of employees is nutrition services (29.6 per cent and 30.4 per cent, respectively). Nutrition services are also the main contributor to intermediate consumption (73.6 per cent) and to output (52.7 per cent).

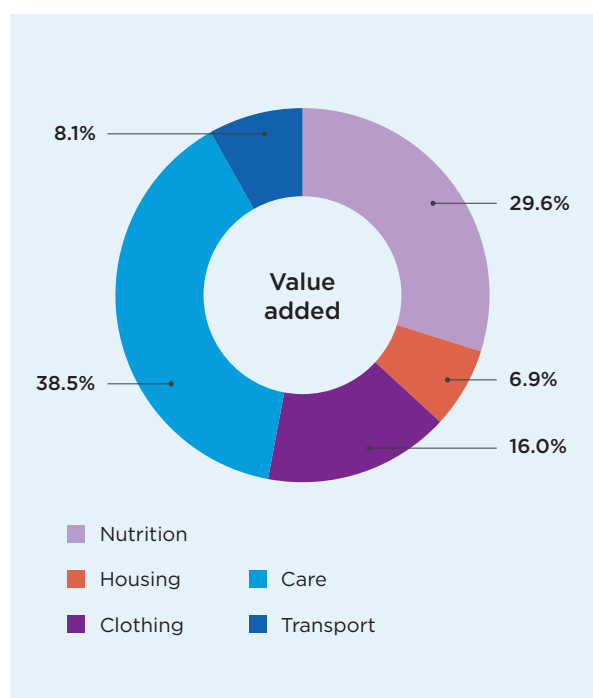
Clothing services come third for their contribution to the value added of household production (16.0 per cent), compensation of employees (16.6 per cent) and output (7.4 per cent), with an almost nil intermediate consumption (0.6 per cent) and one of the lowest shares of consumption of fixed capital (11.2 per cent).

Transport services come fourth for their contribution to the value added (8.1 per cent), compensation of employees (7.7 per cent) and intermediate consumption (4.7 per cent), but they come third for the consumption of fixed capital (12.9 per cent) and last for output (6.1 per cent).

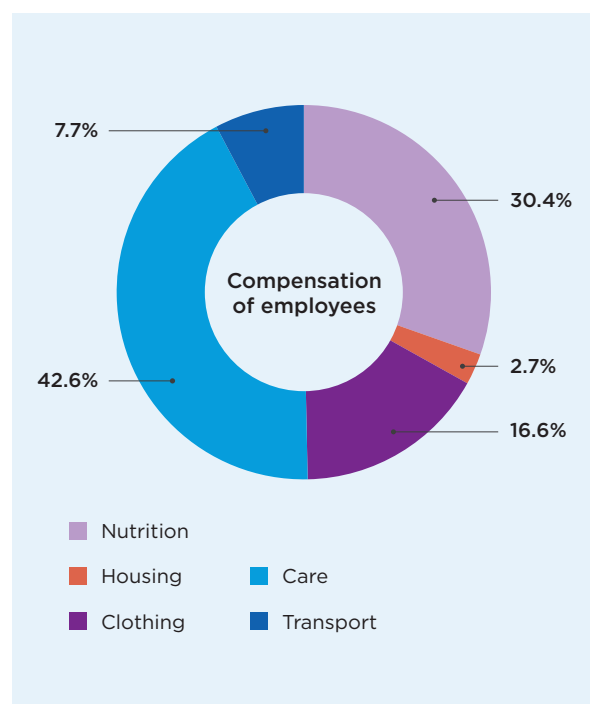
With the highest contribution to the consumption of fixed capital (51.8 per cent), the second highest for intermediate consumption (20 per cent) and the third for output (13.8 per cent), housing services come last for their contribution to the value added (6.9 per cent) and to the compensation of employees (2.7 per cent).

Care and nutrition services predominate in the compensation of employees (42.6 per cent and 30.4 per cent, respectively) (Figure 4.3) as well as in value added (38.5 per cent and 29.6 per cent, respectively) (Figure 4.2).

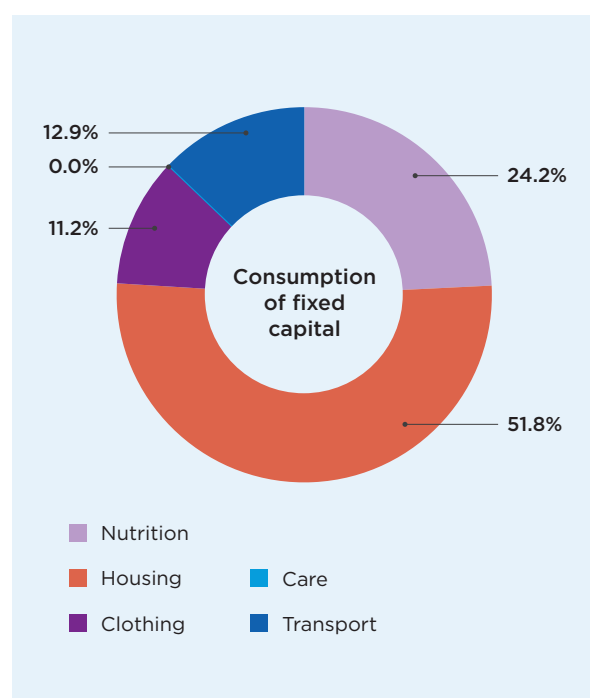
**FIGURE 4.2**  
Share of each function of household production in household value added



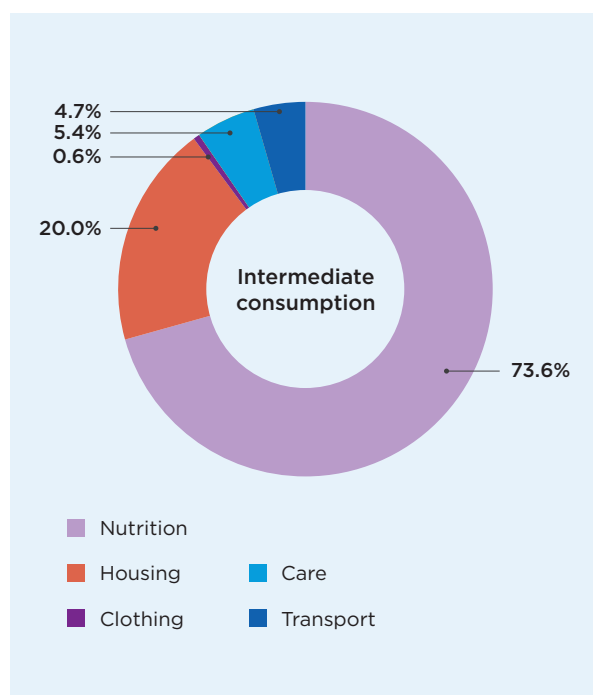
**FIGURE 4.3**  
Share of each function of household production in compensation of employees



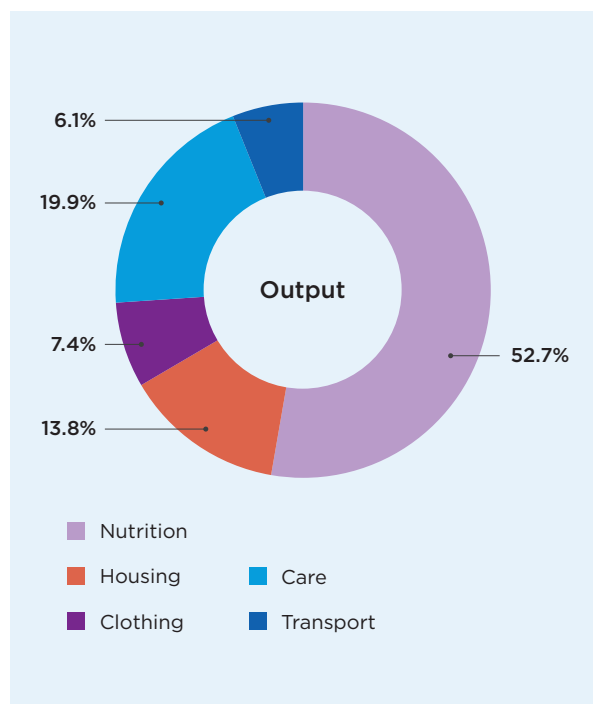
**FIGURE 4.4**  
Share of each function of household production in consumption of fixed capital



**FIGURE 4.5**  
Share of each function of household production in household intermediate consumption



**FIGURE 4.6**  
Share of each function of household production in output

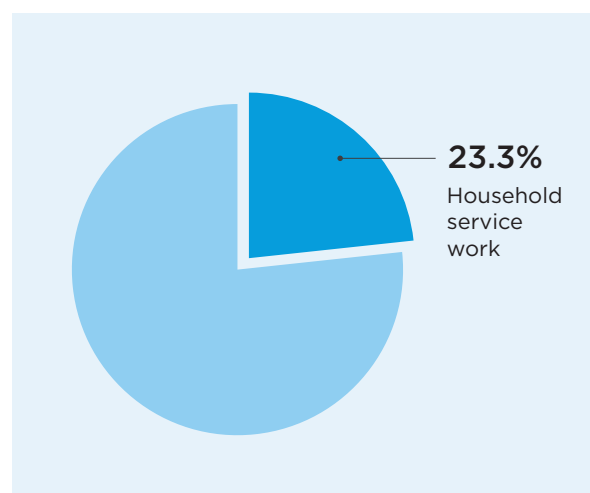


Housing and nutrition services represent the bulk of capital formation, while the share of nutrition services is as high as 73.6 per cent in intermediate consumption and 52.7 per cent in output.

## 4.5. Share of household production in GDP

At this stage, it becomes possible to compare the gross value added of unpaid household service work with the gross domestic product (GDP). The gross value added is equal to the compensation of employees plus the consumption of fixed capital and the return to capital:  $12,789.48 + 1,227.73 + 117.86 = \text{GEL } 14,135.07$  million (Table 4.15). This can be compared with total GDP amounting to  $\text{GEL } 60,724.1$  million and extended GDP amounting to  $\text{GEL } 74,858.17$  million ( $60,724.1 + 14,135.07$ ), or **23.3 per cent of total GDP** (Figure 4.7) and **18.9 per cent of extended GDP**. Women carry 81.7 per cent of this work and contributing 19 per cent of total GDP.

**FIGURE 4.7**  
Share of gross value added of unpaid household service work in total GDP, 2021



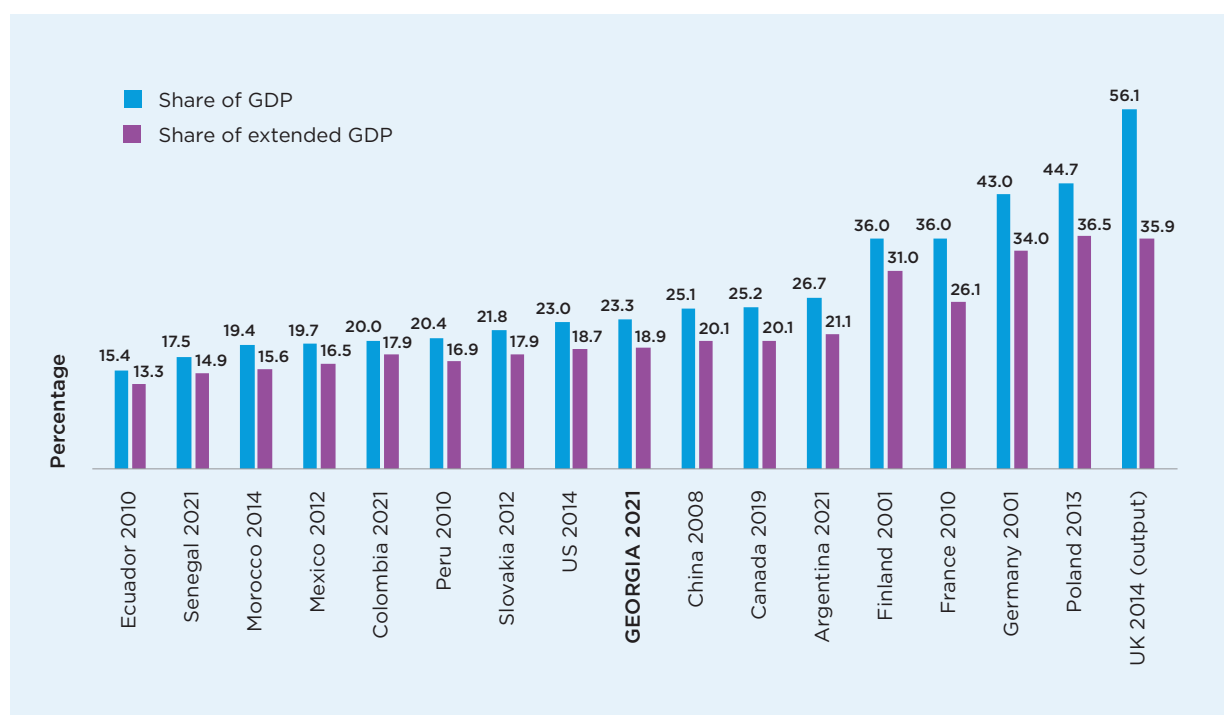
**With a share of nearly one quarter of total GDP, unpaid household service work deserves much more attention from policymakers.** An important part of these services could be provided through the labour market: by the private sector, by the social and solidarity economy, and by the public sector. At the same time, the responsibilities of unpaid household

service work can hinder the entry of inactive or unemployed women into employment, or likewise inhibit the retention of active women in the labour market when maternity and childcare tasks prevent them from returning to their jobs. The care economy can become a vibrant sector of the economy and is finally becoming a focus of concern for economic policies in more and more countries.

Figure 4.8 provides a comparative perspective of various countries in different parts of the world.

With a share of GDP as high as 23.3 per cent, unpaid household service work in Georgia ranks among the average of the estimates available for various countries, between the United States (23.0 per cent) and China (25.1 per cent).

**FIGURE 4.8**  
**Household service production as a share of GDP in various countries**



Source: Author's calculations based on national sources.

Note: Countries are ranked in ascending order by share of GDP.

# 5

## BUILDING A SUPPLY AND USE TABLE INTEGRATING UNPAID HOUSEHOLD SERVICE WORK



Table 5.1 presents a tentative Supply and Use Table for extended household institutional sector accounts of production and generation of income. At this stage, the table could be completed (specifically the shaded cells) with the values of the household account by the SNA (for output, intermediate consumption, gross value added, consumption of fixed capital, net value added, compensation of employees, taxes on production, subsidies on production and mixed income), which can be found in the National

Accounts released by Geostat for the year 2023,<sup>33</sup> as well as the output and net value added for imputed rents and paid domestic workers (unpublished but available). To be consistent, all of the compilations for unpaid service work in 2021 should be extrapolated until 2023, based on population, employment, earnings and household expenditures data (and assuming that the amount of time spent in the various time-use activities remains stable).

TABLE 5.1

## A Supply and Use Table for extended household accounts (millions of GEL)

USES											RESOURCES									
Household service production											Household service production									
		Housing		Nutrition	Clothing	Care	Transport				Housing		Nutrition	Clothing	Care	Transport				
Total, extended household accounts	Total	Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings and own-account construction	Paid domestic services	Own-use production work of housing services	Own-use production work of nutrition services	Own-use production work of clothing services	Own-use production work of care services (child, adult and pet)	Own-use production work of transport services	Household accounts by SNA	Transactions and balancing items	Household accounts by SNA	Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings and own-account construction	Paid domestic services	Own-use production work of housing services	Own-use production work of nutrition services	Own-use production work of clothing services	Own-use production work of care services (child, adult and pet)	Own-use production work of transport services	Total	Total, extended household accounts
Production account																				
										Output				4,411.20	16,820.97	2,353.23	6,365.59	1,947.66		
				3,431.67	12,635.58	95.52	918.22	800.45		Intermediate consumption										
				979.53	4,185.39	2,257.71	5,447.37	1,147.21		Gross value added*										
				635.41	297.35	137.03	0	157.94		Consumption of fixed capital										
				344.12	3,888.04	2,120.68	5,447.37	989.27		Net value added										
Generation of income account																				
										Net value added				344.12	3,888.04	2,120.68	5,447.37	989.27		
				344.12	3,888.04	2,120.68	5,447.37	989.27		Compensation of employees										
				0	0	0	0	0		Taxes on production and imports										
				0	0	0	0	0		Subsidies on production										
										Operating surplus or mixed income										

\* Not including return to capital.

Note: The shaded cells denote those values that could be added to the table from the currently available data.

# 6

WAY FORWARD:  
CONSOLIDATING  
A HOUSEHOLD  
INSTITUTIONAL  
SECTOR ACCOUNT  
INTEGRATING  
UNPAID  
HOUSEHOLD  
SERVICE WORK



**Creation of a consolidated account of household production:**

The construction of the household institutional sector account is under way in Georgia. A satellite account of household service work is meant to be incorporated into the household sector account. Table 6.1 below provides a template to this end. It shows what a consolidated account of household production could look like, distinguishing between the five main functions (nutrition, housing, clothing, care and transport) as well as the SNA and non-SNA values of the aggregates: labour input to own-use production work of services (non-SNA), imputed rents and own-account construction (SNA), and production of agricultural and non-agricultural goods for own use (SNA).

**Adjustment of the average length of service life:** The consumption of fixed capital should be refined by reconstituting a time series of 15 years for purchases of each asset by the household.

**Deduction and imputation of the value-added tax (VAT):**

For goods and services that are removed from final consumption to become intermediate consumption or household capital, the question of deducting VAT can be raised for subsequent imputation on final services produced and consumed by the household.

**Greater disaggregation of transport services:** The issue of transport could also be refined. Vehicles owned by a household are used for various purposes, such as unpaid services activities (including shopping), but also and primarily for paid work, learning, leisure and personal care. To the extent that a large part of these travels can be undertaken through public transportation or provided by an employer or school (and related payments are already taken into account elsewhere in the national accounts), and above all because they are services that individuals provide for themselves rather than for other members of the household, they should not be counted as unpaid services under the transport function. If they were counted, however, then commuting to and from work or travelling for personal care, with a personal vehicle or even on foot, would become an unpaid household service. Only travelling for leisure purposes would remain outside the scope. The Georgia Time Use Survey collected information on the mode of transport related to travel and in connection with a given time-use activity (work, leisure, etc.). Transport by bus, train and air are certainly paid services.

Therefore, travel activities could be disaggregated between unpaid services and paid services; and among unpaid services, it should be possible to exclude transport related to vacations, travel abroad and leisure in general. The results of the GTUS could be used to infer assumptions for imputing coefficients for sharing the time spent in travel and the use of household vehicles between unpaid household service work and other services outside the scope of the satellite account of household production.

**Considerations when choosing the best data sources:**

In this report, we had first prioritized the estimation of final and intermediate consumption by using the results of the annual Households Incomes and Expenditures Survey. For this purpose, it was necessary to use these results at the three-digit (and even the four-digit) level of the COICOP classification—that is, a level for which these results are unlikely to be sufficiently representative. A more appropriate approach was finally adopted that consists of using the same data from the National Accounts and price index sources—that is, after they have been compiled by national accountants and therefore cross-checked with other sources in the process of constructing the Supply and Use Table. Furthermore, it ensures consistency for the further incorporation of the satellite account within the central framework through the household institutional sector account.

**Frequency:** Lastly, the question arises of the periodicity with which the compilation of the satellite account of household production should be carried out. The year of the Georgia Time Use Survey is a basis year, but the National Accounts of Georgia are compiled annually. Therefore, how can one compile the satellite account in the absence of annual data on time use? It is, of course, always possible to pursue the trends, based on population, employment, earnings and household expenditures data, assuming that time use changes rather slowly.

One recommendation would be to conduct the GTUS every five years and/or to envisage the inclusion of a diary module in the Labour Force Survey. To this end, it is interesting to note that the ILO has recently developed a light time-use diary module for labour force surveys.<sup>34</sup>

Such data collection could then interfere with the overall programme of data collection. A solution

would be to simply attach a light diary module on time use to the Labour Force Survey. However, it would also be possible to just limit the module to a simple diary, rescheduling more complete data collection to a five-year interval, stand-alone time-use survey.

Last but not least, the satellite account of unpaid household services is destined to be incorporated into the household institutional sector accounts. Geostat recently released the sector accounts for the year 2023.<sup>35</sup> Table 6.1 below shows what a consolidated household production account could look like.

**TABLE 6.1**  
**Consolidated household production account**

Aggregates	Nutrition services		Housing services		Clothing services	Care services	Transport services	Total		
	Total SNA	Total non-SNA	Total SNA	Total non-SNA	Non-SNA	Non-SNA	Non-SNA	Total SNA	Total non-SNA	Total household production
Imputed compensation for labour input to own-use production work of services										
Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings and own-account construction										
Production of goods for own use										
Paid domestic services										
Taxes on production and imports										
Subsidies on production										
Net value added										
Consumption of fixed capital										
Gross value added										
Intermediate consumption										
Output										

# ANNEXES



## Annex A – Intermediate data tables

**TABLE A.1**

**Average time spent by not-employed persons on unpaid activities per day, by sex and age group (hours per day)**

Time-use activities	Not-employed persons (time spent, hours per day)														
	Women					Men					All persons				
	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	All ages	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	All ages	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	All ages
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.04</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	0.06	0.38	0.96	0.78	0.63	0.30	1.05	1.62	1.41	1.14	0.17	0.63	1.21	0.99	0.82
Making and processing goods for own final use	0.04	0.11	0.22	0.17	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.12
Construction activities for own final use	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.02
Supplying water and fuel for own final use	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
Travelling, moving, transporting, accompanying goods/persons related to own-use production of goods	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>2.59</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	0.70	2.17	2.54	1.74	1.91	0.04	0.08	0.21	0.32	0.17	0.38	1.39	1.67	1.27	1.25
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	0.63	1.38	1.42	0.99	1.15	0.04	0.14	0.28	0.29	0.20	0.35	0.92	0.99	0.76	0.79

Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	0.11	0.32	0.33	0.22	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.20	0.21	0.15	0.16
Household management for own final use	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pet care	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04
Shopping for own household and family members	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.12	0.16	0.05	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.15
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.06	0.16	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.06	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.06	0.15	0.21	0.13	0.14
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.00
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.71</b>
Childcare and instruction	1.01	2.46	0.46	0.20	0.92	0.02	0.37	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.53	1.68	0.35	0.16	0.63
Care for dependent adults	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.04
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.08
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	0.01	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Other unpaid work activities	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
<b>Travelling/commuting*</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Travelling time related to learning	0.17	0.00	-	-	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	-	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.00	-	0.03
Travelling time related to socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	0.23	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.32	0.31	0.22	0.15	0.24	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.12	0.18
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02

Source: Geostat and UN Women 2022.

Notes: Values 0.00 are not nil but are so small that they simply display this way when rounded to two decimals. In our calculations, we used all decimal places.

\* The total for travelling/commuting is not calculated because some of the components of the category are already included in their related time-use activity and, therefore, the total would not represent the total time spent in travelling/commuting.

TABLE A.2

Average time spent by employed persons on unpaid activities per day, by sex and age group (hours per day)

Time-use activities	Employed persons (time spent, hours per day)														
	Women					Men					All persons				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.74</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	0.01	0.15	0.52	0.80	0.38	0.41	0.56	0.90	1.58	0.78	0.25	0.40	0.71	1.24	0.61
Making and processing goods for own final use	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.10	-	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05
Construction activities for own final use	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Supplying water and fuel for own final use	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04
Travelling, moving, transporting, accompanying goods/persons related to own-use production of goods	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.54</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	0.52	1.25	1.72	1.64	1.46	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.25	0.53	0.89	0.77	0.69
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	0.31	0.78	0.92	0.77	0.82	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.36	0.54	0.48	0.43
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.19	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.09
Household management for own final use	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

Pet care	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Shopping for own household and family members	0.07	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.05	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.15
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.05	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.12
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.41</b>
Childcare and instruction	0.65	1.17	0.23	0.13	0.60	0.05	0.30	0.11	0.07	0.19	0.29	0.64	0.17	0.10	0.37
Care for dependent adults	-	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	-	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	-	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	0.02	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	0.00

Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other unpaid work activities	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Travelling/commuting*</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	0.67	0.58	0.53	0.41	0.54	0.63	0.83	0.66	0.43	0.71	0.65	0.73	0.60	0.42	0.64
Travelling time related to learning	0.04	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	0.00	0.03	0.00	-	-	0.00
Travelling time related to socializing, communication, community participation and religious practice	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.14
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02

Source: Geostat and UN Women 2022.

Notes: Values 0.00 are not nil but are so small that they simply display this way when rounded to two decimals. In our calculations, we used all decimal places.

\*The total for travelling/commuting is not calculated because some of the components of the category are already included in their related time-use activity and, therefore, the total would not represent the total time spent in travelling/commuting.

**TABLE A.3****Total population, the employed and the not employed, by age group and sex, 2021 (thousands of persons)**

		Age group (thousands of persons)					
		15–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65+	All ages
<b>Total population</b>	Women	197.9	251.3	253.8	507.8	354.9	1,565.7
	Men	223.0	259.4	252.4	449.8	213.6	1,398.2
	All persons	420.9	510.7	506.2	957.6	568.5	2,963.9
<b>Employed population</b>	Women	29.5	93.8	122.6	167.3	123.2	536.4
	Men	44.6	144.6	152.6	232.6	106.6	681.0
	All persons	74.1	238.4	275.2	399.9	229.8	1,217.4
<b>Not-employed population</b>	Women	168.4	157.5	131.2	340.5	231.7	1,029.3
	Men	178.4	114.8	99.8	217.2	107.0	717.2
	All persons	346.8	272.3	231.0	557.7	338.7	1,746.5

Sources: Geostat 2022b, 2023.

Notes: Because age groups are not the same in the GTUS and in the LFS, the age groups have been reshuffled to end with the four age groups of the GTUS tables (ages 15–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65+). In addition, the labour force participation rates for the age group 65+ were extracted from ILOSTAT for the year 2020 and applied to the total population of the age group. The not-employed category is the difference between the total population and the employed population.

TABLE A.4

Time use of not-employed persons by detailed unpaid work activities per year, by sex and age group, 2021 (thousands of hours)

	Not-employed persons (time use, thousands of hours per year)									
	Women					Men				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>6,198.6</b>	<b>53,523.7</b>	<b>152,866.7</b>	<b>127,200.7</b>	<b>339,789.7</b>	<b>26,649.0</b>	<b>101,853.1</b>	<b>162,098.0</b>	<b>66,443.6</b>	<b>357,043.7</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	3,441.2	40,073.2	119,511.4	66,131.3	229,157.1	19,572.7	82,442.3	128,274.0	55,093.7	285,382.7
Making and processing goods for own final use	2,462.2	11,643.8	26,855.1	14,601.1	55,562.1	2,799.1	2,819.9	6,037.8	3,755.5	15,412.5
Construction activities for own final use	154.4	86.1	1,804.5	74.2	2,119.1	444.4	534.8	9,371.4	959.5	11,310.0
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	106.5	573.7	1,828.4	604.2	3,112.8	2,245.0	9,953.3	10,369.3	3,925.3	26,493.0
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	34.3	1,146.8	2,867.4	1,633.5	5,682.1	1,587.8	6,102.8	8,045.5	2,709.5	18,445.6
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>102,023.4</b>	<b>448,000.2</b>	<b>592,186.6</b>	<b>274,364.3</b>	<b>1,416,574.4</b>	<b>16,681.4</b>	<b>61,285.3</b>	<b>84,695.9</b>	<b>40,819.4</b>	<b>203,482.0</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	43,174.9	228,997.7	315,158.1	147,398.8	734,729.5	2,432.2	6,550.1	16,264.0	12,319.1	37,565.4
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	38,938.1	145,772.3	176,020.5	83,802.3	444,533.2	2,741.2	11,093.1	22,184.7	11,383.1	47,402.1
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	534.7	143.9	695.1	1,373.7	2,626.2	14,087.5	8,948.2	4,018.4	29,680.3
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	6,502.0	33,842.2	40,734.0	18,213.6	99,291.7	130.7	341.0	919.9	397.9	1,789.4

Household management for own final use	41.3	73.7	442.3	193.7	750.9	37.9	383.9	54.3	-	476.1
Pet care	2,758.9	2,382.9	6,152.7	2,931.6	14,226.0	1,475.0	4,037.9	4,574.3	1,330.6	11,417.8
Shopping for own household and family members	6,797.6	19,031.9	28,071.4	10,455.7	64,356.6	3,391.5	13,493.9	15,177.8	5,559.4	37,622.6
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3,810.8	16,363.1	25,463.6	10,574.9	56,212.5	3,846.7	11,298.0	16,572.7	5,658.0	37,375.3
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	1,001.7	-	98.6	1,100.3	-	-	-	152.9	152.9
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>64,743.9</b>	<b>281,273.9</b>	<b>71,774.5</b>	<b>21,762.9</b>	<b>439,555.2</b>	<b>1,582.2</b>	<b>32,327.1</b>	<b>15,961.6</b>	<b>3,962.7</b>	<b>53,833.6</b>
Childcare and instruction	61,998.0	259,350.2	57,659.7	17,251.7	396,259.7	977.0	28,996.1	11,852.5	2,767.7	44,593.3
Care for dependent adults	149.0	2,786.8	5,408.7	2,958.6	11,303.0	219.8	946.4	1,985.2	810.7	3,962.0
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	409.8	1,140.3	4,927.9	1,175.1	7,653.1	38.5	-	353.3	78.0	469.8
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1,814.2	16,292.0	3,297.3	189.3	21,592.8	66.3	2,319.8	1,591.2	129.6	4,106.8
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	372.9	1,704.6	480.9	188.1	2,746.6	280.7	64.8	179.4	176.8	701.7
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>2,977.5</b>	<b>4,692.3</b>	<b>11,703.6</b>	<b>3,327.1</b>	<b>22,700.6</b>	<b>4,357.1</b>	<b>15,464.6</b>	<b>16,259.2</b>	<b>4,974.6</b>	<b>41,055.6</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1,542.9	4,332.2	10,962.0	3,268.4	20,105.5	3,879.9	13,354.4	14,495.2	4,571.8	36,301.3

Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	122.7	-	-	-	122.7	-	-	79.9	-	79.9
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	383.8	-	-	-	383.8	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	40.0	173.8	741.6	24.4	979.8	477.2	2,110.2	1,684.1	402.8	4,674.4
Other unpaid work activities	888.3	186.2	-	34.4	1,108.9	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>30,718.5</b>	<b>22,129.6</b>	<b>24,999.4</b>	<b>10,371.9</b>	<b>88,219.4</b>	<b>44,856.4</b>	<b>34,309.5</b>	<b>27,346.6</b>	<b>8,357.4</b>	<b>114,869.8</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	458.7	909.2	1,092.2	106.6	2,566.7	2,215.2	4,572.9	4,430.7	786.1	12,004.8
Travelling related to learning	10,256.9	75.7	-	-	10,332.6	11,650.7	157.4	55.2	-	11,863.3
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	13,940.1	15,572.5	17,686.1	8,779.3	55,978.0	20,717.7	24,583.6	17,703.1	5,829.1	68,833.4
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4,093.2	3,540.9	2,130.8	807.8	10,572.8	8,787.7	2,930.4	1,924.4	831.7	14,474.1
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	1,969.5	2,031.3	4,090.3	678.2	8,769.3	1,485.2	2,065.2	3,233.2	910.6	7,694.2

TABLE A.5

Time use of employed persons by detailed unpaid work activities per year, by sex and age group, 2021 (thousands of hours)

	Employed persons (time use, thousands of hours per year)									
	Women					Men				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>19,774.0</b>	<b>39,337.0</b>	<b>42,834.8</b>	<b>102,077.3</b>	<b>7,659.4</b>	<b>73,070.7</b>	<b>92,890.8</b>	<b>69,161.8</b>	<b>242,782.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	113.5	12,125.9	31,547.1	36,127.2	79,913.8	6,727.6	61,087.4	76,097.7	61,386.4	205,299.1
Making and processing goods for own final use	18.0	6,886.1	6,541.1	6,108.4	19,553.7	-	1,997.1	2,147.2	413.8	4,558.0
Construction activities for own final use	-	-	-	-	-	348.8	1,591.6	2,828.8	727.3	5,496.6
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	-	-	268.9	201.1	470.0	434.2	3,605.7	7,365.5	3,994.7	15,400.0
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	-	761.9	979.8	398.0	2,139.8	148.8	4,788.9	4,451.6	2,639.6	12,028.9
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>10,859.7</b>	<b>200,358.9</b>	<b>196,073.9</b>	<b>131,282.8</b>	<b>538,575.2</b>	<b>4,834.1</b>	<b>53,343.2</b>	<b>57,408.6</b>	<b>29,531.5</b>	<b>145,117.2</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	5,622.7	99,082.5	104,810.3	73,598.2	283,113.7	1,086.1	7,696.0	9,308.4	4,641.2	22,731.8
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	3,303.5	61,940.2	56,339.5	34,530.0	156,113.2	312.5	9,322.0	15,323.0	10,144.6	35,102.1
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	609.9	114.7	-	724.6	1,028.2	5,955.0	8,636.7	4,358.5	19,978.4
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	582.1	13,784.8	13,158.4	8,696.0	36,221.4	-	778.1	726.7	310.5	1,815.3

Household management for own final use	-	701.9	191.3	117.4	1,010.6	54.9	703.9	715.3	135.4	1,609.6
Pet care	48.2	1,052.2	1,032.4	496.2	2,629.0	603.4	2,088.1	1,061.8	935.1	4,688.3
Shopping for own household and family members	771.5	13,398.1	11,325.6	7,236.4	32,731.7	810.5	15,954.6	11,193.4	4,722.8	32,681.2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	511.6	9,789.3	9,059.9	6,585.1	25,946.0	922.7	10,802.7	10,435.1	3,610.8	25,771.3
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	20.1	-	41.6	23.5	85.2	15.6	42.7	8.2	672.7	739.3
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>7,112.1</b>	<b>97,391.0</b>	<b>17,780.1</b>	<b>9,582.1</b>	<b>131,865.4</b>	<b>1,200.6</b>	<b>35,550.9</b>	<b>11,979.6</b>	<b>3,150.1</b>	<b>51,881.2</b>
Childcare and instruction	6,951.7	92,795.8	14,289.1	5,752.7	119,789.2	845.8	33,011.4	9,229.0	2,899.3	45,985.5
Care for dependent adults	-	1,052.1	911.5	2,087.4	4,051.0	190.3	33.5	172.9	87.8	484.5
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	-	182.4	1,286.1	441.3	1,909.7	-	287.8	406.2	-	693.9
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	160.4	2,841.5	1,052.0	1,215.8	5,269.8	69.4	1,856.2	2,071.1	151.6	4,148.4
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	-	519.3	241.5	84.9	845.7	95.1	362.1	100.3	11.3	568.8
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>309.6</b>	<b>2,358.2</b>	<b>2,387.3</b>	<b>265.6</b>	<b>5,320.7</b>	<b>464.9</b>	<b>4,262.8</b>	<b>4,616.0</b>	<b>420.6</b>	<b>9,764.2</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	108.3	2,264.9	2,124.0	53.1	4,550.2	286.5	3,775.7	4,156.6	355.8	8,574.7

Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	-	-	43.6	-	43.6	-	-	203.7	-	203.7
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	186.4	-	-	-	186.4	128.7	-	-	-	128.7
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	14.9	93.3	168.6	212.5	489.3	49.7	367.0	237.3	64.7	718.8
Other unpaid work activities	-	-	51.1	-	51.1	-	120.0	18.3	-	138.4
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>9,805.8</b>	<b>60,470.1</b>	<b>40,631.8</b>	<b>26,095.8</b>	<b>137,003.5</b>	<b>14,258.5</b>	<b>116,524.0</b>	<b>70,596.1</b>	<b>22,437.2</b>	<b>223,815.9</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	7,239.7	45,696.4	32,228.7	18,381.0	103,545.8	10,227.0	89,609.2	56,180.9	16,784.1	172,801.2
Travelling related to learning	399.2	48.2	-	-	447.3	405.6	-	-	-	405.6
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1,422.5	10,049.0	5,104.8	5,832.6	22,408.9	3,005.2	21,015.6	11,357.4	3,511.0	38,889.3
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	528.8	3,130.0	1,919.7	785.0	6,363.5	378.7	2,997.4	2,262.1	467.3	6,105.5
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	215.6	1,546.5	1,378.6	1,097.2	4,237.9	242.0	2,901.9	795.8	1,674.7	5,614.4

TABLE A.6

## Time use of the total population by detailed unpaid work activities per year, by sex and age group, 2021 (thousands of hours)

	Total population (time use, thousands of hours per year)									
	Women					Men				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>6,330.2</b>	<b>73,297.7</b>	<b>192,203.7</b>	<b>170,035.4</b>	<b>441,867.0</b>	<b>34,308.4</b>	<b>174,923.8</b>	<b>254,988.8</b>	<b>135,605.4</b>	<b>599,826.4</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	3,554.8	52,199.2	151,058.5	102,258.5	309,071.0	26,300.2	143,529.7	204,371.7	116,480.1	490,681.7
Making and processing goods for own final use	2,480.2	18,530.0	33,396.2	20,709.5	75,115.8	2,799.1	4,817.0	8,185.0	4,169.3	19,970.5
Construction activities for own final use	154.4	86.1	1,804.5	74.2	2,119.1	793.2	2,126.4	12,200.2	1,686.8	16,806.6
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	106.5	573.7	2,097.3	805.3	3,582.8	2,679.2	13,559.1	17,734.8	7,920.0	41,893.0
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	34.3	1,908.7	3,847.2	2,031.5	7,821.8	1,736.6	10,891.6	12,497.1	5,349.2	30,474.5
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>112,883.1</b>	<b>648,359.1</b>	<b>788,260.4</b>	<b>405,647.1</b>	<b>1,955,149.7</b>	<b>21,515.4</b>	<b>114,628.5</b>	<b>142,104.4</b>	<b>70,350.9</b>	<b>348,599.2</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	48,797.6	328,080.2	419,968.5	220,996.9	1,017,843.2	3,518.3	14,246.1	25,572.4	16,960.4	60,297.1
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	42,241.6	207,712.5	232,360.0	118,332.3	600,646.4	3,053.7	20,415.2	37,507.6	21,527.7	82,504.2
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	1,144.6	258.6	695.1	2,098.3	3,654.5	20,042.5	17,584.9	8,376.8	49,658.7
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	7,084.1	47,627.0	53,892.4	26,909.6	135,513.1	130.7	1,119.1	1,646.6	708.4	3,604.7

Household management for own final use	41.3	775.6	633.6	311.0	1,761.5	92.8	1,087.8	769.6	135.4	2,085.7
Pet care	2,807.0	3,435.1	7,185.1	3,427.8	16,855.0	2,078.4	6,126.0	5,636.1	2,265.6	16,106.2
Shopping for own household and family members	7,569.1	32,430.0	39,397.1	17,692.1	97,088.2	4,202.0	29,448.5	26,371.2	10,282.2	70,303.9
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4,322.4	26,152.4	34,523.6	17,160.0	82,158.5	4,769.4	22,100.7	27,007.8	9,268.8	63,146.7
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	20.1	1,001.7	41.6	122.1	1,185.4	15.6	42.7	8.2	825.7	892.2
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>71,856.0</b>	<b>378,665.0</b>	<b>89,554.6</b>	<b>31,345.0</b>	<b>571,420.6</b>	<b>2,782.9</b>	<b>67,878.0</b>	<b>27,941.2</b>	<b>7,112.8</b>	<b>105,714.8</b>
Childcare and instruction	68,949.8	352,146.0	71,948.8	23,004.4	516,048.9	1,822.8	62,007.5	21,081.5	5,667.0	90,578.9
Care for dependent adults	149.0	3,838.9	6,320.1	5,046.0	15,354.0	410.0	979.9	2,158.1	898.5	4,446.5
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	409.8	1,322.6	6,214.0	1,616.4	9,562.8	38.5	287.8	759.5	78.0	1,163.7
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1,974.6	19,133.5	4,349.3	1,405.2	26,862.6	135.7	4,176.0	3,662.3	281.2	8,255.2
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	372.9	2,223.9	722.4	273.0	3,592.2	375.8	426.8	279.7	188.1	1,270.5
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>3,287.2</b>	<b>7,050.5</b>	<b>14,090.9</b>	<b>3,592.7</b>	<b>28,021.3</b>	<b>4,822.0</b>	<b>19,727.4</b>	<b>20,875.2</b>	<b>5,395.2</b>	<b>50,819.9</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1,651.1	6,597.1	13,086.0	3,321.5	24,655.7	4,166.5	17,130.1	18,651.9	4,927.6	44,876.1

Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	122.7	-	43.6	-	166.3	-	-	283.6	-	283.6
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	570.2	-	-	-	570.2	128.7	-	-	-	128.7
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	54.9	267.2	910.1	236.9	1,469.1	526.9	2,477.3	1,921.4	467.6	5,393.1
Other unpaid work activities	888.3	186.2	51.1	34.4	1,160.0	-	120.0	18.3	-	138.4
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>40,524.3</b>	<b>82,599.7</b>	<b>65,631.2</b>	<b>36,467.7</b>	<b>225,222.8</b>	<b>59,114.9</b>	<b>150,833.5</b>	<b>97,942.7</b>	<b>30,794.6</b>	<b>338,685.7</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	7,698.4	46,605.6	33,321.0	18,487.6	106,112.5	12,442.2	94,182.1	60,611.6	17,570.2	184,806.0
Travelling related to learning	10,656.1	123.9	-	-	10,780.0	12,056.2	157.4	55.2	-	12,268.8
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	15,362.6	25,621.5	22,790.8	14,611.9	78,386.8	23,722.9	45,599.2	29,060.5	9,340.1	107,722.7
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4,622.0	6,670.9	4,050.5	1,592.8	16,936.2	9,166.4	5,927.8	4,186.5	1,299.0	20,579.6
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2,185.1	3,577.8	5,468.9	1,775.3	13,007.2	1,727.2	4,967.1	4,029.0	2,585.3	13,308.6

**TABLE A.7**

**Time use of the total population in main and parallel activities (combined) by detailed unpaid work activities per year, by sex and age group, 2021 (thousands of hours)**

	Main + parallel activities for the total population (time use, thousands of hours per year)									
	Women					Men				
	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	All ages	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	All ages
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>6,377.6</b>	<b>74,163.9</b>	<b>193,011.9</b>	<b>171,605.8</b>	<b>445,159.2</b>	<b>34,308.4</b>	<b>175,524.8</b>	<b>255,081.8</b>	<b>136,137.6</b>	<b>601,052.7</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	3,554.8	52,205.7	151,058.5	102,356.3	309,175.3	26,300.2	143,816.4	204,464.7	116,772.8	491,354.1
Making and processing goods for own final use	2,527.6	19,321.6	33,947.7	22,182.1	77,979.0	2,799.1	4,817.0	8,185.0	4,408.9	20,210.0
Construction activities for own final use	154.4	86.1	1,804.5	74.2	2,119.1	793.2	2,126.4	12,200.2	1,686.8	16,806.6
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	106.5	641.7	2,354.0	805.3	3,907.5	2,679.2	13,873.4	17,734.8	7,920.0	42,207.4
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	34.3	1,908.7	3,847.2	2,031.5	7,821.8	1,736.6	10,891.6	12,497.1	5,349.2	30,474.5
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>114,152.0</b>	<b>655,088.4</b>	<b>793,397.5</b>	<b>407,190.4</b>	<b>1,969,828.3</b>	<b>21,515.4</b>	<b>114,643.7</b>	<b>143,386.6</b>	<b>70,350.9</b>	<b>349,896.6</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	49,426.6	332,068.5	422,932.1	221,791.8	1,026,219.0	3,518.3	14,246.1	26,353.9	16,960.4	61,078.6
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	42,319.8	209,180.9	233,059.3	118,350.9	602,910.8	3,053.7	20,430.3	37,785.8	21,527.7	82,797.6
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	1,144.6	258.6	695.1	2,098.3	3,654.5	20,042.5	17,614.9	8,376.8	49,688.7

Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	7,432.2	48,711.4	54,965.5	27,639.5	138,748.7	130.7	1,119.1	1,814.2	708.4	3,772.3
Household management for own final use	41.3	775.6	633.6	311.0	1,761.5	92.8	1,087.8	769.6	135.4	2,085.7
Pet care	2,911.5	3,578.9	7,436.0	3,427.8	17,354.3	2,078.4	6,126.0	5,636.1	2,265.6	16,106.2
Shopping for own household and family members	7,678.1	32,474.5	39,547.2	17,692.1	97,391.8	4,202.0	29,448.5	26,396.2	10,282.2	70,328.8
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4,322.4	26,152.4	34,523.6	17,160.0	82,158.5	4,769.4	22,100.7	27,007.8	9,268.8	63,146.7
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	20.1	1,001.7	41.6	122.1	1,185.4	15.6	42.7	8.2	825.7	892.2
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>74,171.7</b>	<b>386,356.4</b>	<b>91,908.2</b>	<b>33,190.7</b>	<b>585,627.1</b>	<b>2,782.9</b>	<b>68,486.9</b>	<b>28,436.3</b>	<b>7,324.5</b>	<b>107,030.6</b>
Childcare and instruction	71,265.5	359,796.4	74,219.2	24,832.8	530,113.9	1,822.8	62,605.2	21,555.4	5,878.7	91,862.1
Care for dependent adults	149.0	3,848.7	6,373.7	5,063.3	15,434.7	410.0	979.9	2,179.3	898.5	4,467.7
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	409.8	1,322.6	6,243.6	1,616.4	9,592.4	38.5	287.8	759.5	78.0	1,163.7
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1,974.6	19,155.0	4,349.3	1,405.2	26,884.2	135.7	4,176.0	3,662.3	281.2	8,255.2
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	372.9	2,233.6	722.4	273.0	3,601.9	375.8	438.1	279.7	188.1	1,281.8
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>3,484.5</b>	<b>7,284.5</b>	<b>14,187.0</b>	<b>3,776.5</b>	<b>28,732.5</b>	<b>4,822.0</b>	<b>19,900.4</b>	<b>20,954.6</b>	<b>5,485.3</b>	<b>51,162.4</b>

Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1,848.5	6,831.1	13,182.1	3,505.2	25,367.0	4,166.5	17,303.1	18,731.2	5,017.7	45,218.6
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	122.7	-	43.6	-	166.3	-	-	283.6	-	283.6
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	570.2	-	-	-	570.2	128.7	-	-	-	128.7
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	54.9	267.2	910.1	236.9	1,469.1	526.9	2,477.3	1,921.4	467.6	5,393.1
Other unpaid work activities	888.3	186.2	51.1	34.4	1,160.0	-	120.0	18.3	-	138.4
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>40,524.3</b>	<b>82,599.7</b>	<b>65,631.2</b>	<b>36,467.7</b>	<b>225,222.8</b>	<b>59,114.9</b>	<b>150,833.5</b>	<b>97,942.7</b>	<b>30,794.6</b>	<b>338,685.7</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	7,698.4	46,605.6	33,321.0	18,487.6	106,112.5	12,442.2	94,182.1	60,611.6	17,570.2	184,806.0
Travelling related to learning	10,656.1	123.9	-	-	10,780.0	12,056.2	157.4	55.2	-	12,268.8
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	15,362.6	25,621.5	22,790.8	14,611.9	78,386.8	23,722.9	45,599.2	29,060.5	9,340.1	107,722.7
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4,622.0	6,670.9	4,050.5	1,592.8	16,936.2	9,166.4	5,927.8	4,186.5	1,299.0	20,579.6
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2,185.1	3,577.8	5,468.9	1,775.3	13,007.2	1,727.2	4,967.1	4,029.0	2,585.3	13,308.6

**TABLE A.8**

**Total value of main unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (hybrid replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions)**

Hybrid replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions			
Main activities only	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>1,826,658.71</b>	<b>2,858,737.56</b>	<b>4,685,396.27</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	1,453,556.84	2,307,669.98	3,761,226.82
Making and processing goods for own final use	315,734.89	83,942.08	399,676.97
Construction activities for own final use	0.00	112,245.22	112,245.22
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	16,849.85	197,022.39	213,872.24
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	40,517.13	157,857.90	198,375.03
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>5,700,942.36</b>	<b>1,369,037.80</b>	<b>7,069,980.16</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	3,061,477.14	181,362.26	3,242,839.40
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	1,450,294.38	199,210.94	1,649,505.32
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	14,013.78	331,651.58	345,665.35
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	327,204.03	8,703.70	335,907.73
Household management for own final use	11,404.74	13,503.73	24,908.48
Pet care	40,697.45	38,889.25	79,586.70
Shopping for own household and family members	357,562.86	258,919.59	616,482.46
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	433,922.17	333,510.85	767,433.02
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4,365.81	3,285.90	7,651.70

<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>4,391,463.45</b>	<b>798,439.36</b>	<b>5,189,902.81</b>
Childcare and instruction	4,138,330.76	726,375.53	4,864,706.29
Care for dependent adults	75,330.96	21,815.89	97,146.85
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	26,115.82	3,178.10	29,293.91
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	141,875.59	43,600.21	185,475.80
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	9,810.32	3,469.63	13,279.95
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>125,917.07</b>	<b>230,634.10</b>	<b>356,551.17</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	109,718.67	199,699.67	309,418.34
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	740.02	1,262.12	2,002.14
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	2,537.39	572.58	3,109.98
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	7,759.00	28,483.90	36,242.90
Other unpaid work activities	5,161.98	615.83	5,777.81
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>1,189,520.54</b>	<b>1,788,777.91</b>	<b>2,978,298.45</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	560,436.30	976,058.00	1,536,494.30
Travelling time related to learning	56,934.78	64,798.18	121,732.96
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	414,002.21	568,940.38	982,942.59
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	89,449.23	108,691.61	198,140.84
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	68,698.03	70,289.73	138,987.76

**TABLE A.9**

**Total value of parallel unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (hybrid replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions)**

Hybrid replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions			
Parallel activities only	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>14,052.69</b>	<b>5,647.41</b>	<b>19,700.10</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	490.74	3,161.98	3,652.71
Making and processing goods for own final use	12,034.82	1,006.93	13,041.75
Construction activities for own final use	-	-	-
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	1,527.14	1,478.50	3,005.64
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	-	-	-
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>40,796.37</b>	<b>3,724.26</b>	<b>44,520.63</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	25,192.88	2,350.42	27,543.30
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	5,467.67	708.44	6,176.11
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	200.55	200.55
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	7,812.43	404.63	8,217.06
Household management for own final use	-	-	-
Pet care	1,205.41	-	1,205.41
Shopping for own household and family members	1,117.99	60.21	1,178.20
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	-	-
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	-	-

<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>113,407.23</b>	<b>10,425.67</b>	<b>123,832.90</b>
Childcare and instruction	112,790.10	10,290.73	123,080.83
Care for dependent adults	395.93	104.04	499.98
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	80.80	-	80.80
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	113.91	-	113.91
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	26.49	30.89	144.79
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>3,164.94</b>	<b>1,524.12</b>	<b>4,689.05</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	3,164.94	1,524.12	4,689.05
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	-	-	-
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	-	-	-
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	-	-	-
Other unpaid work activities	-	-	-

## Annex B – Estimate of unpaid work by the generalist replacement cost method

The following estimate is only cited for informational purposes, as we prefer the hybrid method. Taking the average earnings of ‘Cleaners and helpers’ (ISCO category 91, within which domestic helpers and cleaners are classified) as a proxy for the generalist wage, we apply this unique value to the number of hours in each activity, for both women and men. The average earnings for cleaners and helpers amounted to GEL 474 per month in 2021, equivalent to an hourly rate of GEL 2.37 (Table 3.4).<sup>36</sup> We then multiply the total number of hours spent in the various forms of unpaid work by these single hourly earnings: The results are presented in Table B.1 below (and details for main activities and for parallel activities in Tables B.2–B.5).

It should be noted that the statistics on earnings that have been used are gross values—that is, including employees’ contributions to pension schemes (2 per cent) but not employers’ contributions (2 per cent). To be complete, the above estimates should be increased by 2 per cent for the contribution of private employers. Because care services are also being provided by the public sector and that this sector is not subjected to the 2 per cent contribution,<sup>37</sup> we must make an assumption when imputing employers’ contributions to pensions. The private sector represented 76.3 per cent of total employment in 2021. At the same time, monthly earnings in the private sector (GEL 1,408.70) were higher than in the public sector (GEL 1,117.20) by a factor of 1.28 (on average in 2021–2022). In the absence of knowledge on the respective shares of the private and the public sectors in the provision of domestic and care services, we will simply apply a coefficient of 0.98 ( $1.28 \times 0.763$ ) to the 2 per cent contribution, which makes 1.96 per cent ( $2 \times 0.98$ ).

Consequently, a coefficient of 1.0196 was applied to all values to take the social contributions of private employers into account.

As already mentioned, the production of goods for own final use should not be counted in extended GDP given that it is already included in it. However, this component of GDP is usually widely underestimated; and therefore, we can maintain it as unpaid work for the calculation of extended GDP.

The total number of hours in unpaid domestic and care work plus volunteer work (3,059,725,300) is

therefore multiplied by GEL 2.37 (hourly earnings for cleaners and helpers) and by 1.0196, which makes a total value of GEL 7,472,340.15, to be compared with total GDP (GEL 60,724.1 million). Alternatively, if we had instead used the average earnings for elementary occupations (ISCO major group 9; GEL 674 per month in 2021, equivalent to an hourly rate of GEL 3.61), we would have reached a total value of GEL 11,381,918,960. Using the generalist approach, the unpaid domestic and care work would have represented 12.2 per cent (cleaners and helpers) or 18.5 per cent (elementary occupations) of GDP in 2021 and 10.9 per cent or 15.6 per cent, respectively, of extended GDP.

Table B.2 summarizes the findings for each of the four aggregate categories of unpaid work and for main, parallel and both main and parallel activities.

Moreover, the four aggregate categories are re-grouped under three alternative definitions of unpaid work. Strictly speaking, the satellite account of household production is limited to the unpaid domestic and caregiving services for household and family members. A second, broader definition includes volunteer unpaid work that some national accountants would rather redirect to a satellite account of non-profit institutions serving households. Additionally, an even broader definition would include the production of goods for own final use, which is not supposed to take place in a satellite account of household production because it is already included in the production of the household institutional sector as delineated by the SNA. Given the scarcity of data in this domain, we also present the findings for this category of unpaid work, taking note that the gender gap is not in men’s favour in this category.

In these tables, travelling and commuting activities related to all activities other than the so-called ‘unpaid’ are also presented. Although the standard practice for time-use surveys is to attach travelling and commuting to the corresponding paid, unpaid or non-economic activities, the question can be raised whether, for instance, commuting to and from work could be considered an unpaid service for own final use by household members. In what follows, however, we leave this question aside as those services do not concern household production itself.

TABLE B.1

**Total value of main and parallel unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021  
(thousands of GEL) (generalist replacement cost method)**

Generalist replacement cost method			
Main + parallel activities	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>1,075,705.91</b>	<b>1,452,414.88</b>	<b>2,528,120.79</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	747,107.31	1,187,333.54	1,934,440.85
Making and processing goods for own final use	188,432.51	48,836.59	237,269.10
Construction activities for own final use	5,120.75	40,612.42	45,733.17
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	9,442.32	101,992.17	111,434.49
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	18,901.10	73,640.16	92,541.26
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>4,759,995.55</b>	<b>845,508.39</b>	<b>5,605,503.94</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	2,479,809.05	147,593.48	2,627,402.52
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	1,456,905.10	200,076.35	1,656,981.45
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	5,070.45	120,070.31	125,140.76
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	335,279.51	9,115.48	344,394.99
Household management for own final use	4,256.57	5,039.98	9,296.55
Pet care	41,935.76	38,919.79	80,855.55
Shopping for own household and family members	235,342.61	169,946.14	405,288.75
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	198,531.96	152,590.87	351,122.83
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2,864.55	2,155.99	5,020.54
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>1,415,139.82</b>	<b>258,634.26</b>	<b>1,673,774.08</b>
Childcare and instruction	1,280,994.58	221,980.40	1,502,975.21
Care for dependent adults	37,297.23	10,796.07	48,093.30
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	23,179.56	2,812.07	25,991.64
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	64,964.31	19,948.36	84,912.66
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	8,703.91	3,097.36	11,801.27
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>69,430.75</b>	<b>123,631.37</b>	<b>193,062.12</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	61,298.02	109,268.48	170,566.50
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	401.85	685.36	1,087.20
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	1,377.85	310.92	1,688.78

Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3,549.97	13,032.21	16,582.18
Other unpaid work activities	2,803.06	334.41	3,137.46
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>544,240.09</b>	<b>818,417.69</b>	<b>1,362,657.78</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	256,415.84	446,574.80	702,990.64
Travelling time related to learning	26,049.31	29,647.04	55,696.35
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	189,418.00	260,306.70	449,724.70
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	40,925.61	49,729.56	90,655.17
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	64,238.76	57,507.95	121,746.71

**TABLE B.2**

**Summary table for the value of main activities, parallel activities and combined, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (generalist replacement cos**

Generalist replacement cost method			
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Main activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	1,067,750.37	1,449,451.67	2,517,202.04
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4,724,525.34	842,373.31	5,566,898.65
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1,380,810.38	255,454.77	1,636,265.15
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	67,712.13	122,803.75	190,515.87
Total unpaid domestic and care services	6,105,335.72	1,097,828.08	7,203,163.80
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	6,173,047.84	1,220,631.83	7,393,679.67
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	7,240,798.21	2,670,083.50	9,910,881.71
<b>Parallel activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	7,955.54	2,963.21	10,918.75
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	35,470.21	3,135.08	38,605.29
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	34,329.45	3,179.49	37,508.94
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	1,718.62	827.63	2,546.25
Total unpaid domestic and care services	69,799.66	6,314.57	76,114.23
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	71,518.28	7,142.19	78,660.47

Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	79,473.82	10,105.40	89,579.23
<b>Main and parallel activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	1,075,705.91	1,452,414.88	2,528,120.79
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4,759,995.55	845,508.39	5,605,503.94
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1,415,139.82	258,634.26	1,673,774.08
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	69,430.75	123,631.37	193,062.12
Total unpaid domestic and care services	6,175,135.37	1,104,142.65	7,279,278.02
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	6,244,566.12	1,227,774.02	7,472,340.15
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	7,320,272.03	2,680,188.90	10,000,460.94

Sources: Tables B.4 and B.5.

**TABLE B.3**  
**Share of unpaid work activities in total GDP and extended GDP, 2021 (generalist replacement cost method)**

Generalist replacement cost method				
	Share of GDP	Share of women	Share of extended GDP	Share of women
<b>Main activities</b>				
Production of goods for own final use	4.1%	42.4%	3.7%	42.4%
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	9.2%	84.9%	8.2%	84.9%
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.7%	84.4%	2.4%	84.4%
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.3%	35.5%	0.3%	35.5%
Total unpaid domestic and care services	11.9%	84.8%	10.6%	84.8%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	12.2%	83.5%	10.9%	83.5%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	16.3%	73.1%	14.5%	73.1%
<b>Main and parallel activities</b>				
Production of goods for own final use	4.2%	42.5%	3.7%	42.5%
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	9.2%	84.9%	8.2%	84.9%
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.8%	84.5%	2.5%	84.5%

Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.3%	36.0%	0.3%	36.0%
Total unpaid domestic and care services	12.0%	84.8%	10.7%	84.8%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	12.3%	83.6%	11.0%	83.6%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	16.5%	73.2%	14.7%	73.2%

Source: Table B.2.

**TABLE B.4**

**Total value of main unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (generalist replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions)**

Generalist replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions			
Main activities only	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>1,067,750.37</b>	<b>1,449,451.67</b>	<b>2,517,202.04</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	746,855.17	1,185,708.88	1,932,564.04
Making and processing goods for own final use	181,513.77	48,257.71	229,771.49
Construction activities for own final use	5,120.75	40,612.42	45,733.17
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	8,657.66	101,232.50	109,890.15
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	18,901.10	73,640.16	92,541.26
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>4,724,525.34</b>	<b>842,373.31</b>	<b>5,566,898.65</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	2,459,569.26	145,705.17	2,605,274.43
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	1,451,433.13	199,367.36	1,650,800.49
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	5,070.45	119,997.75	125,068.19
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	327,460.95	8,710.53	336,171.48
Household management for own final use	4,256.57	5,039.98	9,296.55
Pet care	40,729.40	38,919.79	79,649.19
Shopping for own household and family members	234,609.06	169,885.88	404,494.94
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	198,531.96	152,590.87	351,122.83
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2,864.55	2,155.99	5,020.54
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>1,380,810.38</b>	<b>255,454.77</b>	<b>1,636,265.15</b>
Childcare and instruction	1,247,007.42	218,879.48	1,465,886.90
Care for dependent adults	37,102.23	10,744.83	47,847.05

Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	23,108.07	2,812.07	25,920.14
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	64,912.19	19,948.36	84,860.55
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	8,680.47	3,070.03	11,750.50
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>67,712.13</b>	<b>122,803.75</b>	<b>190,515.87</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	59,579.40	108,440.85	168,020.25
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	401.85	685.36	1,087.20
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	1,377.85	310.92	1,688.78
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3,549.97	13,032.21	16,582.18
Other unpaid work activities	2,803.06	334.41	3,137.46
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>544,240.09</b>	<b>818,417.69</b>	<b>1,362,657.78</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	256,415.84	446,574.80	702,990.64
Travelling time related to learning	26,049.31	29,647.04	55,696.35
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	189,418.00	260,306.70	449,724.70
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	40,925.61	49,729.56	90,655.17
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	31,431.34	32,159.59	63,590.92

**TABLE B.5**  
**Total value of parallel unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (generalist replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions)**

Generalist replacement cost method, including imputed social contributions			
Parallel activities only	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>7,955.54</b>	<b>2,963.21</b>	<b>10,918.75</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	252.15	1,624.66	1,876.81
Making and processing goods for own final use	6,918.73	578.88	7,497.61
Construction activities for own final use	-	-	-
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	784.66	759.67	1,544.34
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	-	-	-
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>35,470.21</b>	<b>3,135.08</b>	<b>38,605.29</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	20,239.78	1,888.31	22,128.09
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	5,471.96	708.99	6,180.96

Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	72.56	72.56
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	7,818.56	404.95	8,223.51
Household management for own final use	-	-	-
Pet care	1,206.36	0.00	1,206.36
Shopping for own household and family members	733.55	60.26	793.81
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	-	-
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	-	-
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>34,329.45</b>	<b>3,179.49</b>	<b>37,508.94</b>
Childcare and instruction	33,987.16	3,100.92	37,088.30
Care for dependent adults	195.00	51.24	246.25
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	71.50	-	71.50
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	52.12	-	52.12
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	23.44	27.33	50.77
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>1,718.62</b>	<b>827.63</b>	<b>2,546.25</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1,718.62	827.63	2,546.25
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	-	-	-
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	-	-	-
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	-	-	-
Other unpaid work activities	-	-	-

## Annex C – Estimate of unpaid work by the compensation of employees' replacement cost method

In national accounts, the compensation of employees is an annual aggregate covering all paid workers and including employers' as well as employees' social contributions.

Table C.1 below displays the calculations for the compensation of employees by NACE industry. Geostat provided the data as per the 2021 Supply and Use Table (SUT). The detailed (unpublished) data<sup>38</sup> of paid employment by type of economic activity as per the 2021 Labour Force Survey have been regrouped in order to fit with the levels and categories of the SUT as well as to avoid the use of data that would not be representative, given the size of the sample. The exercise was conducted at a detailed level using the 2021 SUT and then synthesized at regrouped industry levels.

The compensation for all workers is firstly converted into an annual average worker's compensation (by dividing the compensation of employees in the SUT by the number of paid workers in the corresponding industry) and secondly per hour (by dividing the individual compensation by the weekly number of hours worked multiplied by 52 weeks). As a result, we

obtain an hourly compensation of employees that we use as an equivalent for earnings. The difficulty of this exercise is that these statistics are obtained at the industry level and not at the occupation level. For instance, for the valuation of the activity 'Food and meals management and preparation', we will therefore use the compensation of employees in 'Accommodation and food service activities' (NACE) in place of the earnings of 'Food preparation assistant' (ISCO).

In Table C.1, we can observe that the calculated average hourly compensations of employees—GEL 10.20 for all industries, for instance—are higher than the hourly earnings used at the ISCO level—GEL 7.28 for all occupations (Table 3.4)—even after applying private employers' social contributions (GEL 7.42).<sup>39</sup>

The method ends with unpaid domestic and care services plus volunteering and parallel activities representing 33.3 per cent of GDP (25 per cent of extended GDP), with women representing 82.6 per cent. When adding the production of goods for own final use, the share becomes 42.4 per cent of GDP (31.8 per cent of extended GDP) (see Table C.4 below).

**TABLE C.1**  
**Compensation of employees and paid employment, by industry and related ratios, 2021**

Industry (NACE Rev. 2)	Compensation of employees (millions of GEL)	Paid employment (thousands of GEL)	Compensation of employees divided by paid employment (GEL)	Equivalent hourly earnings (GEL)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	239.1	26.9	8,888	5.00
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	589.1	32.2	18,296	7.96
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	116.1	10.8	10,748	4.68
Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	76.8	7.4	10,374	4.51
Construction	1,488.6	55.8	26,678	10.69
Transportation and storage	1,080.5	51.9	20,819	8.19
Accommodation and food service activities	395.2	29.4	13,442	5.29

Administrative and support service activities	226.0	16.9	13,371	6.18
Education	1,869.8	140.7	13,289	8.75
Human health activities	1,477.6	61.4	24,066	10.79
Social work activities	89.5	2.1	42,622	19.11
Other service activities	174.0	12.8	13,596	6.12
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel and undifferentiated goods and services production of households for own use	47.5	12.9	3,684	1.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,203.1</b>	<b>829.4</b>	<b>21,947</b>	<b>10.20</b>

Sources: Geostat 2022a, 2024b, 2024c.

Now replacing the average earnings by the compensation of employees as compiled by the National Accounts, we apply the same procedure as for the

previous approaches by the replacement cost (Table C.2). Table C.3 summarizes the findings.

**TABLE C.2**

**Total value of main and parallel unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (compensation of employees' replacement cost method)**

Compensation of employees' replacement cost method			
Main + parallel activities	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>2,272,187.36</b>	<b>3,256,736.20</b>	<b>5,528,923.56</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	1,545,258.23	2,455,787.67	4,001,045.90
Making and processing goods for own final use	620,712.83	160,871.91	781,584.75
Construction activities for own final use	22,649.14	179,629.29	202,278.43
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	19,529.75	210,952.61	230,482.37
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	64,037.40	249,494.71	313,532.11
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>11,366,549.45</b>	<b>2,217,654.65</b>	<b>13,584,204.10</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	5,424,593.83	322,861.42	5,747,455.25
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	3,691,623.05	506,969.52	4,198,592.57
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	12,847.91	304,243.79	317,091.70
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	849,558.13	23,097.53	872,655.66
Household management for own final use	10,887.82	12,891.67	23,779.48
Pet care	106,260.19	98,618.09	204,878.28
Shopping for own household and family members	596,329.99	430,623.17	1,026,953.16

Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	672,631.25	516,981.70	1,189,612.96
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1,817.28	1,367.76	3,185.04
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>5,168,461.63</b>	<b>946,090.05</b>	<b>6,114,551.67</b>
Childcare and instruction	4,639,556.07	803,977.25	5,443,533.32
Care for dependent adults	166,509.63	48,197.95	214,707.58
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	103,482.77	12,554.22	116,036.99
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	220,100.70	67,585.54	287,686.23
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	38,812.46	13,775.09	52,587.55
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>178,961.39</b>	<b>347,830.57</b>	<b>526,791.96</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	155,321.85	276,873.23	432,195.08
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	1,018.23	1,736.61	2,754.84
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	3,491.31	787.85	4,279.16
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	12,027.38	67,585.54	79,612.92
Other unpaid work activities	7,102.61	847.34	7,949.96
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>1,843,899.09</b>	<b>2,772,819.67</b>	<b>4,616,718.76</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	868,743.29	1,513,006.62	2,381,749.91
Travelling time related to learning	88,255.71	100,444.93	188,700.64
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	641,752.93	881,925.63	1,523,678.56
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	138,657.00	168,485.00	307,142.00
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	64,238.76	57,507.95	121,746.71

**TABLE C.3**

**Summary table for the value of main activities, parallel activities and combined, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (compensation of employees' replacement cost method)**

Compensation of employees' replacement cost method			
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Main activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	2,247,252.00	3,249,897.80	5,497,149.80
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	11,283,682.70	2,210,364.80	13,494,047.50
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	5,043,939.90	934,561.00	5,978,500.90
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	174,606.60	345,733.50	520,340.10
Total unpaid domestic and care services	16,327,622.62	3,144,925.80	19,472,548.42
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	16,502,229.23	3,490,659.27	19,992,888.50
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	18,749,481.23	6,740,557.02	25,490,038.26
<b>Parallel activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	24,935.40	6,838.40	31,773.80
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	82,866.70	7,289.80	90,156.50
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	124,521.70	11,529.00	136,050.80
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4,354.80	2,097.10	6,451.90
Total unpaid domestic and care services	207,388.45	18,818.89	226,207.34
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	211,743.24	20,915.99	232,659.23
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	236,678.59	27,754.43	264,433.03
<b>Main and parallel activities</b>			
Production of goods for own final use	2,272,187.36	3,256,736.20	5,528,923.56
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	11,366,549.45	2,217,654.65	13,584,204.10
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	5,168,461.63	946,090.05	6,114,551.67
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	178,961.39	347,830.57	526,791.96
Total unpaid domestic and care services	16,535,011.07	3,163,744.69	19,698,755.77
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	16,713,972.46	3,511,575.26	20,225,547.73
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	18,986,159.83	6,768,311.46	25,754,471.29

Sources: Tables C.2, C.5 and C.6.

TABLE C.4

Share of unpaid work activities in total GDP and extended GDP, 2021 (compensation of employees' replacement cost method)

Compensation of employees' replacement cost method				
	Share of GDP	Share of women	Share of extended GDP	Share of women
<b>Main activities</b>				
Production of goods for own final use	9.1%	40.9%	6.8%	40.9%
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	22.2%	83.6%	16.7%	83.6%
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	9.8%	84.4%	7.4%	84.4%
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9%	33.6%	0.6%	33.6%
Total unpaid domestic and care services	32.1%	83.8%	24.1%	83.8%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	32.9%	82.5%	24.8%	82.5%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	42.0%	73.6%	31.6%	73.6%
<b>Main and parallel activities</b>				
Production of goods for own final use	9.1%	41.1%	6.8%	41.1%
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	22.4%	83.7%	16.8%	83.7%
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	10.1%	84.5%	7.6%	84.5%
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9%	34.0%	0.7%	34.0%
Total unpaid domestic and care services	32.4%	83.9%	24.3%	83.9%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering	33.3%	82.6%	25.0%	82.6%
Total unpaid domestic and care services + Unpaid volunteering + Production of goods for own final use	42.4%	73.7%	31.8%	73.7%

Source: Table C.3.

TABLE C.5

**Total value of main unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (compensation of employees' replacement cost method)**

Compensation of employees' replacement cost method			
Main activities only	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>2,247,252.00</b>	<b>3,249,897.80</b>	<b>5,497,149.80</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	1,544,736.70	2,452,427.30	3,997,164.10
Making and processing goods for own final use	597,921.90	158,965.00	756,887.00
Construction activities for own final use	22,649.10	179,629.30	202,278.40
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	17,906.80	209,381.40	227,288.20
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	64,037.40	249,494.70	313,532.10
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>11,283,682.70</b>	<b>2,210,364.80</b>	<b>13,494,047.50</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	5,380,319.20	318,730.70	5,699,049.90
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	3,677,757.80	505,173.00	4,182,930.80
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	12,847.90	304,059.90	316,907.80
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	829,746.80	22,071.40	851,818.30
Household management for own final use	10,887.80	12,891.70	23,779.50
Pet care	103,203.40	98,618.10	201,821.50
Shopping for own household and family members	594,471.30	430,470.50	1,024,941.70
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	672,631.30	516,981.70	1,189,613.00
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1,817.30	1,367.80	3,185.00
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>5,043,939.90</b>	<b>934,561.00</b>	<b>5,978,500.90</b>
Childcare and instruction	4,516,460.10	792,746.20	5,309,206.30
Care for dependent adults	165,639.00	47,969.20	213,608.20
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	103,163.60	12,554.20	115,717.80
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	219,924.10	67,585.50	287,509.70
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	38,753.10	13,705.80	52,458.90

<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>174,606.60</b>	<b>345,733.50</b>	<b>520,340.10</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	150,967.10	274,776.10	425,743.20
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	1,018.20	1,736.60	2,754.80
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	3,491.30	787.80	4,279.20
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	12,027.40	67,585.50	79,612.90
Other unpaid work activities	7,102.60	847.30	7,950.00
<b>Travelling/commuting</b>	<b>1,843,899.10</b>	<b>2,772,819.70</b>	<b>4,616,718.80</b>
Travelling and commuting for employment	868,743.30	1,513,006.60	2,381,749.90
Travelling time related to learning	88,255.70	100,444.90	188,700.60
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	641,752.90	881,925.60	1,523,678.60
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	138,657.00	168,485.00	307,142.00
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	106,490.20	108,957.50	215,447.60

**TABLE C.6**

**Total value of parallel unpaid work activities for the total population, by sex, 2021 (thousands of GEL) (compensation of employees' replacement cost method)**

Compensation of employees' replacement cost method			
Parallel activities only	Total population (time value, thousands of GEL)		
	Women	Men	All persons
<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>	<b>24,935.40</b>	<b>6,838.40</b>	<b>31,773.80</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	521.50	3,360.30	3,881.80
Making and processing goods for own final use	22,790.90	1,906.90	24,697.80
Construction activities for own final use	-	-	-
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	1,622.90	1,571.20	3,194.20
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	-	-	-
<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>	<b>82,866.70</b>	<b>7,289.80</b>	<b>90,156.50</b>
Food and meals management and preparation	44,274.60	4,130.70	48,405.30
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	13,865.30	1,796.50	15,661.80
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	-	183.90	183.90
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	19,811.30	1,026.10	20,837.40

Household management for own final use	-	-	-
Pet care	3,056.80	0.00	3,056.80
Shopping for own household and family members	1,858.70	152.70	2,011.40
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	-	-
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	-	-	-
<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>	<b>124,521.70</b>	<b>11,529.00</b>	<b>136,050.80</b>
Childcare and instruction	123,096.00	11,231.00	134,327.00
Care for dependent adults	870.60	228.80	1,099.40
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	319.20	-	319.20
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	176.60	-	176.60
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	59.40	69.20	128.60
<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>	<b>4,354.80</b>	<b>2,097.10</b>	<b>6,451.90</b>
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	4,354.80	2,097.10	6,451.90
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	-	-	-
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	-	-	-
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	-	-	-
Other unpaid work activities	-	-	-

## Annex D – Excerpt from Georgian Consumer Price Index, 2011–2024

**TABLE D.1**

**Average monthly price index for household durable goods, 2011–2024**

COICOP code	Items	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
05	Bedroom suite	97.15	98.99	100.58	104.22	104.56	101.93	97.55	106.28	99.16	106.14	113.23	114.36	98.35	95.06
05	Kitchen suite	101.50	96.67	95.83	102.04	109.45	105.76	103.88	103.21	105.62	109.57	115.33	112.85	100.39	98.59
05	Table	-	-	102.29	97.92	102.39	98.58	102.58	99.65	104.63	108.97	112.03	116.46	103.46	100.43
05	Chair	100.89	97.46	104.22	103.09	101.85	104.11	105.30	105.75	104.27	109.28	108.60	115.49	103.70	94.54
05	Sofa	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.85	97.51	97.57	105.16	108.18	105.29	97.27	93.70
05	Carpet	102.86	99.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	Refrigerator	97.62	98.57	99.34	102.42	114.02	101.72	98.06	100.49	103.53	110.33	109.16	102.74	92.39	96.44
05	Washing machine	92.32	92.37	96.36	103.49	110.34	102.25	99.29	101.18	102.45	111.15	106.44	100.67	85.11	92.67
05	Gas stove	92.54	97.07	99.74	109.55	104.41	97.67	101.80	97.46	105.84	110.86	108.24	100.93	91.14	95.57
05	Gas heater	-	-	-	-	115.51	-	-	-	102.77	115.66	113.11	101.17	98.08	100.00
05	Air conditioner	-	95.75	100.21	103.64	114.05	105.34	98.21	102.41	95.36	102.00	111.30	112.50	89.36	87.80
05	Vacuum cleaner	92.28	102.30	99.53	100.24	114.02	101.08	102.21	97.66	102.21	104.94	110.64	95.22	89.61	95.79
07	New motor cars	-	97.81	99.65	103.79	120.48	101.74	105.37	95.71	109.69	109.42	104.09	90.93	95.71	104.48
07	Used motor cars	98.60	97.00	93.76	98.20	110.76	85.93	107.27	87.94	101.28	108.02	101.17	103.52	100.49	104.48

Source: Geostat, Consumer Price Detail Indices in Georgia (unpublished).

Notes: Same month of the previous year = 100.

The shaded cells spotlight the study year of 2021.

# ENDNOTES

## Chapter 1

- 1 Geostat and UN Women 2022; UN Women 2022b.
- 2 United Nations 2009. The SNA is the conceptual and methodological framework or guide for compiling harmonized measures of GDP at the international level. In particular, it defines the SNA production boundary (measured by GDP) and the general production boundary, which extends production to unpaid services performed by households for their own final use.
- 3 Stiglitz et al. 2009.
- 4 Pigou 1920.
- 5 Ironmonger 1996.
- 6 Elson 2017.
- 7 Addati et al. 2018.
- 8 UN Women 2022a.
- 9 United Nations 2024b.
- 10 As its name indicates, a satellite account is linked to, but distinct from, the central system. A type of satellite analysis is mainly based on concepts that are alternatives to those of the SNA. The variations in the basic concepts include, among others, a different production boundary. Often, a number of alternative concepts may be used at the same time. This type of analysis may involve changes in classifications, but the main emphasis is on the alternative concepts. Satellite accounts allow experimentation with new concepts and methodologies, with a much wider degree of freedom than is possible within the central system. When a number of countries develop similar satellite accounts, exchanging experience can lead to beneficial refinements and the establishment of international guidelines in a particular topic—and ultimately the possibility of changes in the central system itself (see United Nations 2009, Chapter 29).
- 11 United Nations 2009; Eurostat 2003; UNECE 2017.
- 12 United Nations 2024a.

## Chapter 2

- 13 GTUS data collection was carried out from September 2020 to September 2021, hence the choice of year 2021.
- 14 Geostat 2023.

- 15 Geostat 2024b.
- 16 The LFS figure is inclusive of part-time workers. However, given the average number of hours per week and per worker, we can consider that on average, the total workforce is employed full-time.
- 17 This last category includes the subcategory ‘Undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own-use’. Therefore, a part of the production of goods for own final use is included, whereas it is excluded in the figure we use for full-time equivalent workers in unpaid work (which is limited to unpaid domestic and care work).

## Chapter 3

- 18 According to UNECE 2017, p. 27: “This approach appears to be the most appropriate given (i) working conditions are similar for many activities, if not the same, as those faced by the producer of own-use production work of services; and (ii) a general housekeeper is more likely to perform the majority of the tasks that are typically carried out in a household. Even so, there will still be a number of household productive tasks that a housekeeper would be unlikely to carry out and applying the single wage rate may lead to inappropriate valuations.”
- 19 If the employer is the State (public sector), the 2 per cent contribution to pensions is not to be taken into account given that it is already included in the State budget. However, it seems more appropriate to use the gross earnings of the private sector rather than the gross earnings of the total economy.
- 20 Geostat 2022a.
- 21 Regarding definitions, the ‘average monthly earnings of employees’—according to the questionnaire of the survey on labour in the business sector by Geostat—consists of the following: basic wages and salaries, allowances, bonuses, gratuities, other incentives, compensation benefits, etc. (before deduction, including income tax), which were accrued to the personnel during the reference year (quarter) for time worked or the amount of work done; payment for time not worked (i.e. annual leave, vacation and other time off granted with pay); or payment given in kind by the organization (establishment), with the cost included in remuneration of the work. The ‘labour costs’

include—in addition to earnings—expenditures accrued to employees during the year, which are not reflected in monthly earnings (e.g. expenditures on cultural-educational, recreational and other events; vocational training and the retraining of personnel; and social assistance from the organization (establishment) (e.g. severance pay, compensation due to an accident, etc.)).

22 Geostat 2025.

23 Geostat 2024a.

24 In Georgia, the legal minimum wage is GEL 20 per month, which was set in 1999 and has not changed since. However, in 2023, changes were made in the legislation to set minimum hourly wages for doctors and nurses: GEL 7 per hour for doctors and GEL 4.40 per hour for nurses. Instead of the legal minimum wage, we have used the ‘Subsistence Minimum for working-age male, monthly average’. It was GEL 212 in 2021, GEL 244.90 in 2022 and GEL 253.10 in 2023. (These data are available at <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/791/subsistence-minimum>.)

25 The contribution by the State for the employees of the public sector is already part of the national budget.

26 The fifth main category—travelling and commuting—is discussed in further detail in section 3.4.

27 As a reminder, the strictest definition of unpaid work is the aggregation of unpaid domestic and care services for household and family members; a second extended definition includes unpaid volunteer activities; and a third definition—the broadest—includes the production of goods for own final use (a category that is in principle already included in the compilation of GDP).

28 See section 3.2. Here, we take employees’ social contributions (2 per cent) into account: Therefore, the employers’ social contributions are equal to 0.0196 of

the gross earnings value, and the employees’ social contributions are equal to 0.02 of the gross earnings value, with gross earnings value equal to total labour inputs divided by 1.0196.

## Chapter 4

29 Geostat 2024a.

30 UNECE 2017, section 4.2.2.2.

31 Dey-Chowdhury 2008.

32 Available at <https://nbg.gov.ge/en/page/georgian-lari-yield-curve>.

## Chapter 5

33 Geostat 2025a, 2025b.

## Chapter 6

34 ILO 2023.

35 Geostat 2025b.

## Annexes

36 The results would not be significantly different if we had used the category ‘Personal care workers’ (ISCO), with GEL 499 in monthly earnings and GEL 2.68 in hourly earnings.

37 The contribution by the State for the employees of the public sector is already part of the national budget.

38 Geostat 2024a.

39 The concept of ‘compensation of employees’ in national accounts is inclusive of both employers’ and employees’ social contributions. See also the comments on social contributions in section 3.1.

# REFERENCES

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# UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



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