Institutet
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Intergenerational transfers for men and women in Sweden 2003: A first look at flows in the formal sectors

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Why gender decomposition?

- Due to both demographic and social factors we can expect age profiles to differ by gender.
  - Household production
  - Child birth
  - Survival rates
  - Marriage patterns
- The differences indicate social institutions and approaches to intergenerational redistribution that lie outside the National Accounts (and thus the NTAs)

Female LCD>male LCD

- Are household production transfers compensating for public transfers over time?

- Can a shifting private and public balance explain delayed adulthood and female higher education?

- How is gender equality and cohort equality affected by the regime of public/private transfers?

Sweden is (not) gender equal?

- Women more educated and womens' employment high but…
- …unexplained wage gap
- …public sector segregation: care and teaching
- …household work

Gender specific macro controls

- Must be estimated
- gender specific unadjusted (but smoothed) age profiles from micro data,
- aggregate by the gender specific population to get shares,e.g.

$$YLE(k) = \frac{\sum_a yle(k,a) * pop(k,a)}{\sum_a yle(M,a) * pop(M,a) + \sum_a yle(F,a) * pop(F,a)} * YLE$$

- *k=M,F*

Macro controls by gender, MSEK

	Males	Females	sum
LCD	-148 325	227 611	79 285
YL	941 952	612 895	1 554 847
C	793 627	840 505	1 634 132
CG	318 770	372 924	691 694
CGH	120 738	168 266	289 005
CGE	94 112	98 812	192 924
CGX	103 920	105 845	209 765
CF	474 856	467 582	942 438
CFE	3 193	3 176	6 369
CFH	10 658	21 890	32 548
CFR	110 021	117 399	227 419
CFX	278 259	264 929	543 188
CFD	72 725	60 188	132 913

# Gender distribution of labor income, private and public consumption
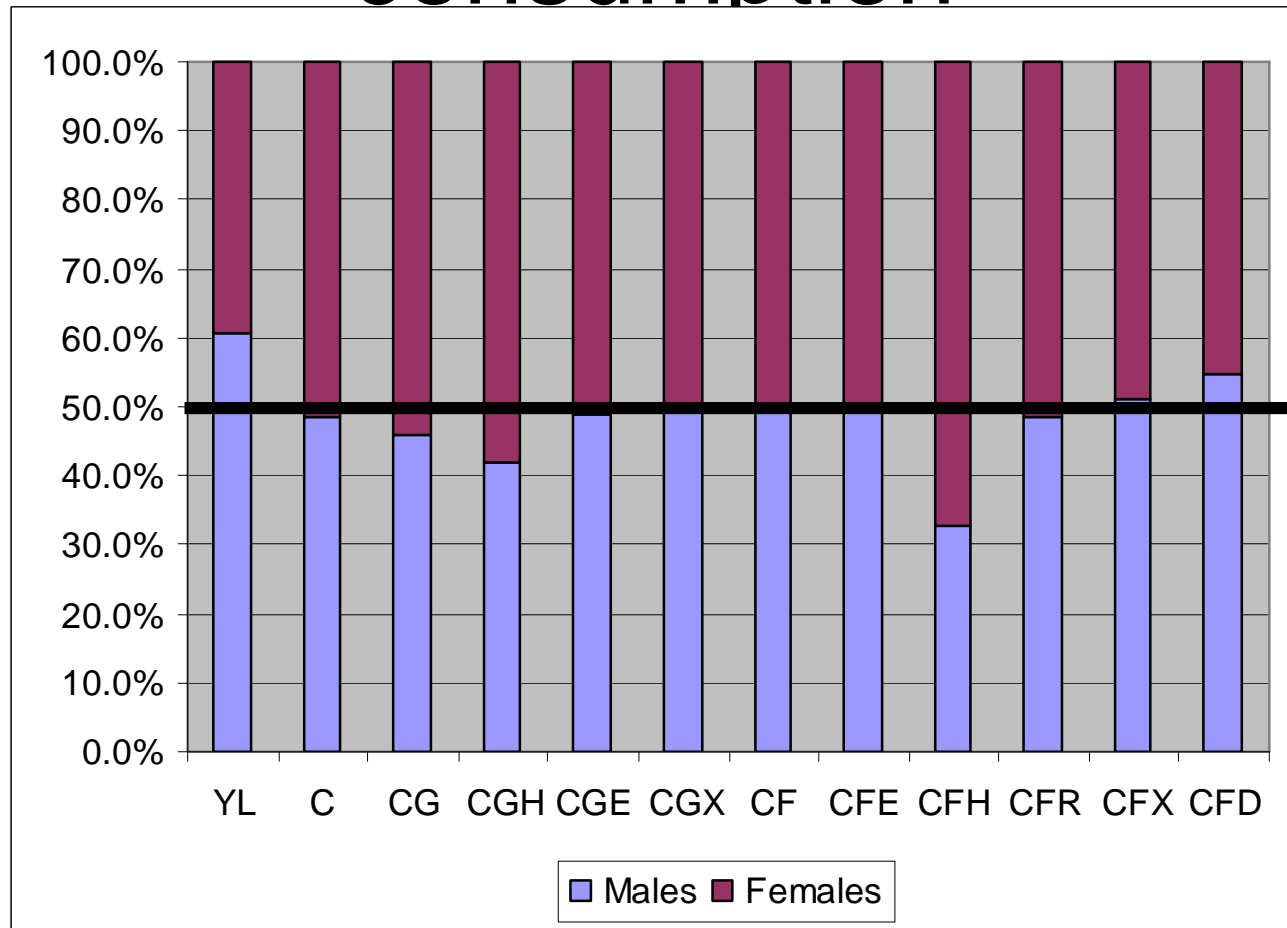
Method for estimating private consumption by gender

- Private education and private health (CFE and CFH) are allocated using the regression method with gender specific age group estimates.

- Residential, durables, and other private consumption (CFR, CFD, CFX) are allocated according to the 'ad-hoc' rule (equivalence scale) using gender specific consumption data from the Swedish Consumer Agency (*Konsumentverket*).

The resulting equivalence scales
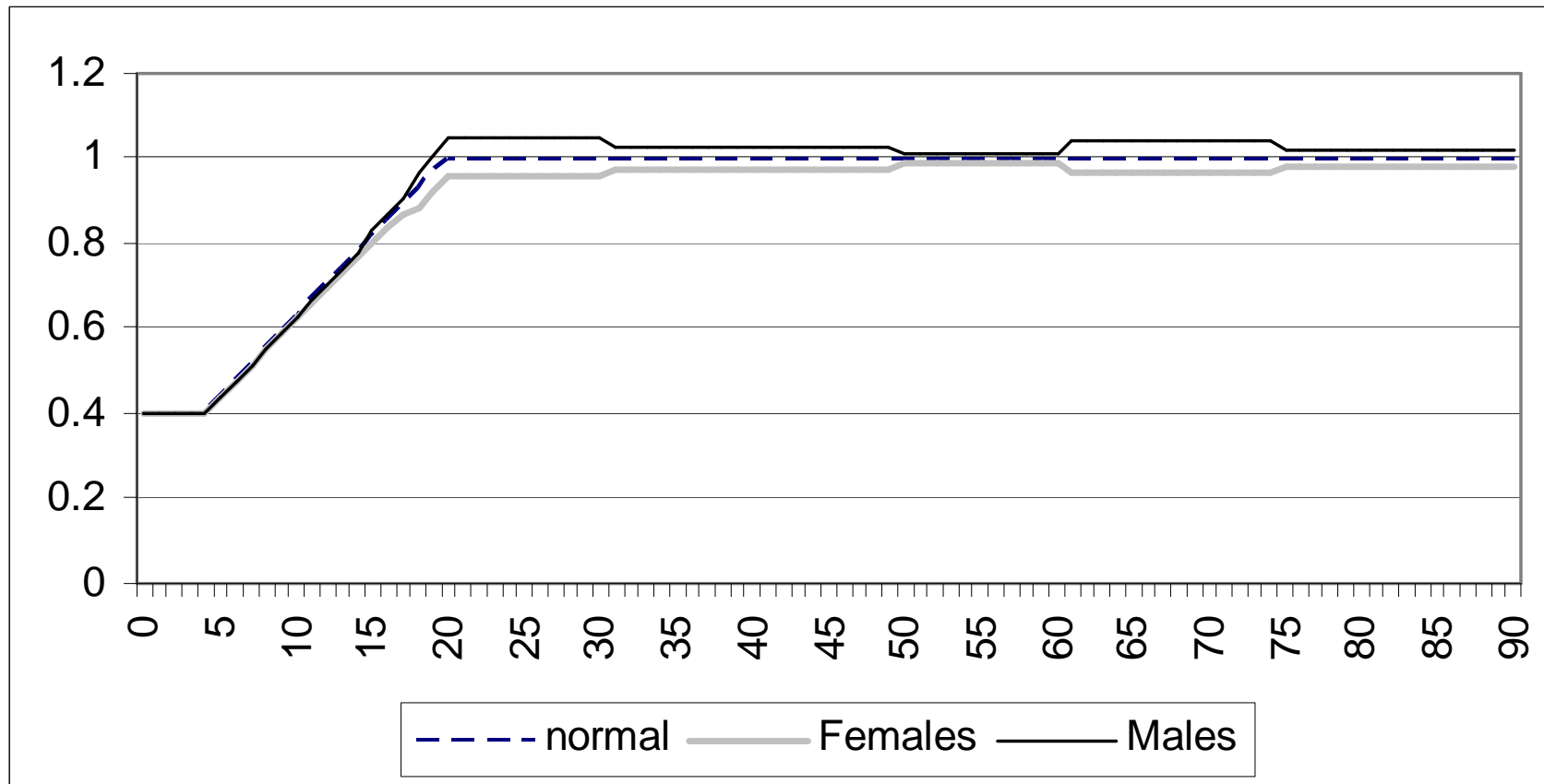
Public consumption by gender

- Collected from official sources
- Detailed distribution by 1-year age groups on health and care expenditure from detailed statistics compiled in the county of Skåne.
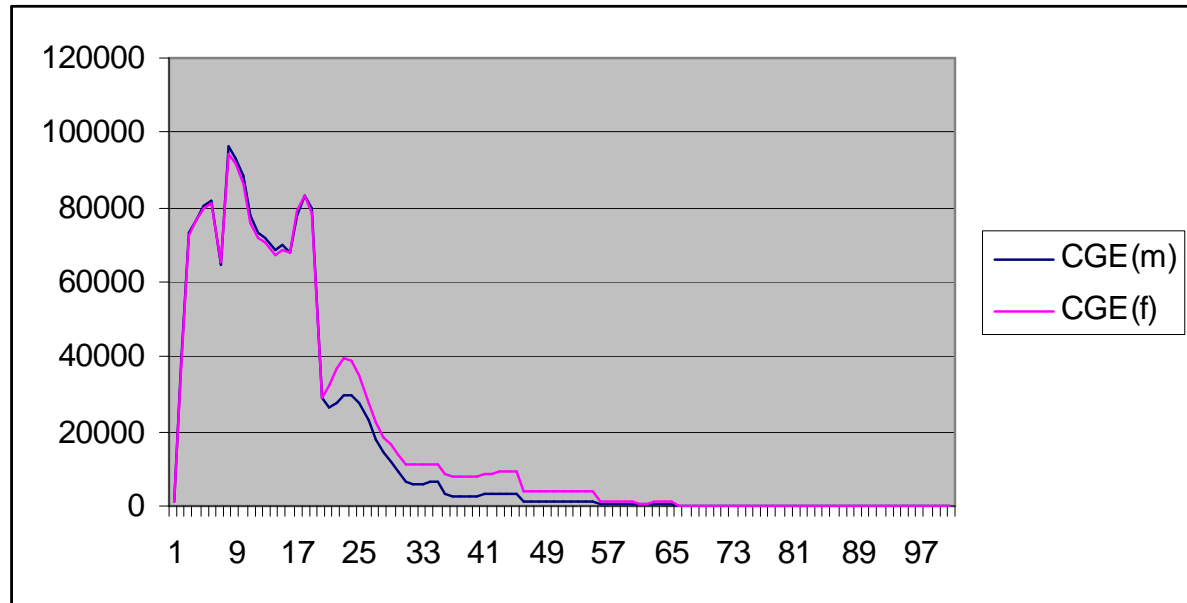
Public and private health consumption

Women spend much
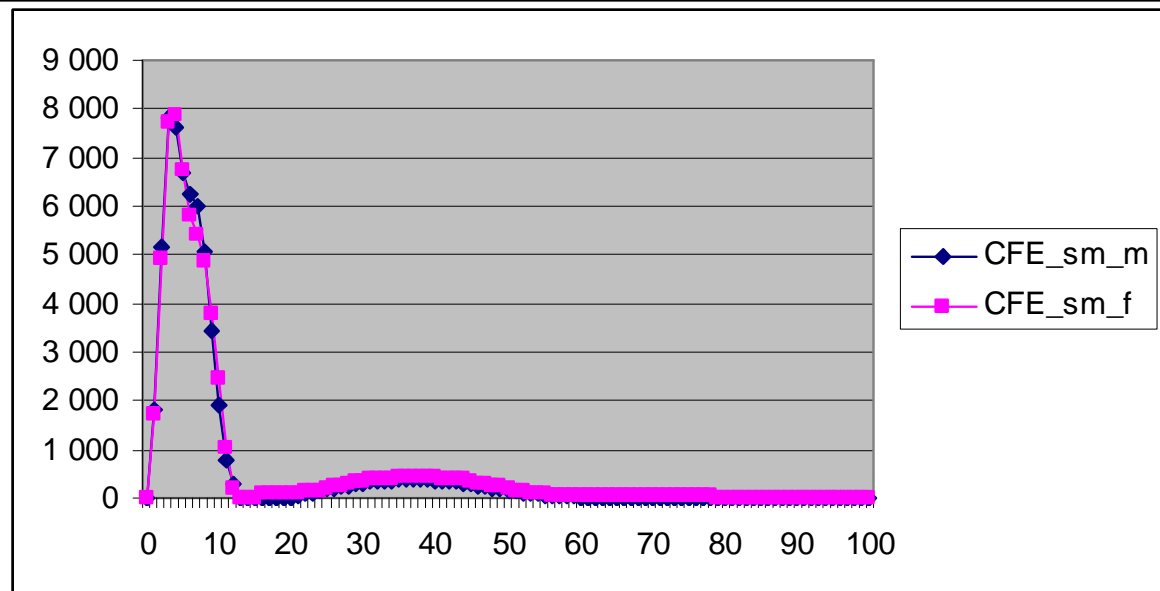more on public
health consumption
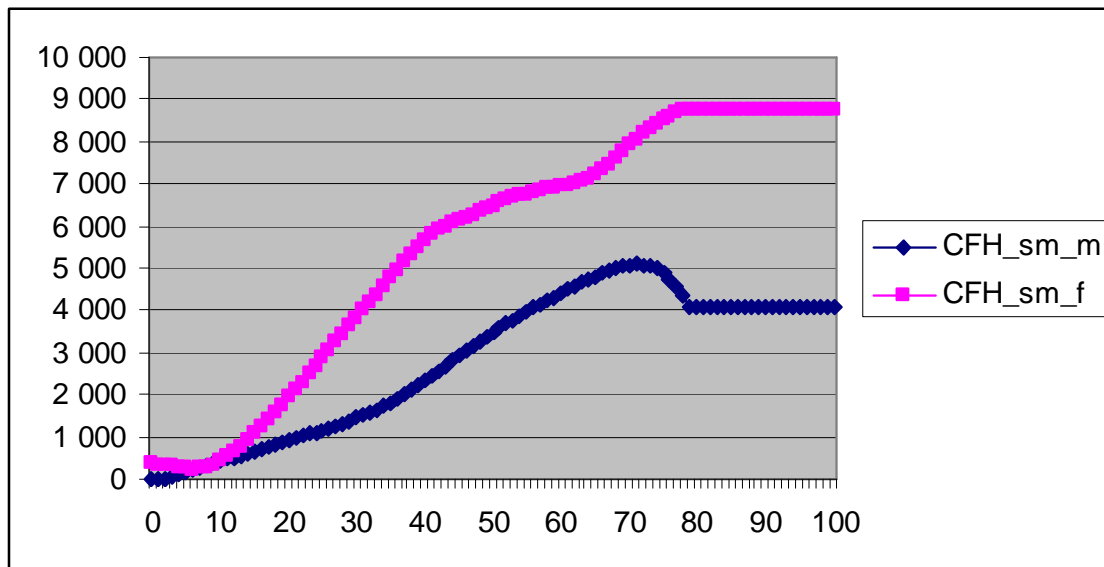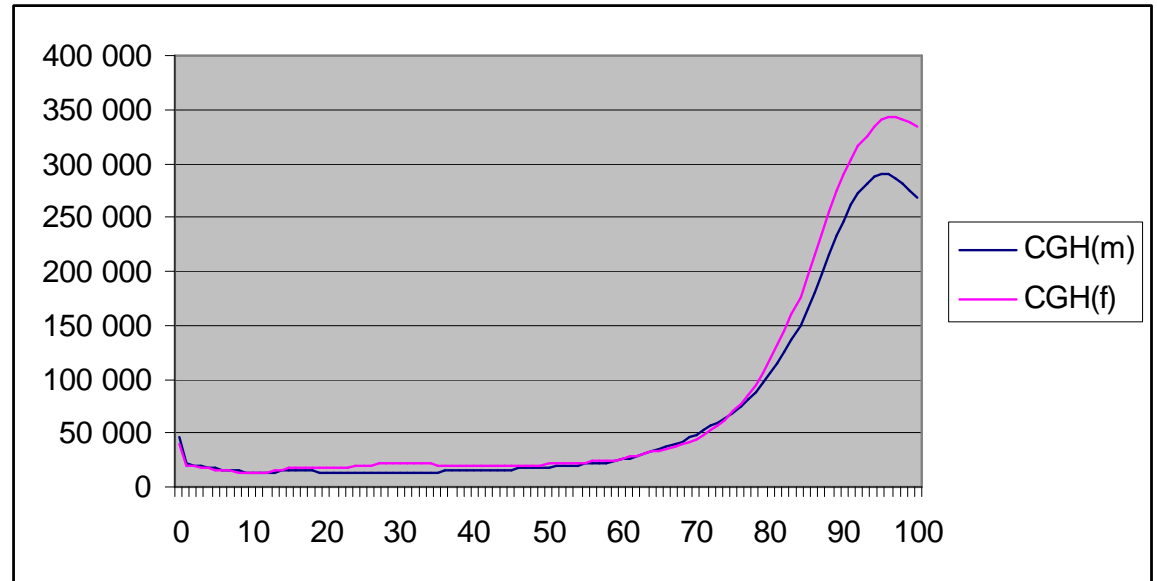
Women spend more on
private health
consumption

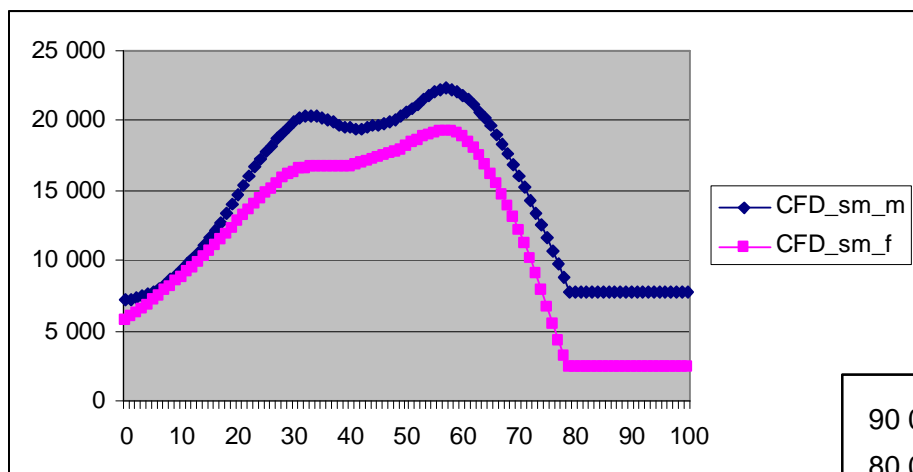# Education consumption

- ## Public
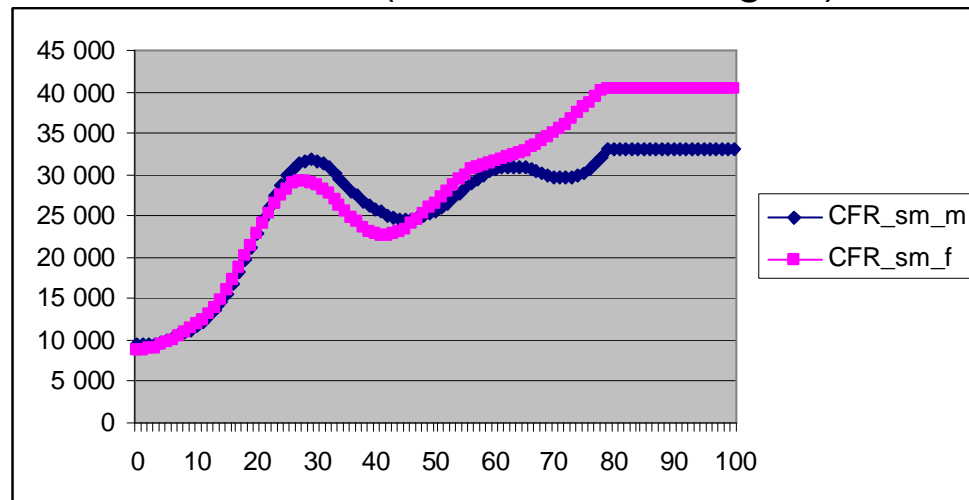 - Women consume more
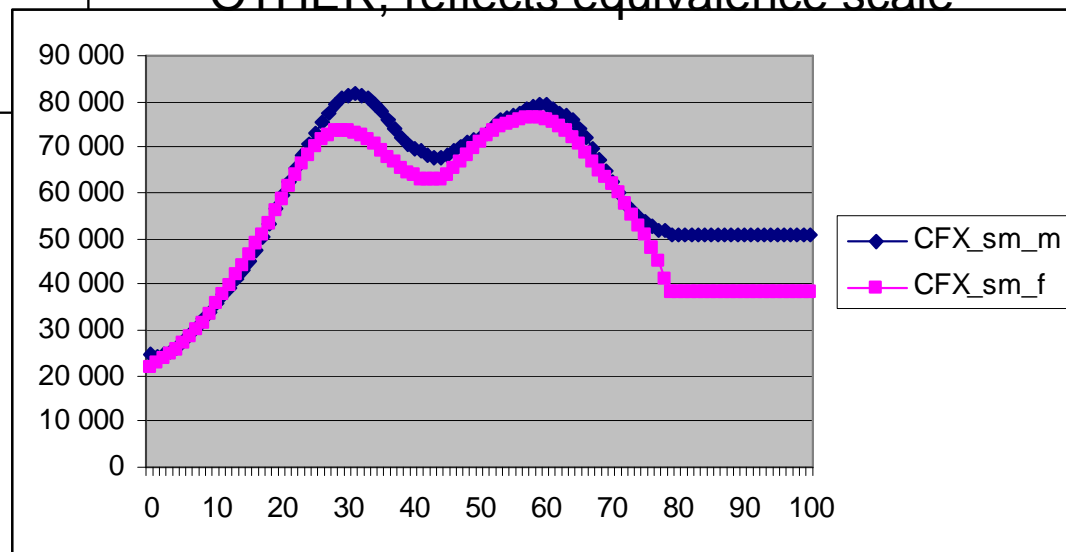
- ## Private
  - equal

Consumption by equivalence scale

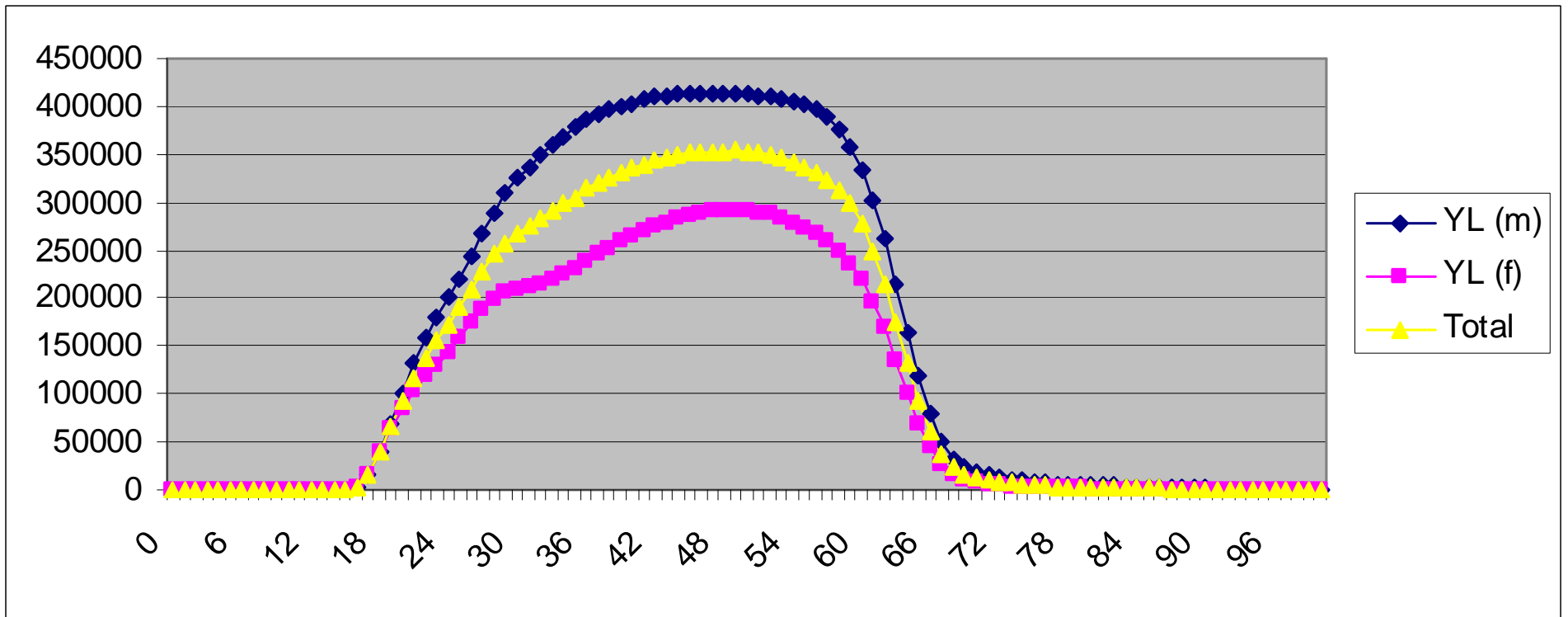**Residential (more female singles)**

Durables (common goods?)

OTHER, reflects equivalence scale
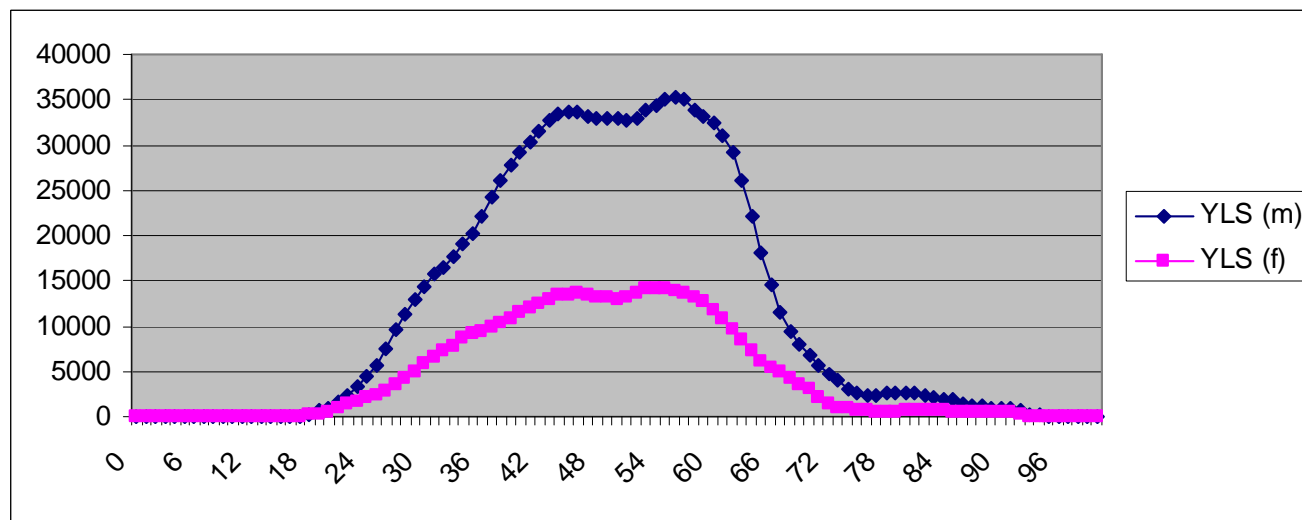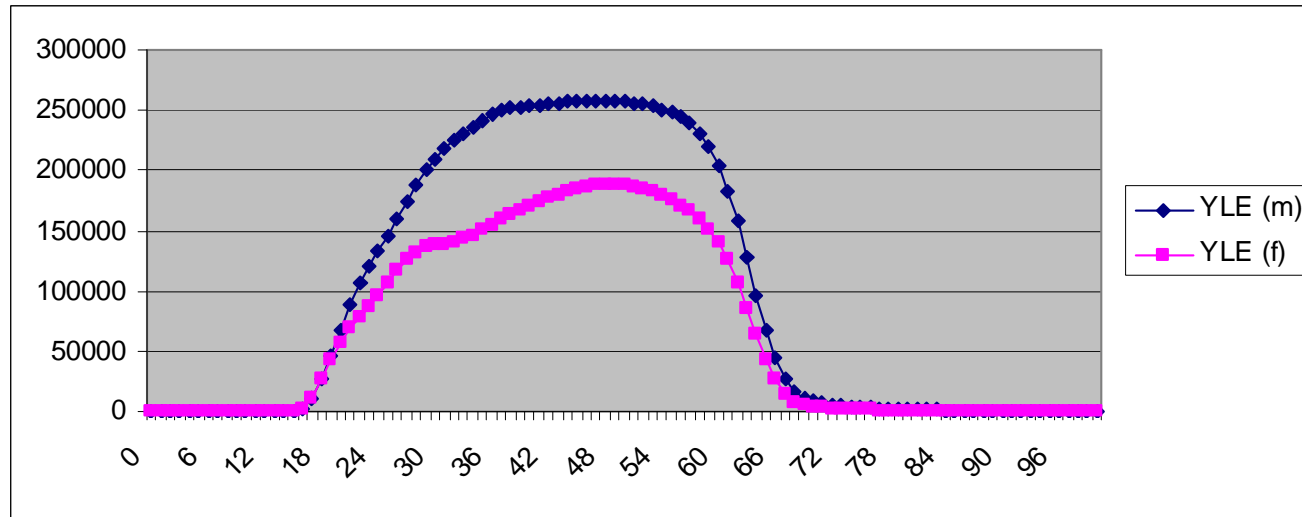
Are there better
allocation rules

Labor earnings profiles
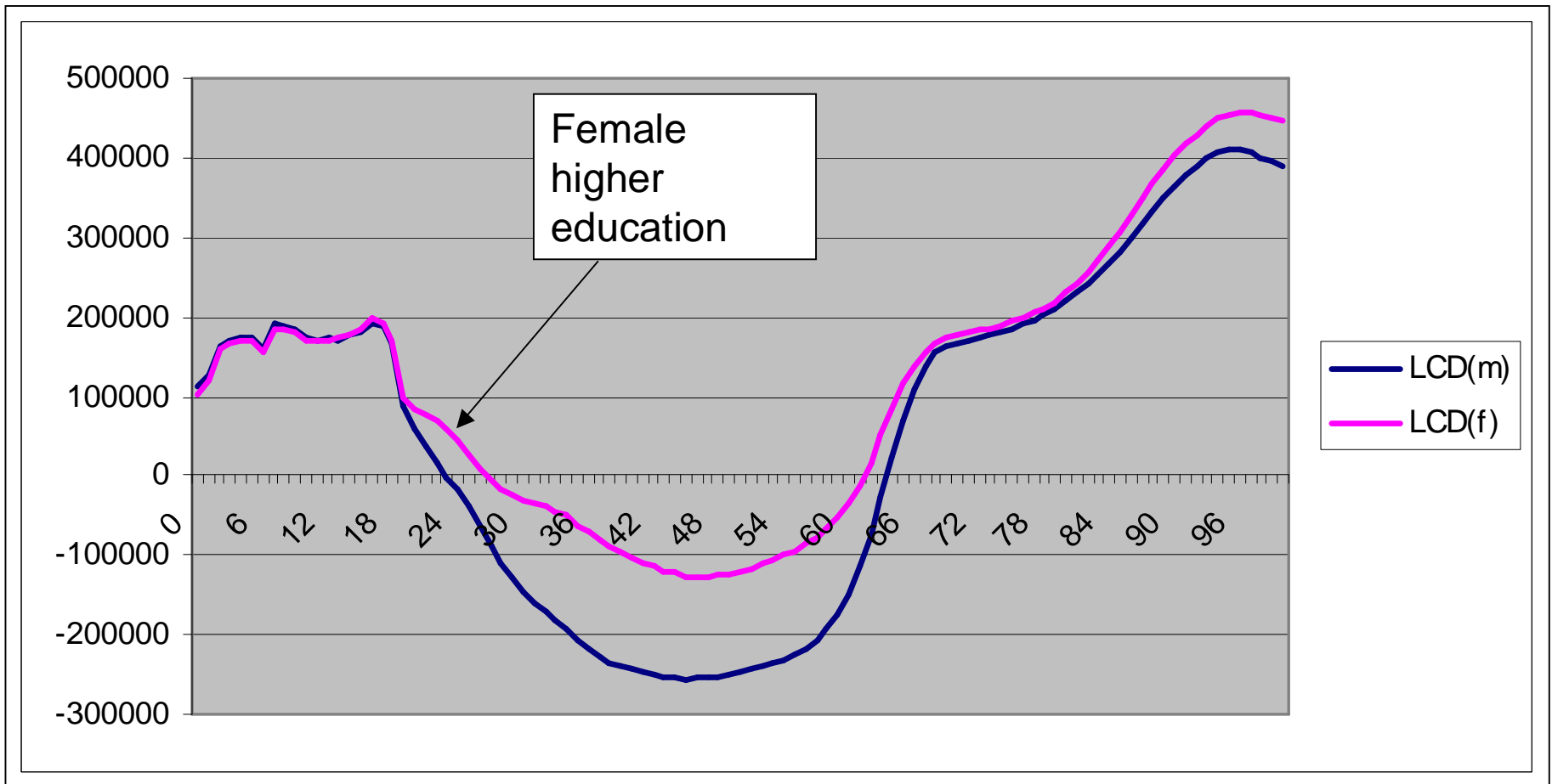## women earn less

Employment and self-employment
Women earn much less in self-employment

Life cycle deficits

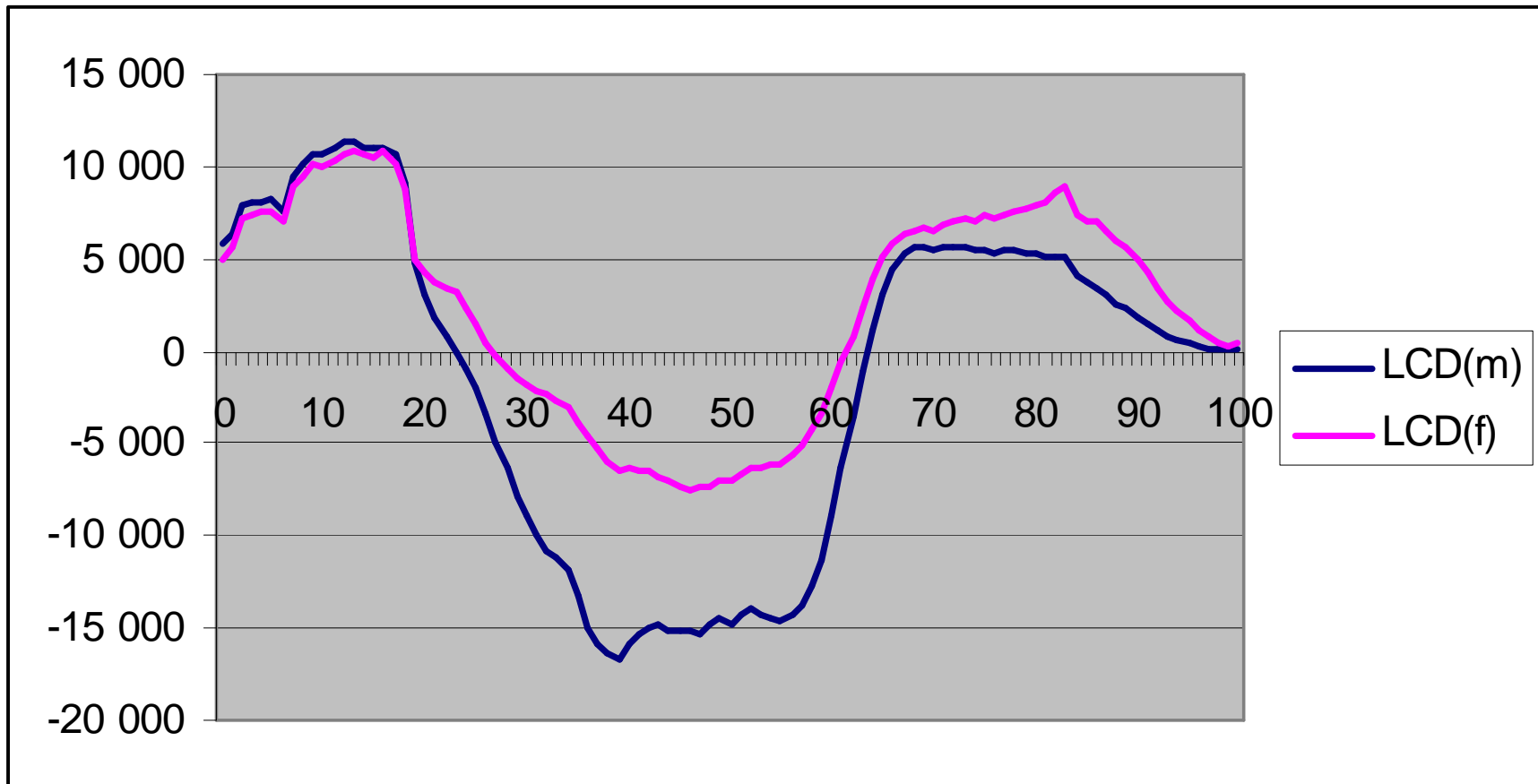# Population-weighted LCD

Female –male LCD
per capita and aggregate

Legend: per capita, 1 SEK — aggregate, MSEK right scale
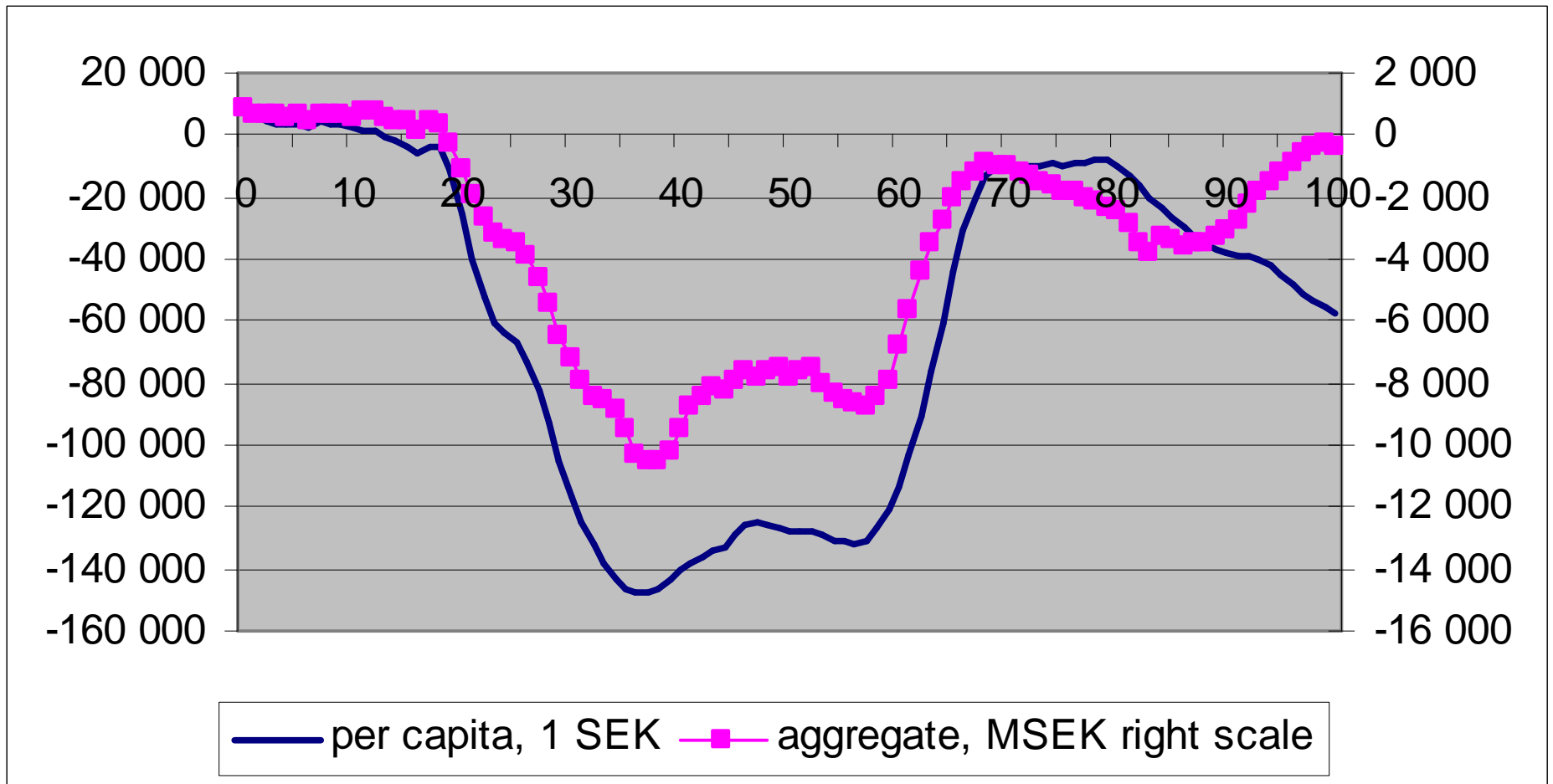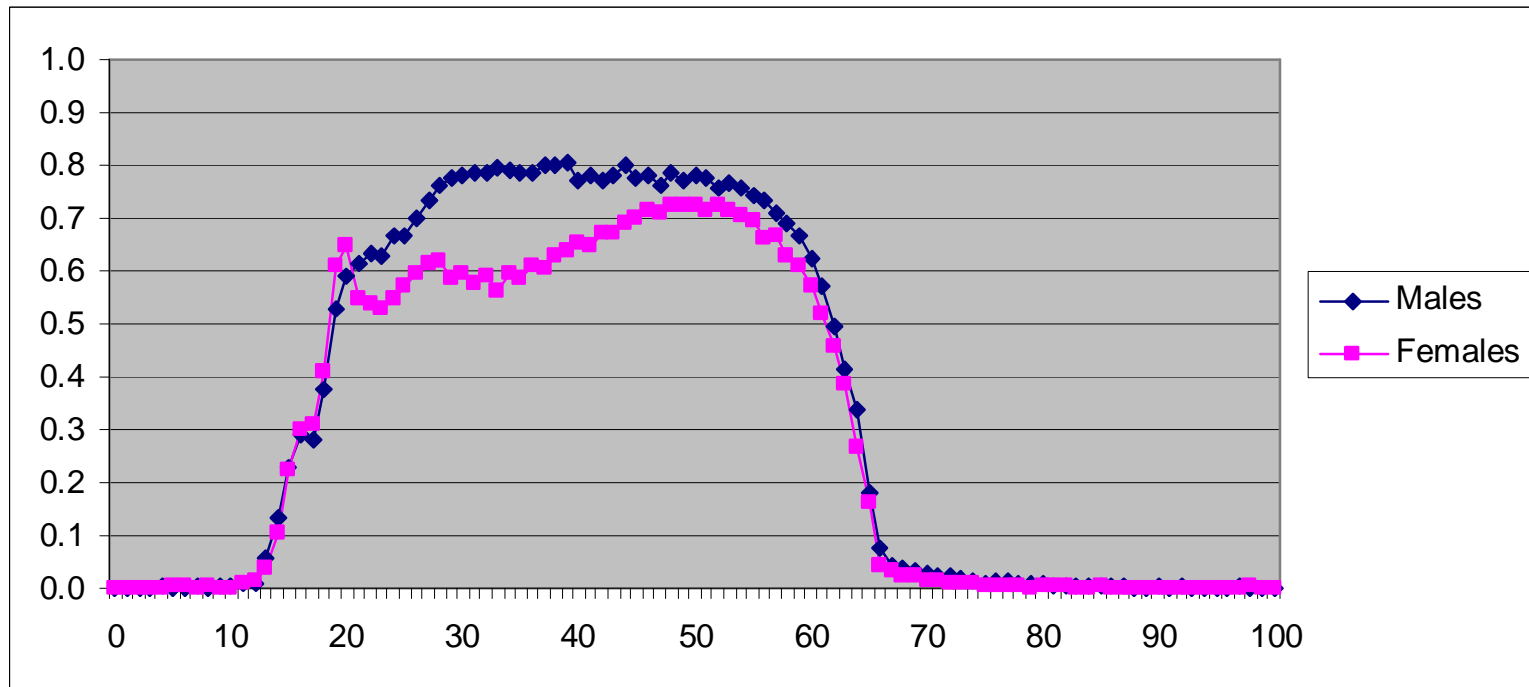
Public redistribution of income to females

- Substantial part of female total income in reproductive ages benefits received from the social security system

Earnings and asset reallocation as share of total income

Main problems

- Transfers within households
  - Convention of household head allocation troublesome in this context
  - Maybe two household heads in intact couple households?
- What is really gender-specific consumption?
- Household bargaining and household production?

Interpretation and summary

- Within the National Accounts framework females are subsidised by males…

- …but we know that females do most of the household production

- …have lower labor income

- Most of the consumption gender difference is associated with public health care and elderly care

Issues to pursue

- Relative importance ?
  - wage gap about 10 percent for equal work.
  - gender segregation in the labor market
  - females enrolling and staying in higher education to a larger extent than males.
- Strong female dominance among those who need public assistance as elderly. Also a higher or costlier morbidity for females?
- Future policies for elderly care
  - higher amount of household work performed by women compensate?
  - Home care and female labor supply.
- Female LCD financed by
  - public as well as private transfers and of reallocation of assets.
  - How we define household head will become increasingly important.