

**- Measuring domestic household activity in the national accounts framework
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The Stiglitz report said that gross domestic product is not an indicator of welfare, but that it is possible to approach such an indicator, in particular by taking into account non-market household production, conducted by households for themselves. The survey Timetable can shed light on its potential contribution to welfare, and raise questions of definition and method.

Defining domestic work does not come naturally. Depending on whether one includes or not the semi-leisure activities such as crafts and gardening, or routes, it is between 15 and 27 hours per week. Nationally, the number of hours spent on housework is equal to twice the paid work time: between 42 and 77 billion hours in 2010.

Valuing this work with the minimum wage (SMIC) gives a considerable amount: from 19 to 35% of GDP according to the definition used. The market valuation with the specialized work wages of each type of task led to an even greater amount.

Including the value of housework in the household income would have, however, a moderate effect on differences in living standards: there is no massive "catch up" in the median standard of living by the poorest households because of the home production.

Finally, the more the analysis is restricted to housework and parenting care different from leisure, the more the proportion carried out by women is important : they realize 72% of the "heart" of domestic work, against 60% with the most extensive definition.