The lifecycle by gender - results combining monetary and time use estimates for Germany

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Motivation

- Germany: conservative welfare state, male breadwinner model.
- Population aging: changes in the old gender contract (Esping-Andersen et al. 2001).
- ► Iso-work phenomenon (Burda, 2012) → work needs to be redistributed.



Motivation

- Germany: conservative welfare state, male breadwinner model.
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- ► Iso-work phenomenon (Burda, 2012) → work needs to be redistributed.
- How do males and females finance their lifecycle deficit? How do time transfers alter the picture? Regional differences? Population aging?



Some statistics

- ► Female labor force participation rate: 53%.
- Strong growth in part-time employment: +35% for females between 2000 and 2010.
- Marriage rates halved between 1960 and today.
- Increasing longevity (2.5 years per decade) forces especially women to plan for longer lives.

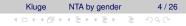


Data

Income and Expenditure Survey

EVS 2003, 50,000 households, detailed income and expenditure data





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Population estimates

Federal Statistical Office





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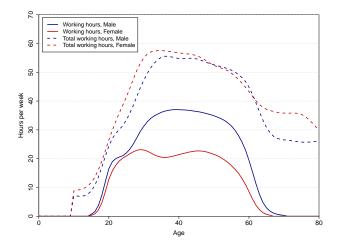
Federal Statistical Office

Time Use Survey

 TUS 2001/02, 5,400 households, 38,000 diary entries, individuals fill a detailed calendar on three representative days



Working hours by gender and age, Germany 2003



Source: Time Use Survey 2002, Germany

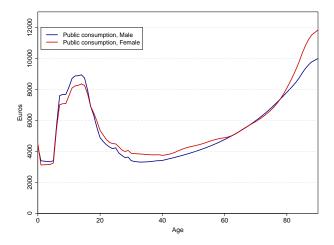
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Public consumption by gender and age



Source: cost of diseases, various sources, own calculations

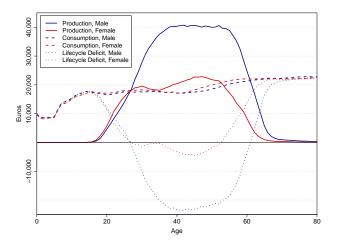
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The lifecycle deficit by gender, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

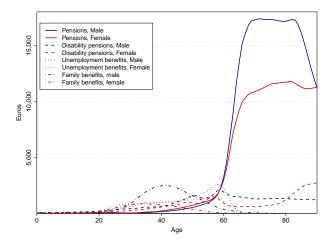
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Public benefits by gender, Germany 2003



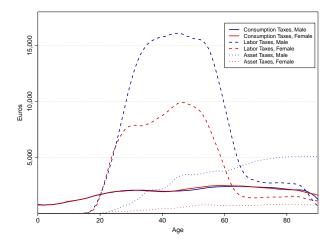
Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

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NTA by gender



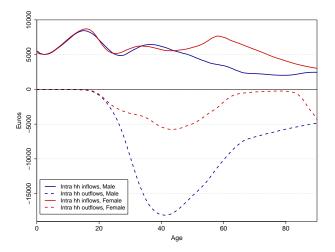
Public revenues by gender, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations



Intra-household transfers by gender, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations





The new household division of labor?

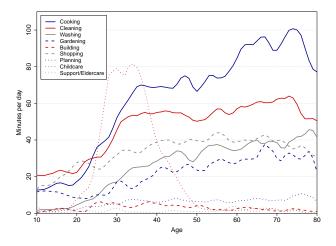


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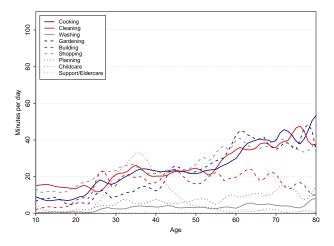
Time use estimates for females, Germany 2003



Source: Time Use Survey 2002, own calculations



Time use estimates for males, Germany 2003

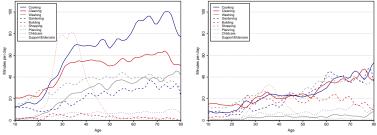


Source: Time Use Survey 2002, own calculations



Females

Males



Source: Time Use Survey 2002, author's own calculations



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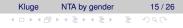
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Wages (specialist replacement method)

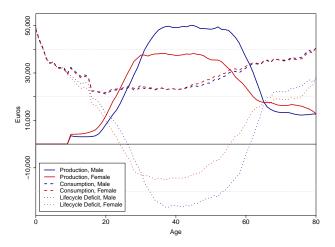
Type of work	Adjustment factor	Wage per hour (gross)
Cooking	0.75	€11,28
Cleaning	0.75	€10,08
Gardening	0.75	€12,98
Unskilled worker	0.75	€11,10
Caretaker	0.75	€13,59
Elderly care (Help)	1	€13,14
Nursery teacher	1	€15,08

Source: NTA methodology, Statistisches Bundesamt 2006





The adjusted LCD by gender, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, Time Use Survey 2002, own calculations



The market lifecycle deficit

- Market LCD females: -370 billion €
- Market LCD males: +120 billion €





The market lifecycle deficit

- Market LCD females: -370 billion €
- Market LCD males: +120 billion €
- Female LCD financed by:
 - Public transfers (34%)
 - Private transfers (43%)
 - Asset-based reallocations (22%)



The household lifecycle deficit

- Average time housework per day females: 3.6 hours
- Average time housework per day males: 1.9 hours



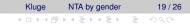
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 smooth over the lifecycle, slightly lower level for Eastern individuals.



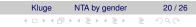
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- Female LCD drops from 17% to 11% of GDP.



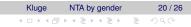
Fall of Berlin Wall →





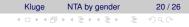
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- Part-time work more prevalent in the West.



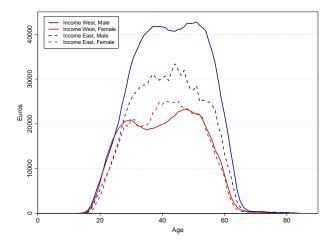
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The main differences:

- In 1990: female labor force participation rates 89% East, 55% West.
- Part-time work more prevalent in the West.
- Lower marriage rates in the East.



Income by gender and region, Germany 2003



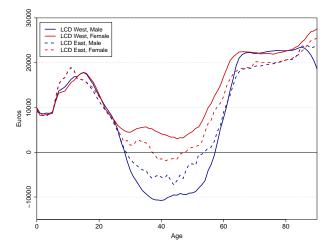
Source: EVS 2003, own calculations



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The LCD by gender and region, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

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Inter-gender and inter-regional flows

	West, male	West, female	East, male	East, female
Income	671 bn €	351 bn €	127 bn €	91 bn €
Consumption	599 bn €	634 bn €	134 bn €	142 bn €
LCD	-72 bn €	282 bn €	7 bn €	51 bn €
LCD/capita	-2263 €	8500 €	846 €	5973 €

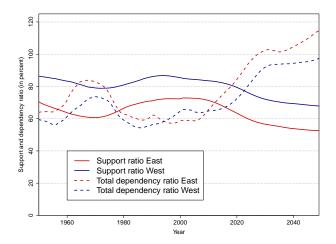
Source: EVS 2003, own calculations





Outlook

Support ratios, Germany 1950-2050



Source: Federal Statistical Office 2010, own calculations

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- ► Assumption: increase of female LFP by 10%:
 - ► 47 million hours missing (no increase in overall workload).
 - 30,000 individuals working on average 30 hours needed.
 - Alternative: split additional housework equally among members.
 - Increase weekly working hours by 45 minutes per individual.



Thank you for your attention!

- Comments and Questions are welcome.
- E-Mail: kluge@demogr.mpg.de



