# 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) $\rightarrow$ work needs to be redistributed.


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- Germany: conservative welfare state, male breadwinner model.
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- 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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## 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

## Public consumption by gender and age



Source: cost of diseases, various sources, own calculations

## The lifecycle deficit by gender, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

## Public benefits by gender, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

## 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

## 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 | $€ 15,08$ |

## The adjusted LCD by gender, Germany 2003



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

## Macroeconomic flows of time and money

The market lifecycle deficit

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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\%)


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


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- 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

## The LCD by gender and region, Germany 2003



Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

## Inter-gender and inter-regional flows

|  | West, male | West, female | East, male | East, female |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Income | $671 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $351 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $127 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $91 \mathrm{bn} €$ |
| Consumption | $599 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $634 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $134 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $142 \mathrm{bn} €$ |
| LCD | $-72 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $282 \mathrm{bn} €$ | $\mathbf{7 b n} €$ | $51 \mathrm{bn} €$ |
| LCD/capita | $-2263 €$ | $8500 €$ | $846 €$ | $5973 €$ |

Source: EVS 2003, own calculations

## Support ratios, Germany 1950-2050



Source: Federal Statistical Office 2010, own calculations

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- 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.
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