



University of Ljubljana



HUNGARIAN DEMOGRAPHIC
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF UNPAID WORK IN EUROPE: NTTA RESULTS BY AGE AND GENDER

agenta

Ageing Europe – An Application of
National Transfer Accounts for Explaining
and Projecting Trends in Public Finances

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Vienna, 20 November, 2017

NATIONAL TIME TRANSFER ACCOUNTS

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 - 3. Who gives the services to whom?** → time transfers by age and gender, net beneficiaries and providers
 - 4. What is the value of the services provided?**
→ household production in time and in monetary terms (input method, specialist replacement wage approach)

EUROPEAN HISTORICAL NTTA: DATA SOURCES

- Main data source:
Multinational Time Use Survey (MTUS)
- Results for at least two time points for each country

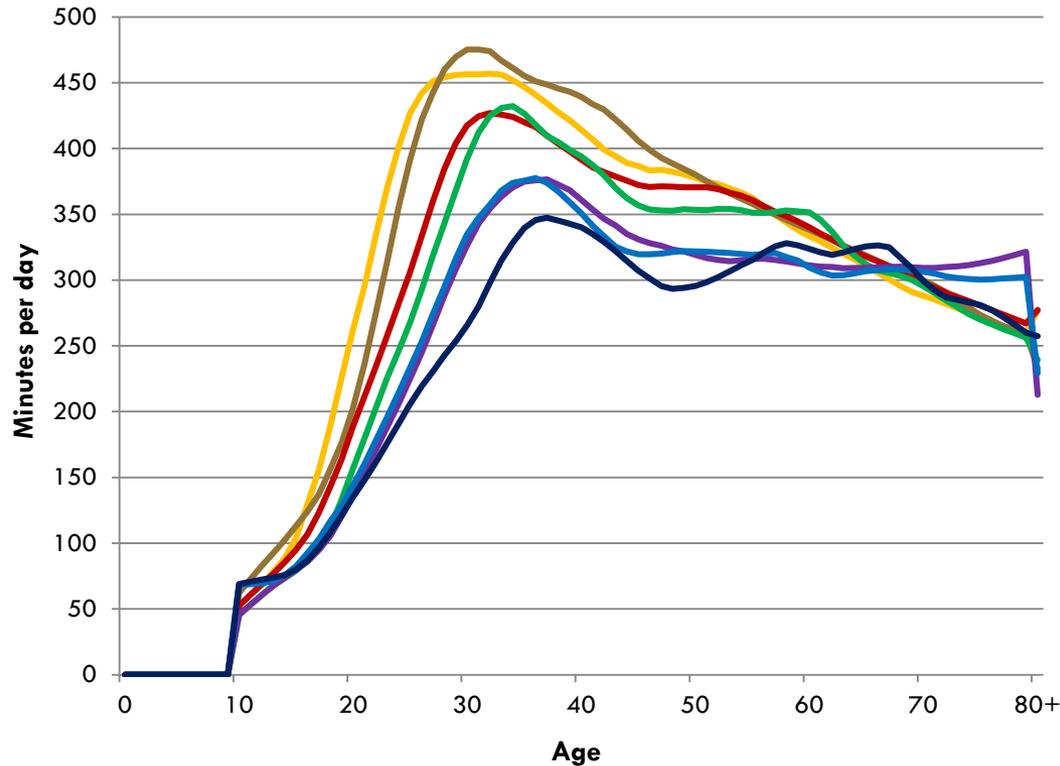
COUNTRY	YEAR
AUSTRIA	1992
DENMARK	1987, 2001
GERMANY	1992, 2001
ITALY	1988, 2002
THE NETHERLANDS	1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005
SPAIN	2003, 2010
THE UK	1974, 1983, 1987, 1995, 2001, 2005

PRODUCTION

WOMEN

The Netherlands

TRENDS



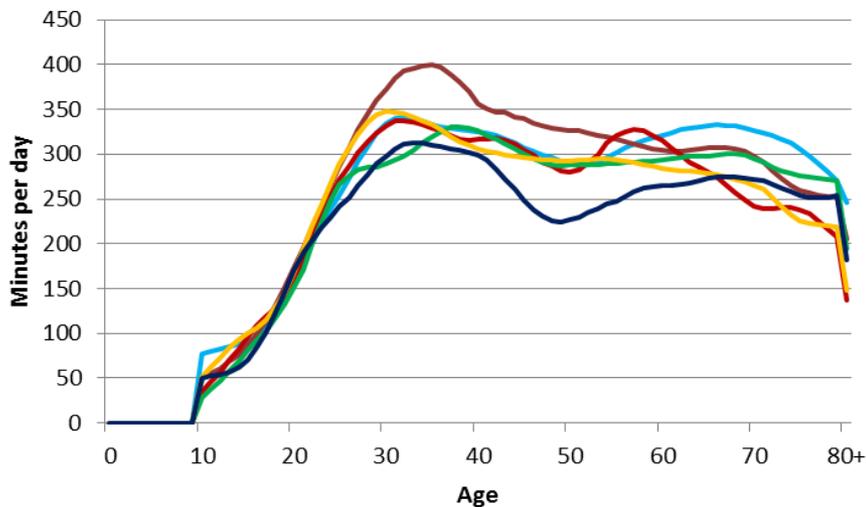
- New job opportunities
- Declining fertility rates

The Netherlands:

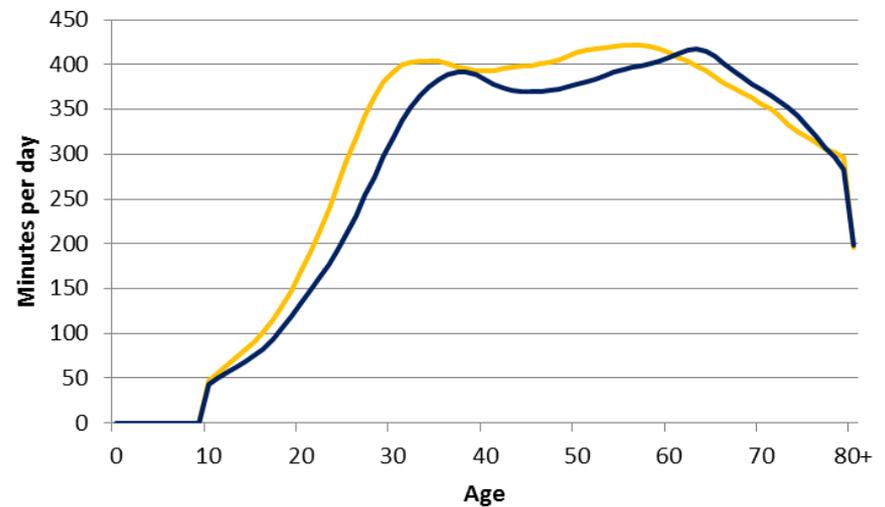
- Highest decline in production
- Employment rates increased by almost 20 percentage points
- Work and family policies

WOMEN

The UK, 1974-2005



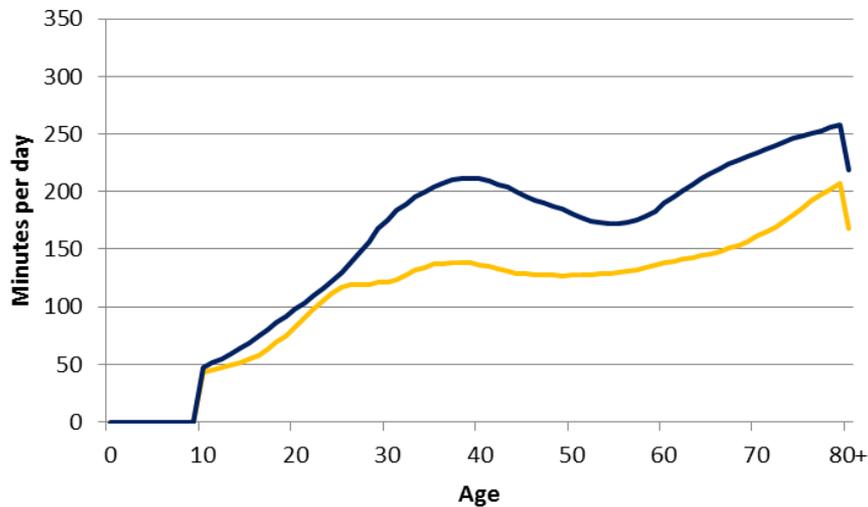
Italy, 1988-2002



- Differently pronounced changes
- Institutional background
- Gender ideology

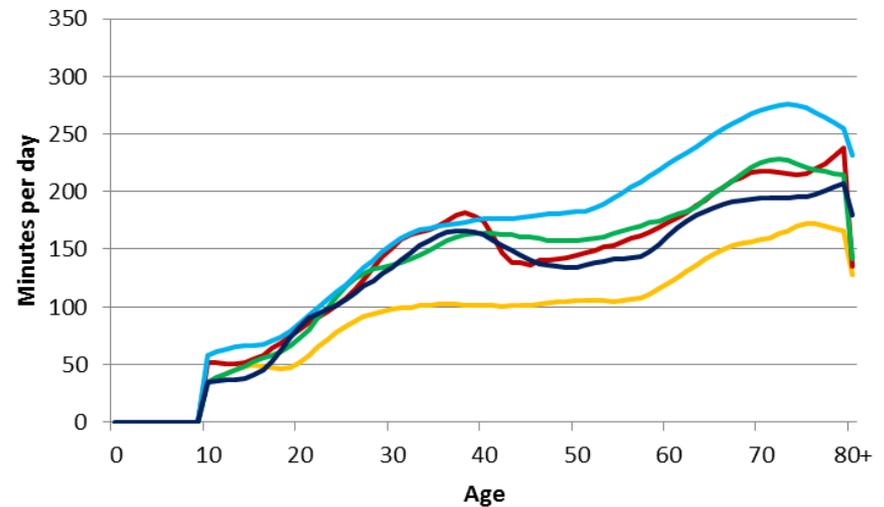
MEN

Denmark, 1987-2001



— 1987 — 2001

The UK, 1974-2005

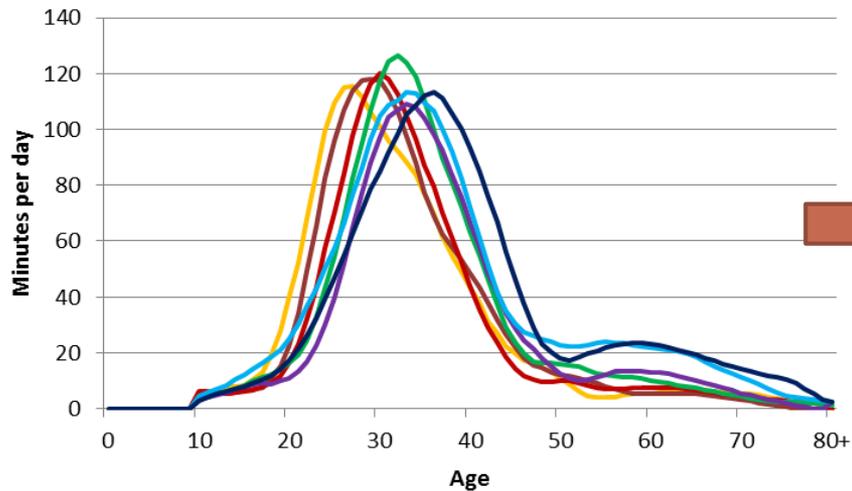


— 1974 — 1983 — 1995 — 2001 — 2005

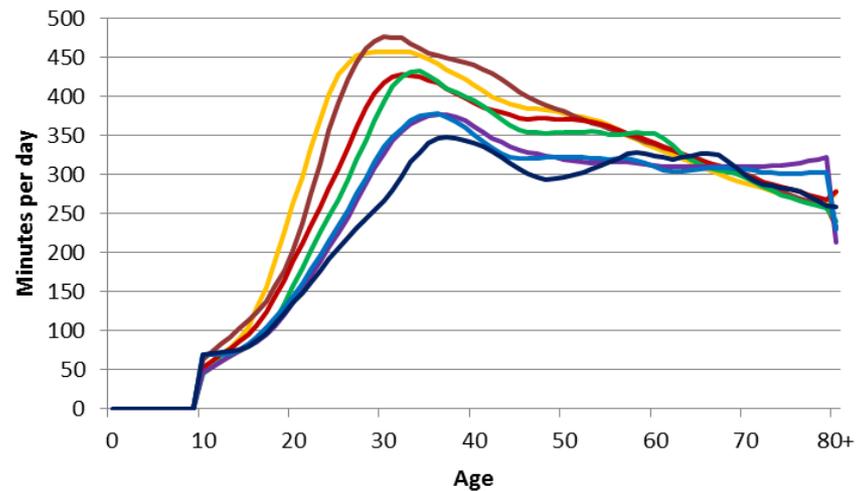
- An increasing demand for men's participation in unpaid work
- Increase in time devoted to unpaid work
- Gender convergence

CHILDCARE: THE NETHERLANDS, WOMEN

Childcare production



Total production



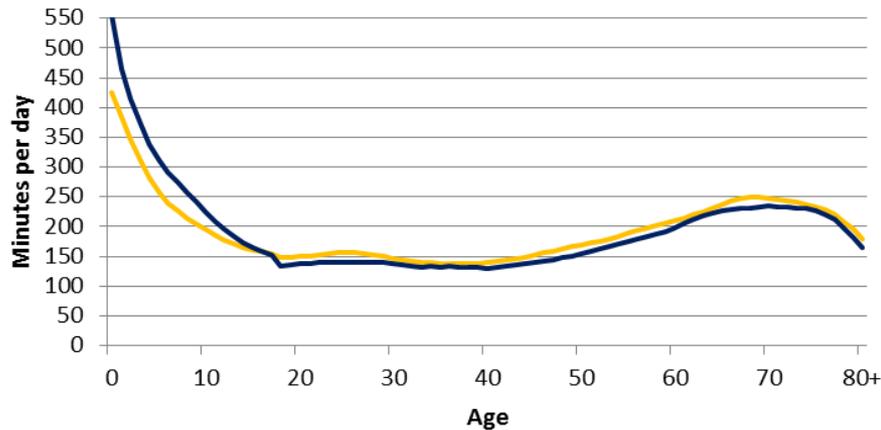
— 1975 — 1980 — 1985 — 1990 — 1995 — 2000 — 2005

- Decision for delayed parenthood
- Childcare production shifts to the right
- Shift of the production peak to the right

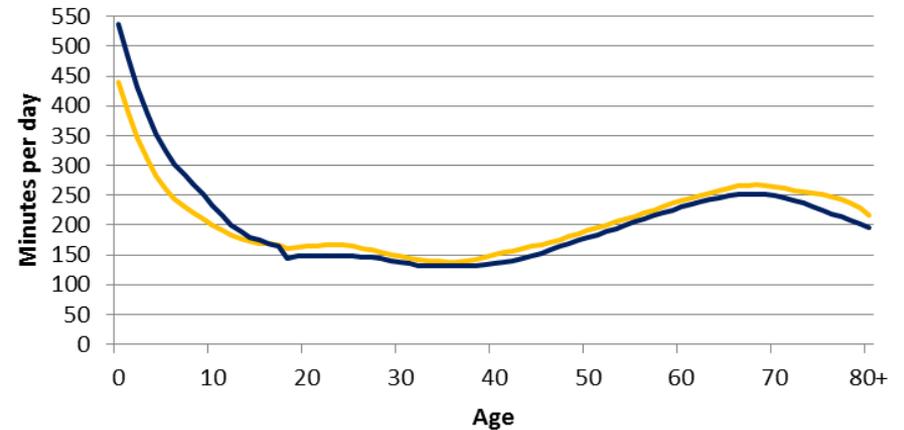
CONSUMPTION

SPAIN

Men



Women

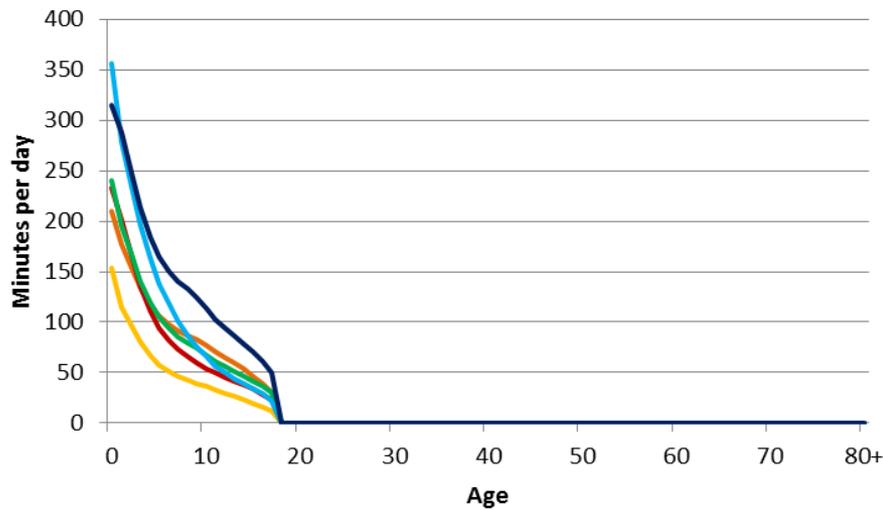


— 2003 — 2010

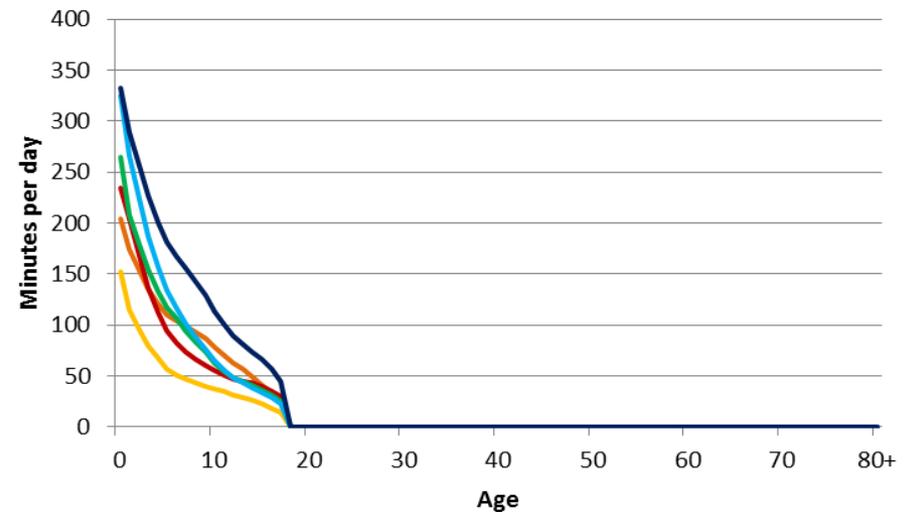
- Similarities between genders
- The shape of the profile does not change significantly over time

CHILDCARE CONSUMPTION: THE UK

Boys



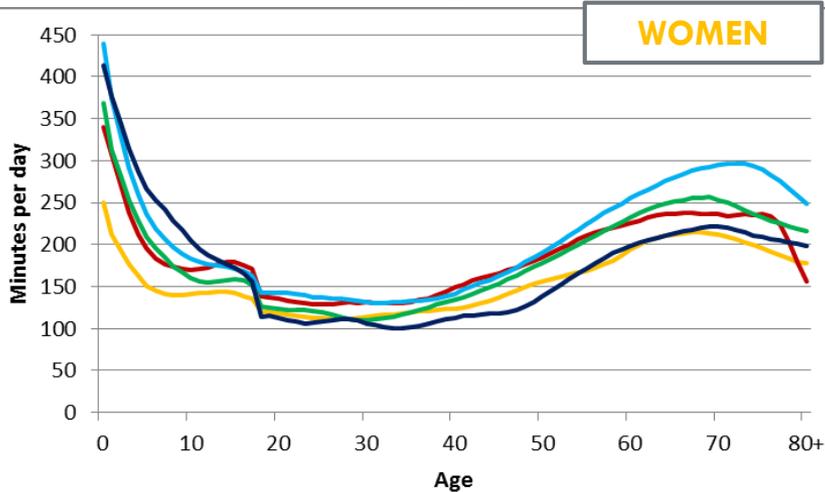
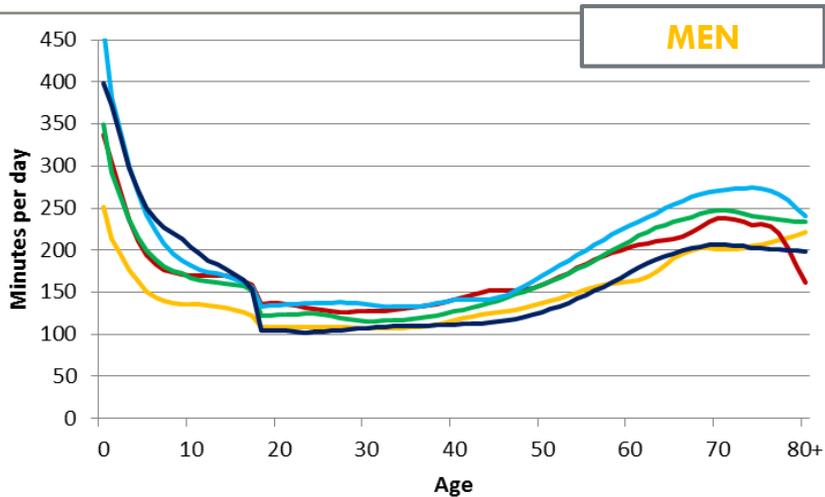
Girls



— 1974 — 1983 — 1987 — 1995 — 2001 — 2005

- Childcare consumption is increasing over time
- Quantity-quality trade-off

CONSUMPTION: THE UK



1974 1987 1995 2001 2005

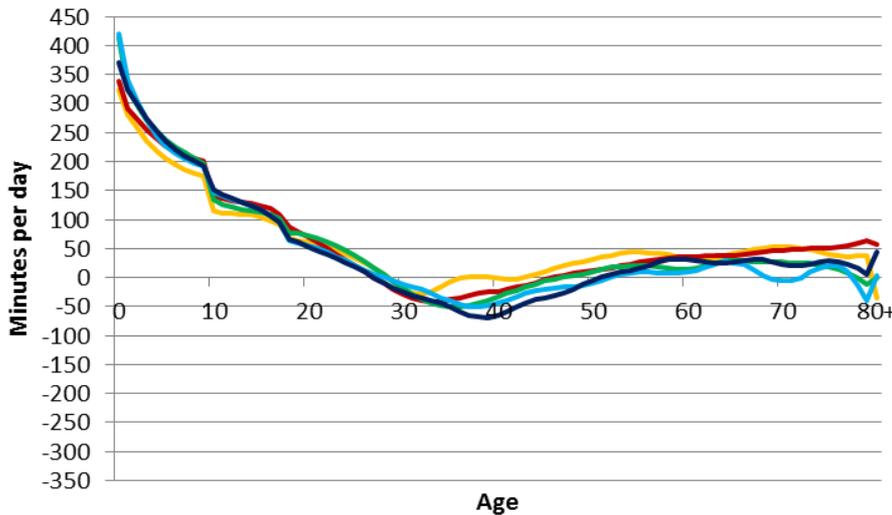
Working-age and elderly population:

- No clear trends
- Upwards trend until 2000, but negligible overall change
- In general: consumption corresponds to production levels

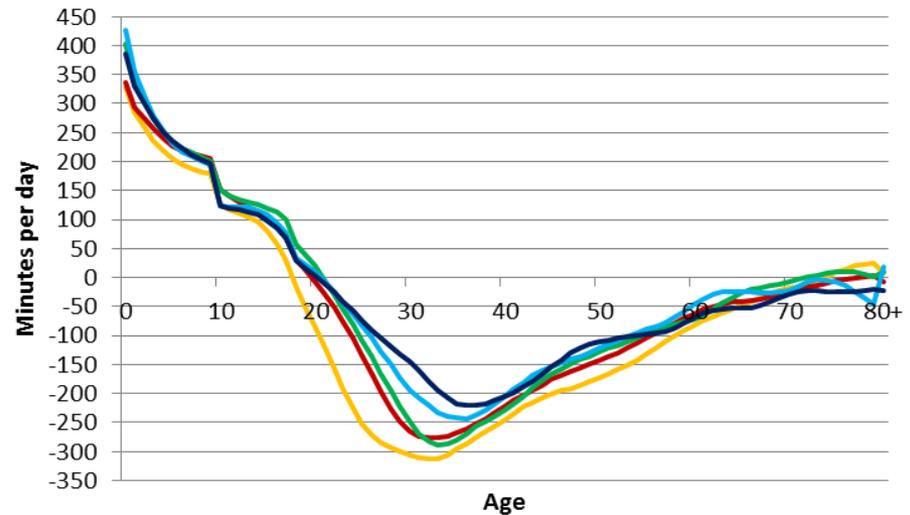
NET TRANSFERS

THE NETHERLANDS

Men



Women

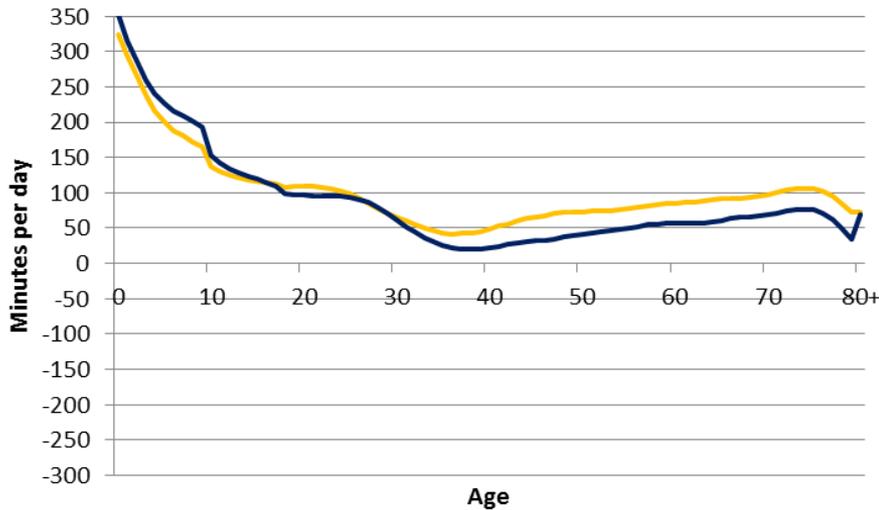


— 1975 — 1985 — 1990 — 2000 — 2005

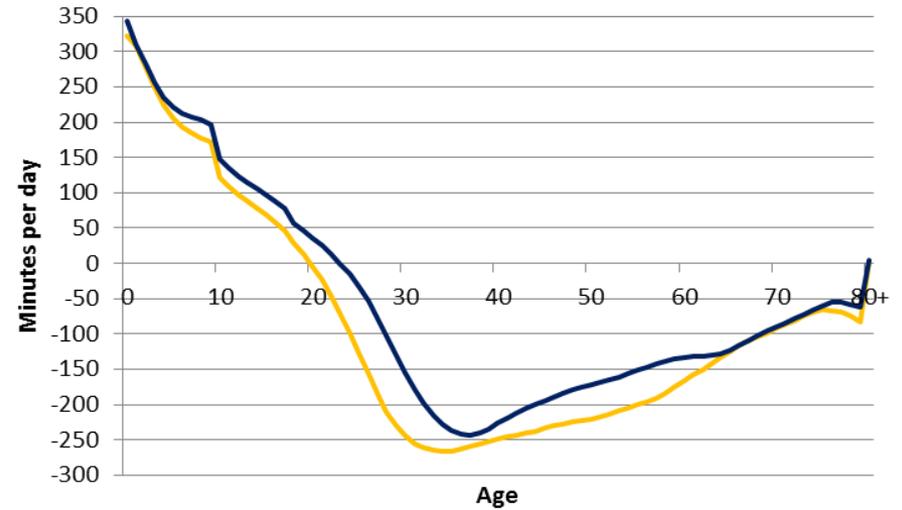
- Children receive more transfers than in the previous decades
- Men transfer more and women transfer less (parenthood years)
- Gender convergence
- Shift to the right

ITALY

Men



Women



— 1988 — 2002

- Italian men are net receivers of transfers during their whole life
- Transfers flow: 1) from women to men
2) from working-age mostly to the young, and the elderly

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you for your attention!



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 613247.



Wittgenstein Centre

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A COLLABORATION OF IIASA, VID/OAW, WU

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