

- **ENDNOTES**<sup>1</sup> UN DESA, Population Division 2015, 2017.
- <sup>3</sup> ILO 2014.
- Mayston et al. 2014.
  He et al. 2012.

- WHO 2015.
  Ibid.
- <sup>9</sup> Makgoba 2017.
- <sup>10</sup> UN Women forthcoming.
- <sup>11</sup> INDEC 2010; Houser 2017. <sup>12</sup> UN DESA 2013.
- <sup>13</sup> Office for National Statistics 2017.
- <sup>14</sup> Prince et al. 2012.
- Frince et al. 2012.
  Lloyd-Sherlock et al. 2017.
  Mayston et al. 2014.
  Cooper 2010.
  WHO 2015.

- <sup>19</sup> The distinction between paid care workers and unpaid family caregivers is not always clear. Family caregivers, for example, may receive cash benefits from the state or through LTC insurance schemes and are hence not 'unpaid' in the strict sense. Likewise, some care workers in institutional settings, such as community or faith-based nursing homes, may be volunteers and not receive any remuneration.
- <sup>20</sup> Harris-Kojetin et al. 2016.
- <sup>21</sup> Peng and Yeandle 2017.
- <sup>22</sup> Razavi and Staab 2010; Oxfam 2009.
- <sup>23</sup> WHO 2015.
- 24 Ibid.
- 25 Ibid.
- <sup>26</sup> Ibid. <sup>27</sup> Sartini and Correia 2012.
- <sup>28</sup> Guerra et al. 2011.
- <sup>29</sup> OECD 2011; Salin et al. 2009. <sup>30</sup> Boris and Klein 2006. <sup>31</sup> www.redmayorlaplata.com