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

Vienna, 20 November, 2017
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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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>1987, 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>1992, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>1988, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>2003, 2010</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
PRODUCTION
The Netherlands:

- New job opportunities
- Declining fertility rates

Highest decline in production

Employment rates increased by almost 20 percentage points

Work and family policies
• Differently pronounced changes
• Institutional background
• Gender ideology
• An increasing demand for men’s participation in unpaid work
• Increase in time devoted to unpaid work
• Gender convergence
**CHILDCARE: THE NETHERLANDS, WOMEN**

- Decision for delayed parenthood
- Childcare production shifts to the right
- Shift of the production peak to the right
CONSUMPTION
Similarities between genders
The shape of the profile does not change significantly over time
CHILD CARE CONSUMPTION: THE UK

Boys

Girls

- Childcare consumption is increasing over time
- Quantity-quality trade-off
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
• Children receive more transfers than in the previous decades
• Men transfer more and women transfer less (parenthood years)
• Gender convergence
• Shift to the right
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

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