

Valuation of women unpaid work as a strategy to alleviate their poverty
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This study investigated the Recognition and Valuation of Women Unpaid Work as a Strategy to Alleviate Women Poverty. The study was conducted in Ubungo and Bunju areas in Kinondoni Municipality in Dar es Salaam Region. The study involved a total of 80 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews. Qualitative data which supported, supplemented and enriched the quantitative results were analyzed by using (SPSS) The study found that the Tanzanian society at both official and unofficial levels is not conscious of unpaid work. Hence, this study aims to contribute to the realization and raising awareness about unpaid work in Tanzanian society. The study also found that unpaid work will contribute more to National economy if it is recognized and valued. The study also shows that 80 (100%) respondents used 4,454.1 hours per week in performing unpaid work compared to normal paid workers who spent 3,200 hours per week. Hence 4,454.1 hours per week can create job opportunities to 111 people. The study found that 37 employees used 915.5 hours to perform unpaid work per week i.e. $2,306.5 \text{ hours} - 1,480.0 \text{ hours} = 915.5 \text{ hrs}$. Those who were not employed spent 3,527.6 hours per week ($4,454.1 \text{ hrs} - 915.5 \text{ hrs}$) performed by 43 unemployed females and males. Therefore, the unemployed who perform unpaid work can create a total employment position for 88 people. If we use the mean wage approach to calculate the mean wage in the economy as a whole and assign this wage to each hour, we find that unpaid work is important. It has to be recognized and valued for the process of alleviating women poverty because most of unpaid work is done by women than men, especially care giving activities. The study recommended that the government, international organizations, NGOs and academic institutions should be committed to recognize the contribution of women unpaid work in national economy and put it in national account in order to alleviate poverty from family level to national level.