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Care needs to be reorganized in a way that *fairly* rewards the critical work women do in health and care.”

Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Director-General, WHO

#MenWhoCare



WEF 2024 (attached): "Strengthening the care economy enables stakeholders to simultaneously implement solutions to key economic issues – including job creation, talent flow, productivity and more. Facing such a horizon, care becomes the key to the future of economic growth."

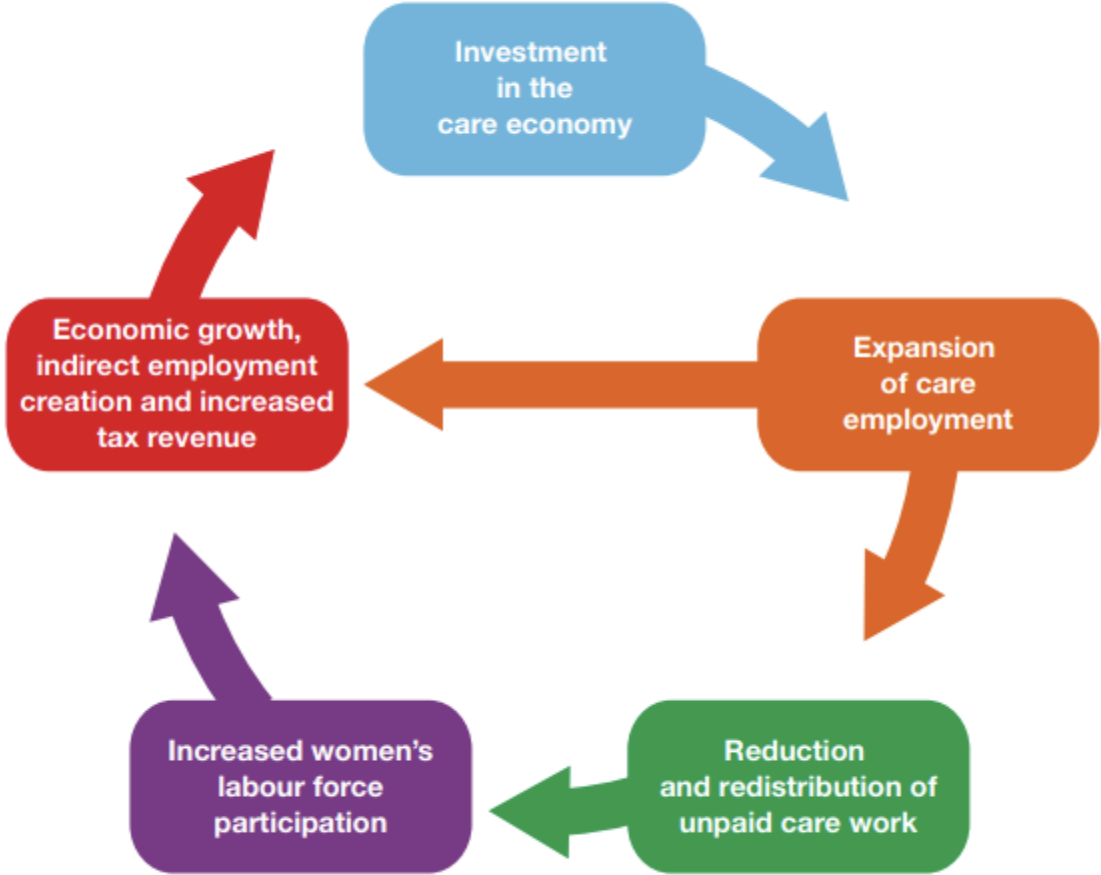
World Bank 2023 (attached): "The care economy is a key driver of economic growth, human capital development, and employment." Goes on to highlight the importance of childcare, care for older people and people with disabilities for women's economic outcomes.

LO 2022 (attached): The ILO estimates that, globally, investing in universal childcare and long-term care services could generate up to 280 million jobs by 2030 and a further 19 million by 2035, for a total of 299 million jobs. This job creation potential by 2035 would be driven by 96 million direct jobs in childcare, 136 million direct jobs in long-term care, and 67 million indirect jobs in non-care sectors (see figure below). These estimations were obtained through input–output tables covering 82 countries that represent about 87 per cent of the world's employed population, including, for the first time, women and men working in the informal economy, and 94 per cent of the world's GDP in 2019.

Eurasia group 2023 ([link](#)): Implementing universal childcare could add roughly US\$3.4 trillion to the global economy by 2030, allowing more women at all income levels to take part in formal labor markets. We estimate that 115.8 million additional women would be employed by 2030 if universal childcare policies were instituted today. (NB I have not been able to access a more substantial study of theirs, but they are well regarded and cited by Gates)

ILO 2018 (attached) image below to illustrate the virtuous circle of investment in the care economy: "Expanding care services, including health care, long-term care and good-quality education, including in early childhood development, has the potential to offer multiple benefits. As seen in Chapter 3, such investment creates a virtuous circle of redistribution and reduction of unpaid care work and relieves restrictions on women's labour force participation. At the same time, these policies create care jobs, supporting the care economy as one of the main sources of future job growth, in both developed and developing countries. This, in turn, can support economic growth, minimize the intergenerational transfer of poverty and increase social inclusion (figure 5.1)."

Figure 5.1. The virtuous circle of investment in the care economy



Source: Adapted from ILO, 2016i.



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