



**Institute of Statistics and Demography
Warsaw School of Economics SGH**



POINTA

National Transfer Accounts
and National Time Transfer Accounts for Poland

The national and household economy in Poland: Production and consumption of men and women

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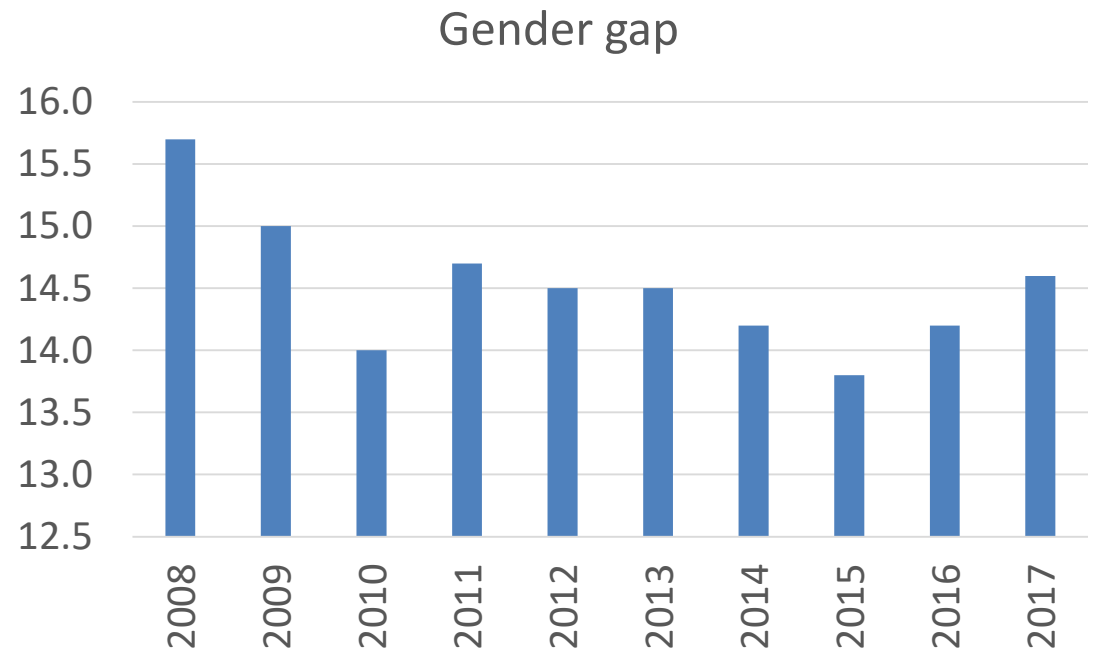
**Opportunities and Challenges of the Demographic Transition for Meeting the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: 12th Global Meeting of the NTA Network,
Mexico City, July 25, 2018**

Motivation

- What is the role of women and men in the general and household economy?
- How do “visible” and “invisible” transfers contribute to financing the total lifecycle deficit?

Context

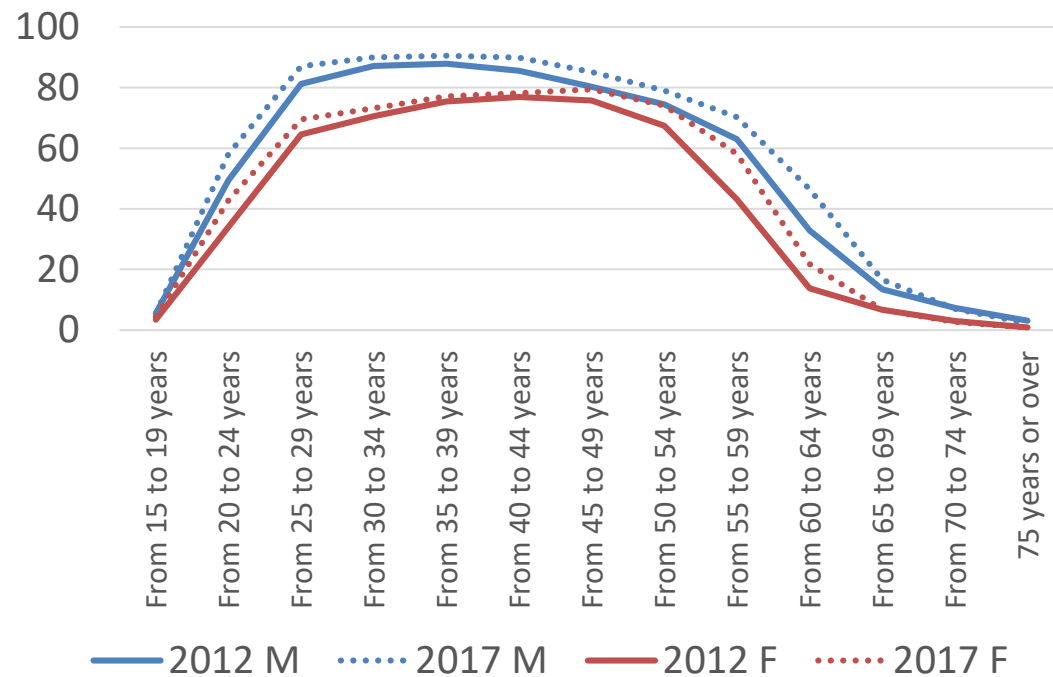
- Lower employment rate of women with persistent gender gap



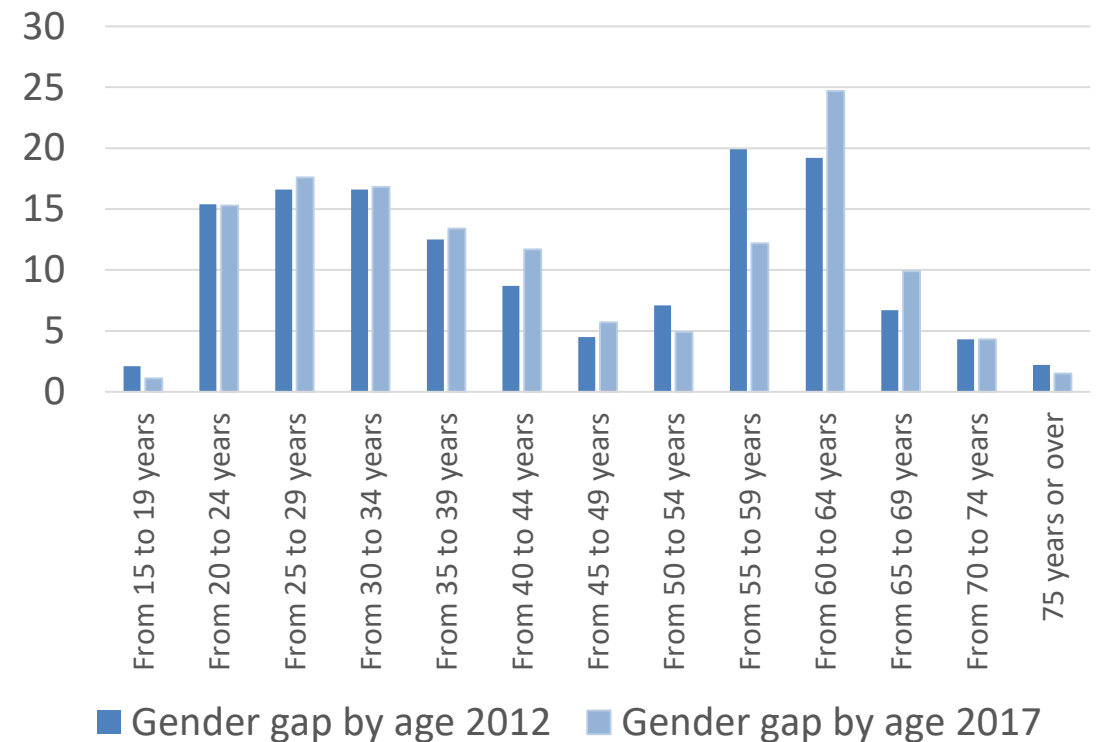
Context

- Differences in employment rates highest around childbearing age and after age of 60
- Increases in overall employment rate mainly due to higher activity after age 50

Employment rate by age groups
2012 and 2017



Gender gap by age group

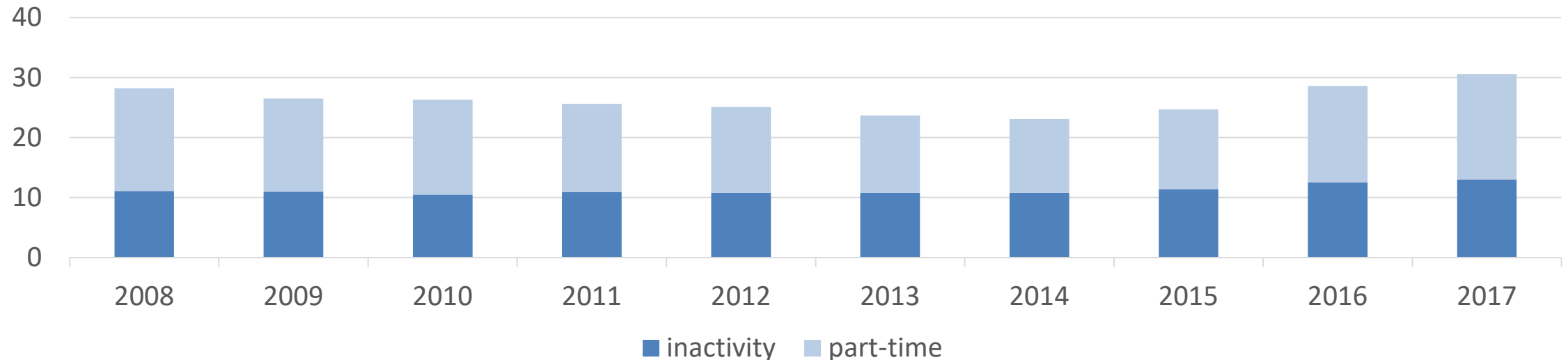


Source: Eurostat, own calculations

Context

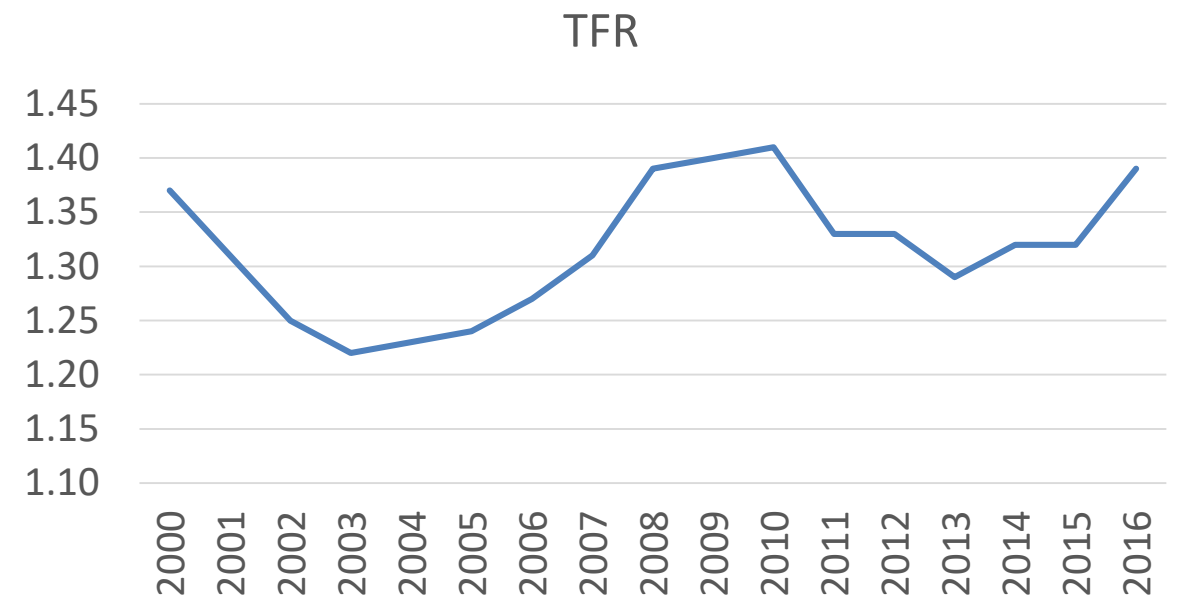
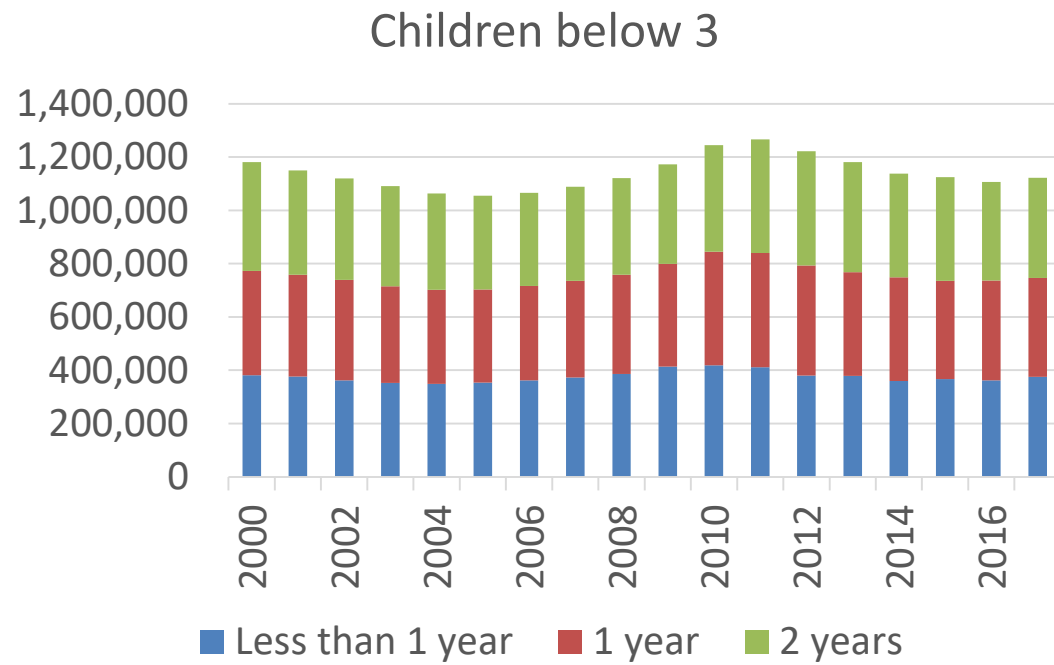
- Around a quarter of women limited their labour market activity due to family or care responsibilities in 2012-2013
- This share is increasing in recent years – new family benefit may be one of the reasons for larger withdrawal of women from work

Share of women 20-64 working part-time or inactive due to family or care responsibilities



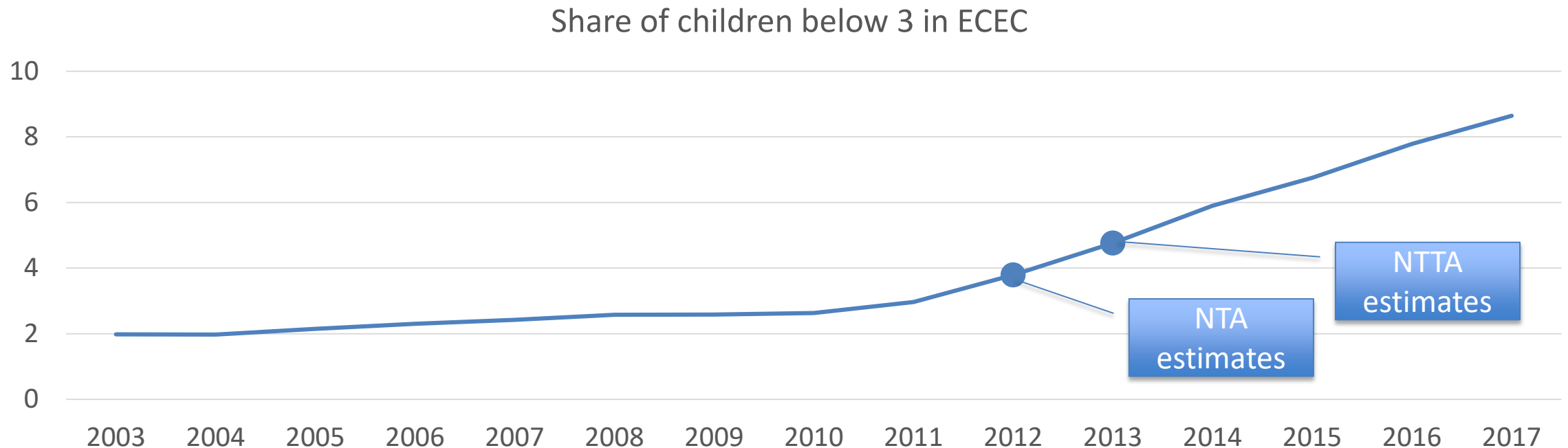
Context

- Number of children in age group 0-3 years gradually declines following low fertility levels



Context

- Low, but rising share of youngest children in early childhood education and care



Methodology

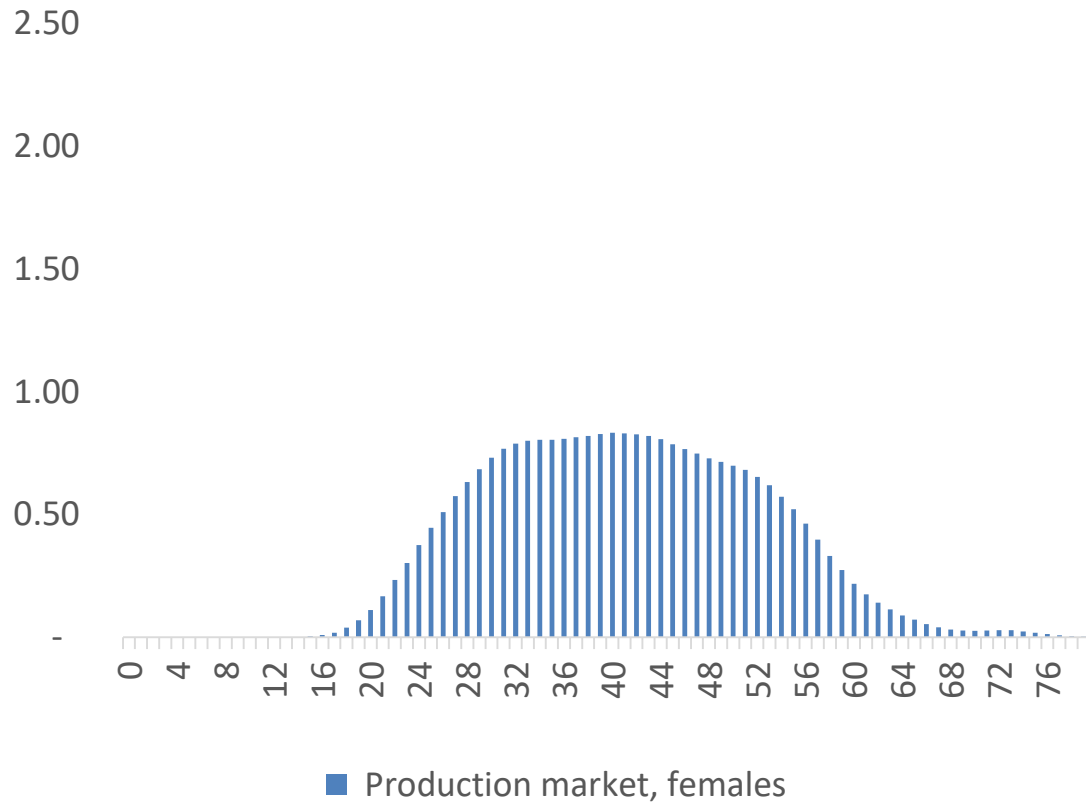
- NTA
 - Estimated for 2012
 - Data sources: EU-SILC, HBS, State Budget, National Accounts
- NTTA
 - Estimated for 2013, based on the Time Use Survey for Poland
 - Value of production estimated based on different groups of activities
 - For combined analysis, NTTA estimates re-valued for 2012 wage levels

Methodology

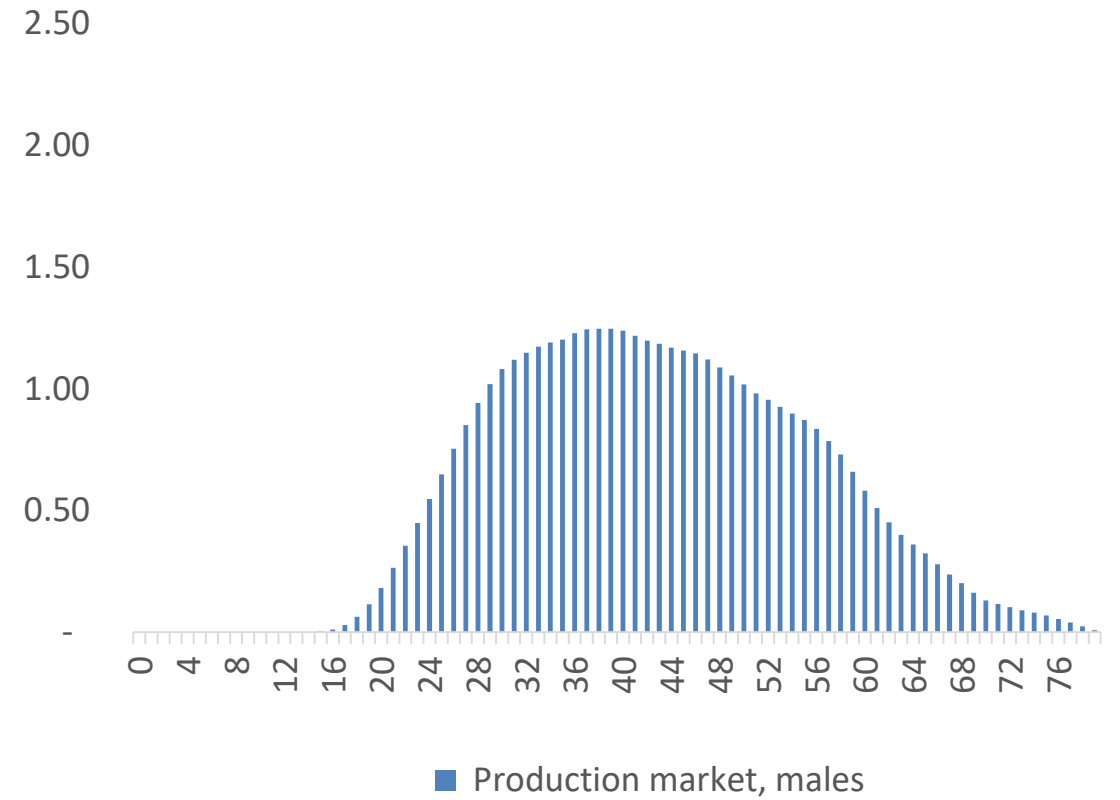
Rates per hour	In PLN	as % of average net wage
Cleaning	8.01	51.6
Laundry	8.68	55.9
Cooking	8.31	53.5
House maintenance	10.37	66.8
Lawn care and gardening	10.09	65.0
Household management	13.41	86.4
Pet care	9.00	58.0
Purchasing of goods and services	11.21	72.2
Travelling	10.98	70.7
Childcare, household	21.61	139.1
Childcare, non-household	22.44	144.5
Adult care, household	11.27	72.6
Adult care, non-household	14.54	93.6
Other care, neighbour support	10.41	67.0

Production

Females

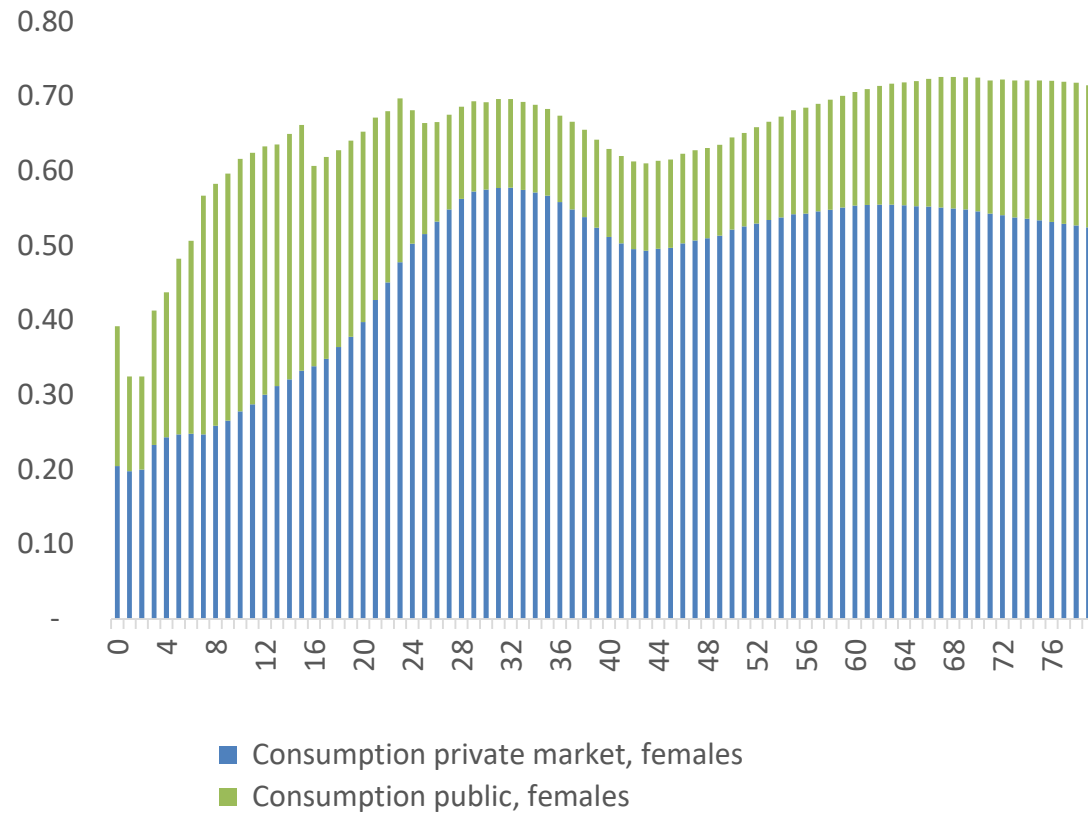


Males

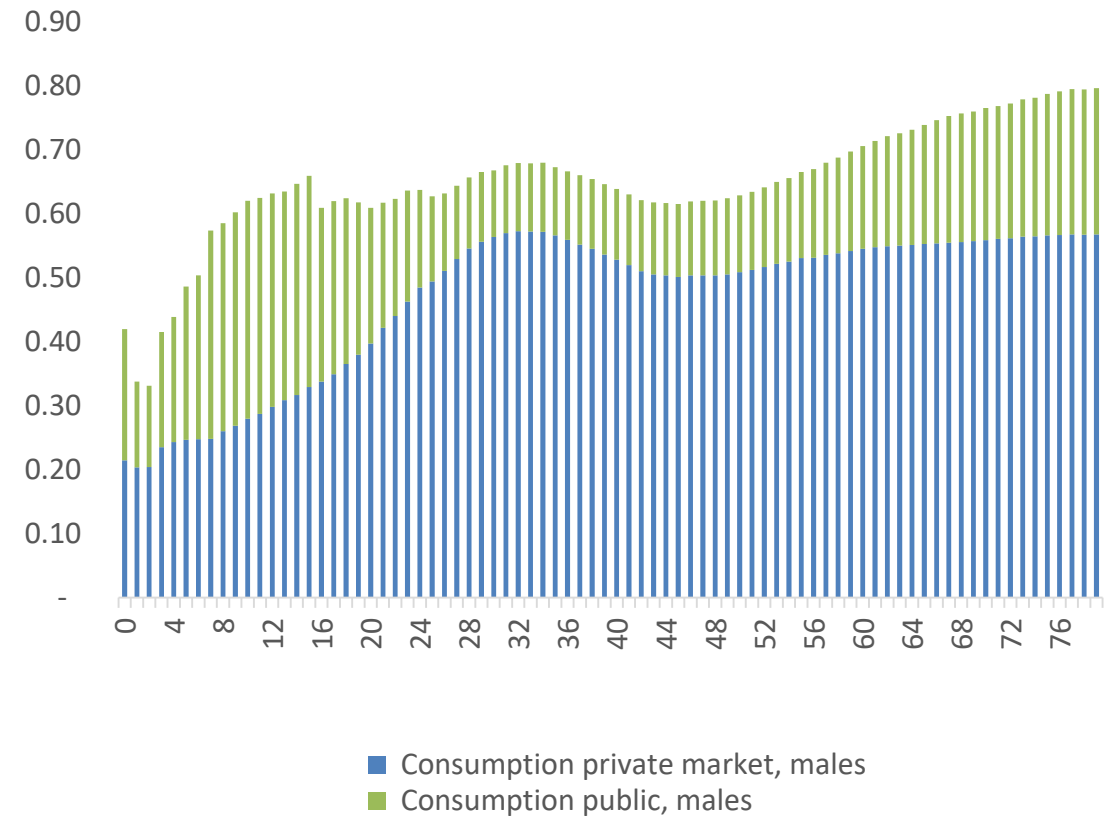


Consumption NTA

Females

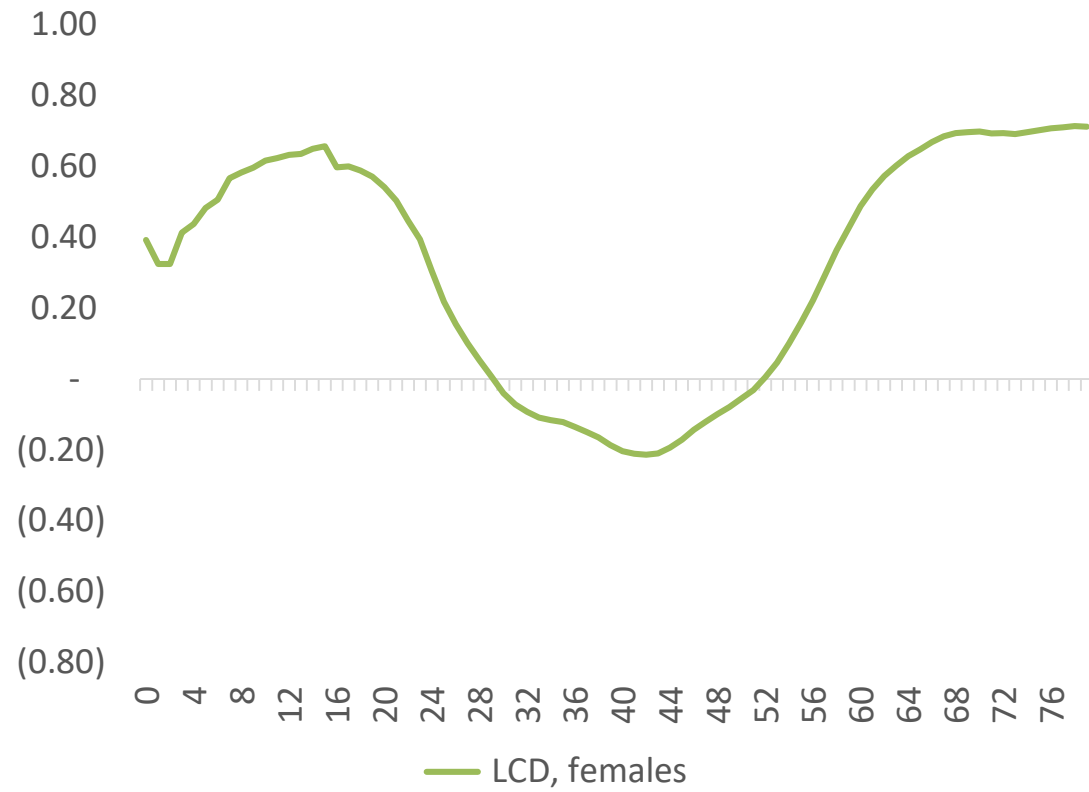


Males

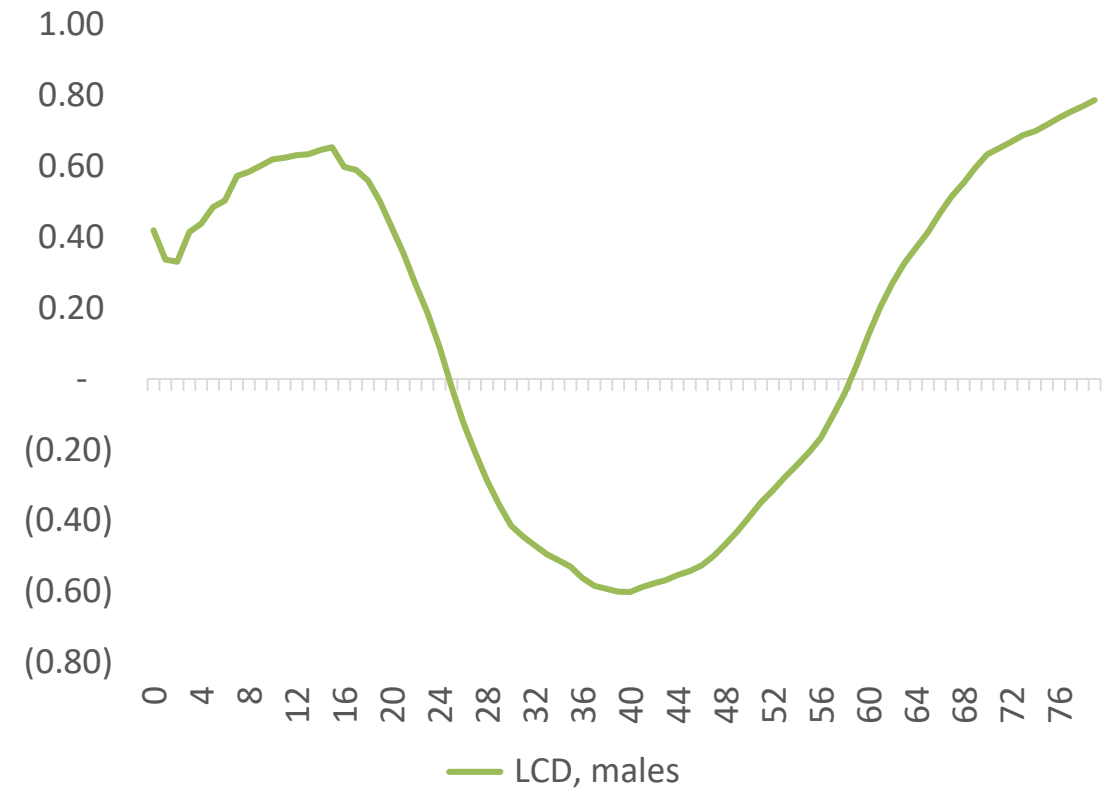


Lifecycle deficit/surplus

Females

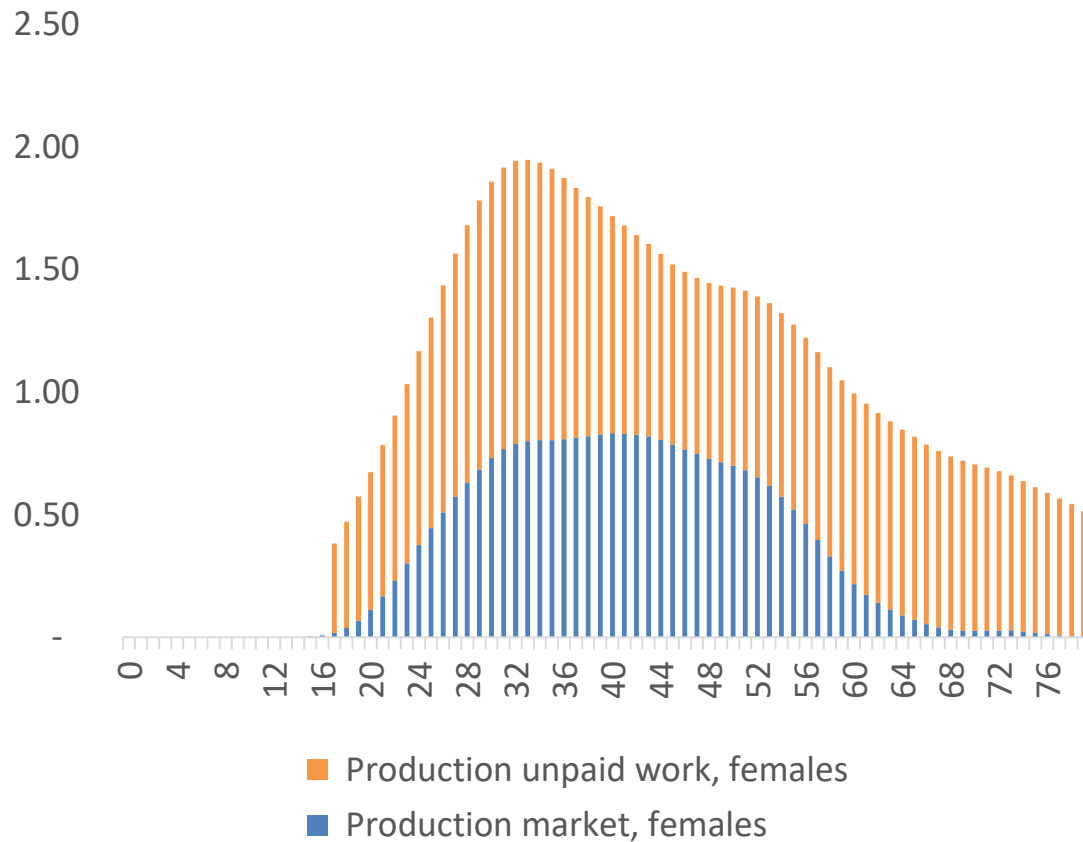


Males

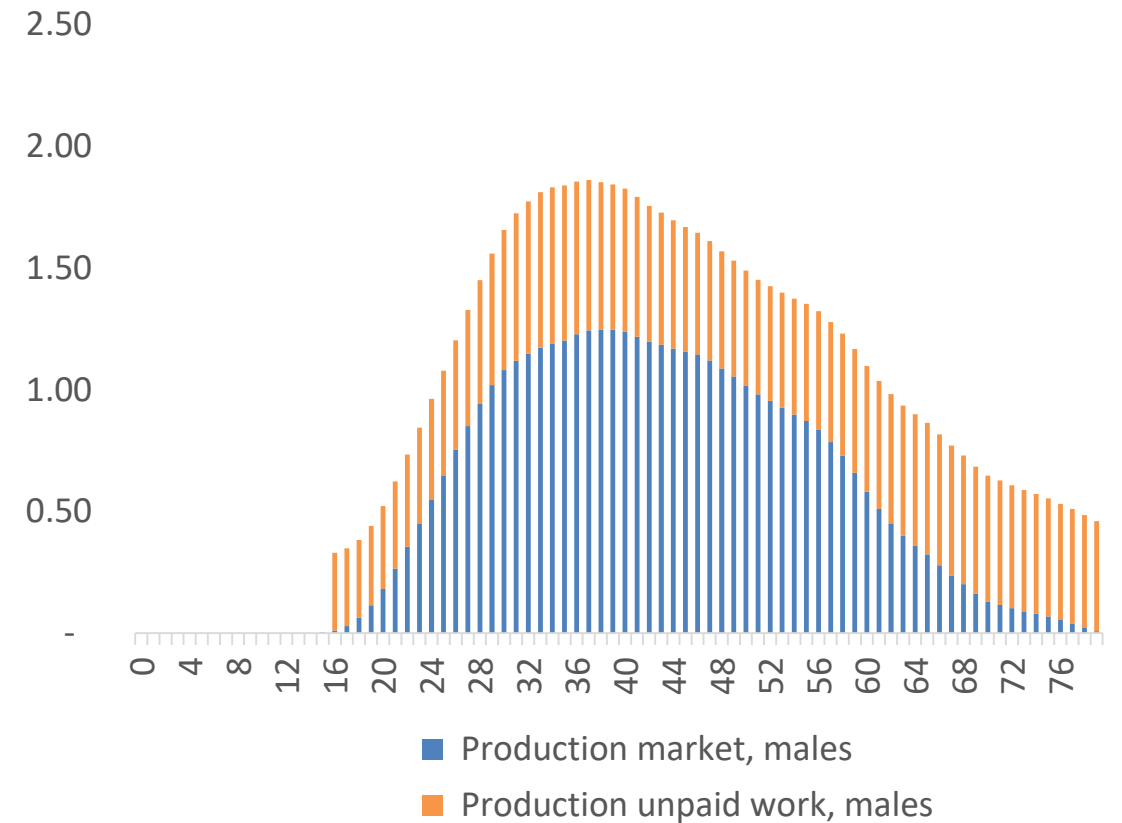


Production

Females

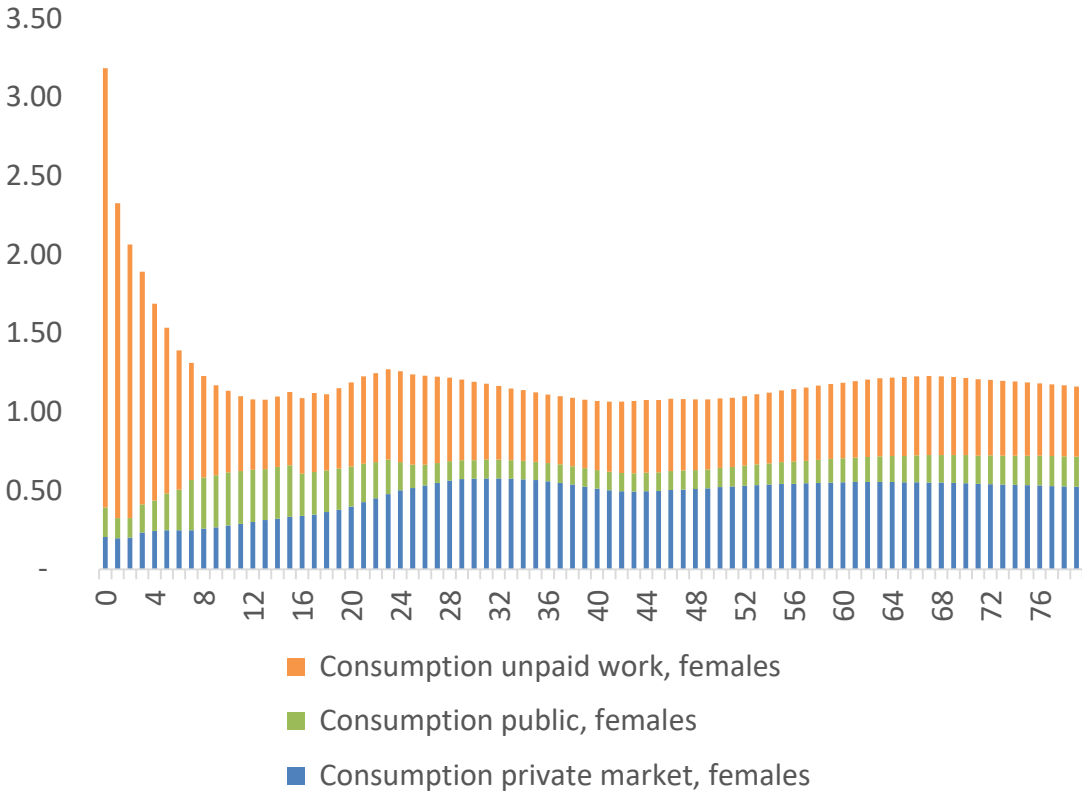


Males

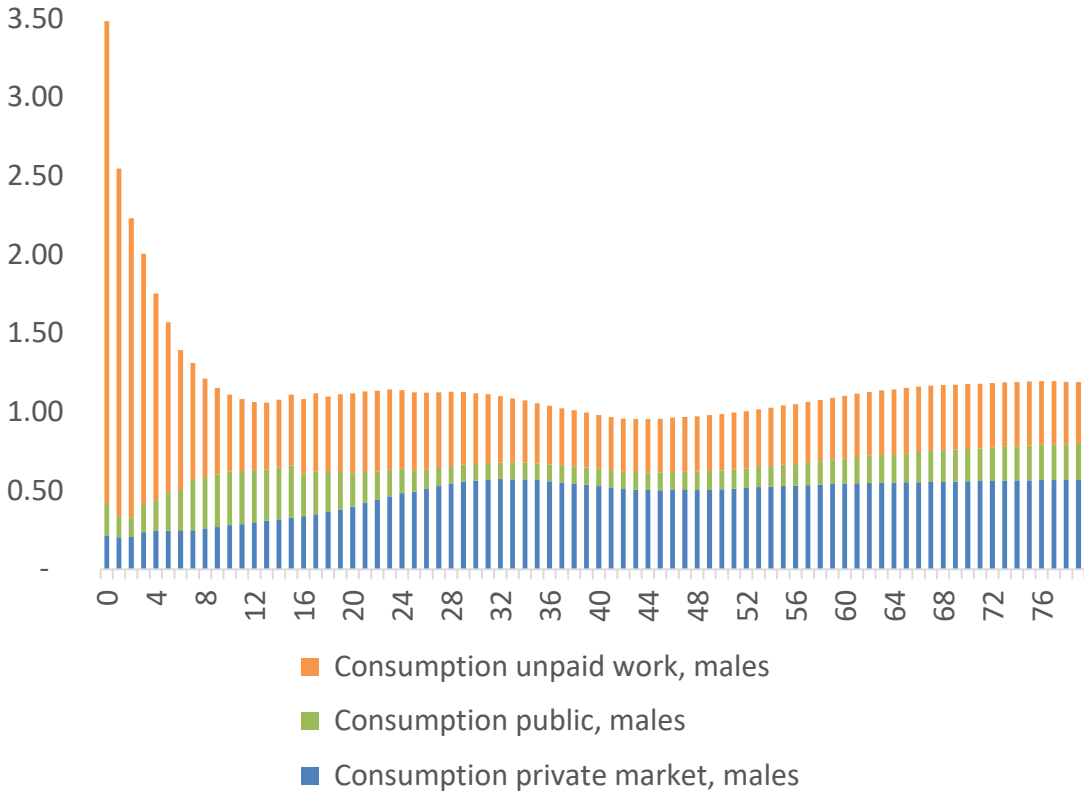


Consumption

Females



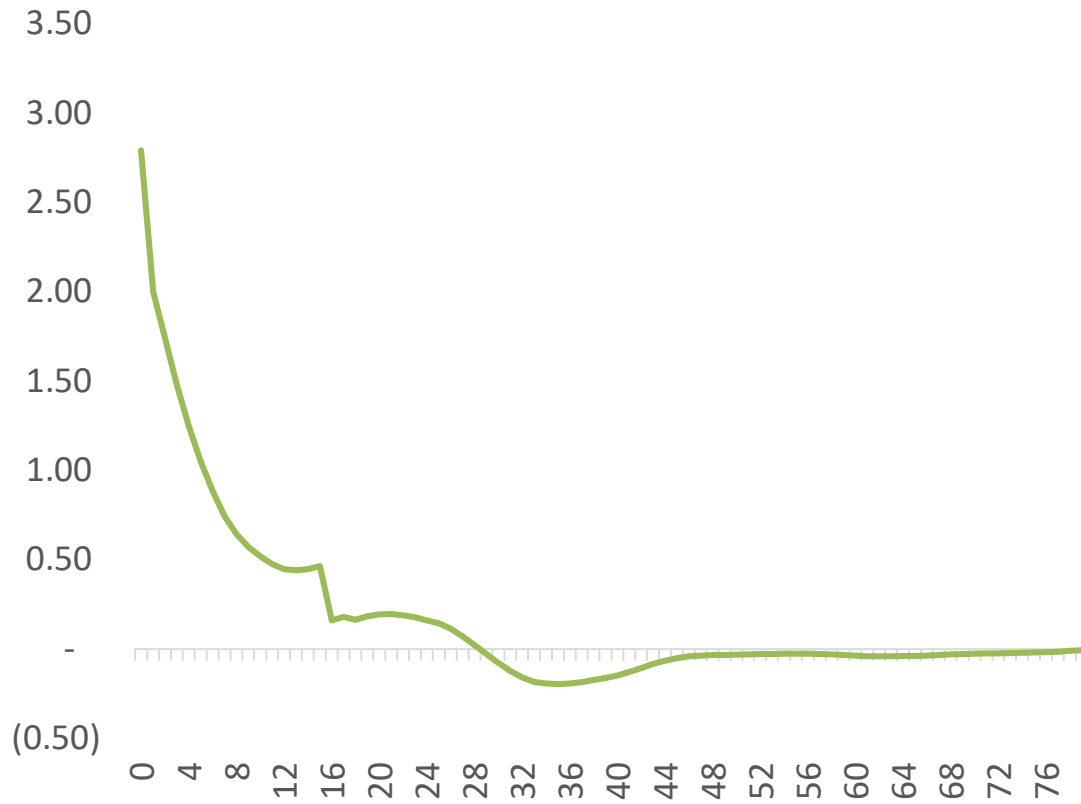
Males



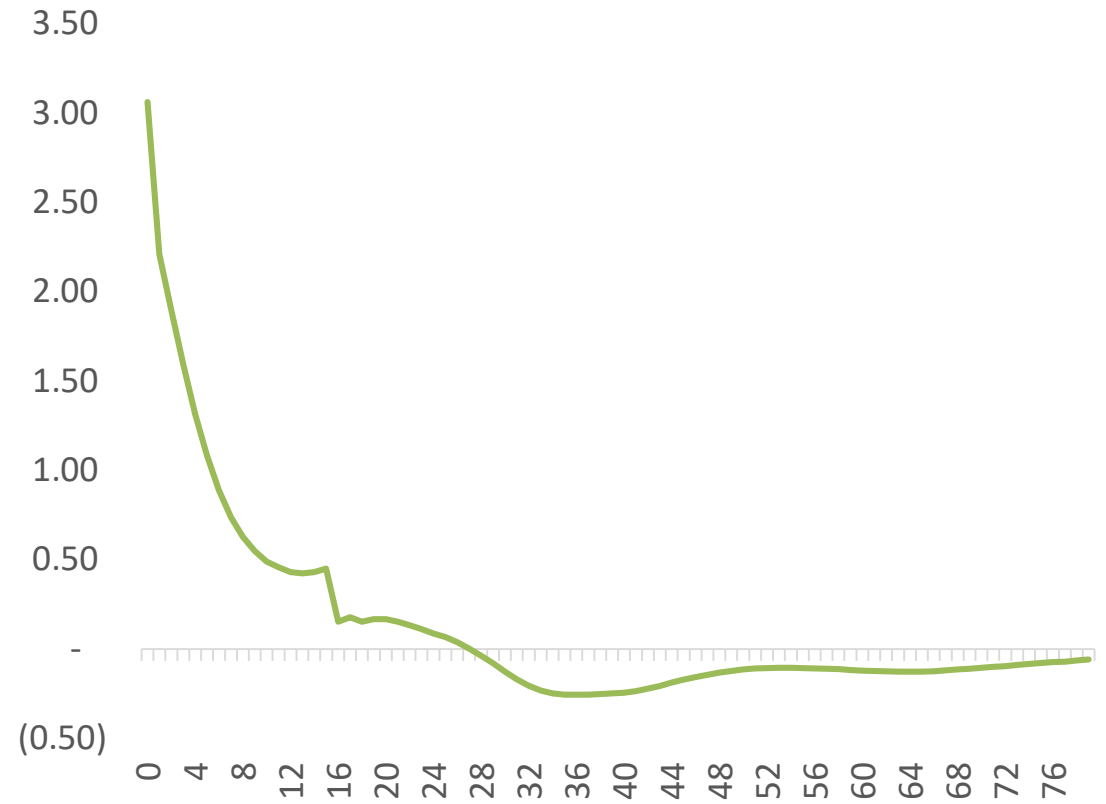
Source: POLNTA project

Net time transfers

Females

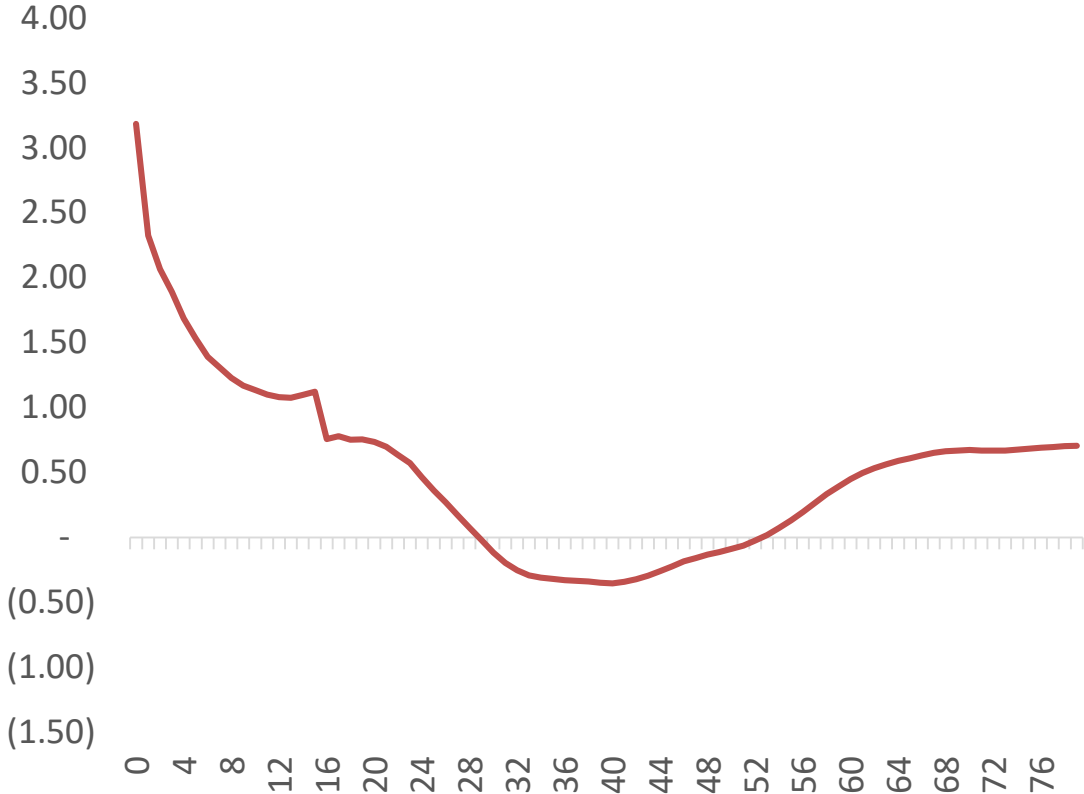


Males

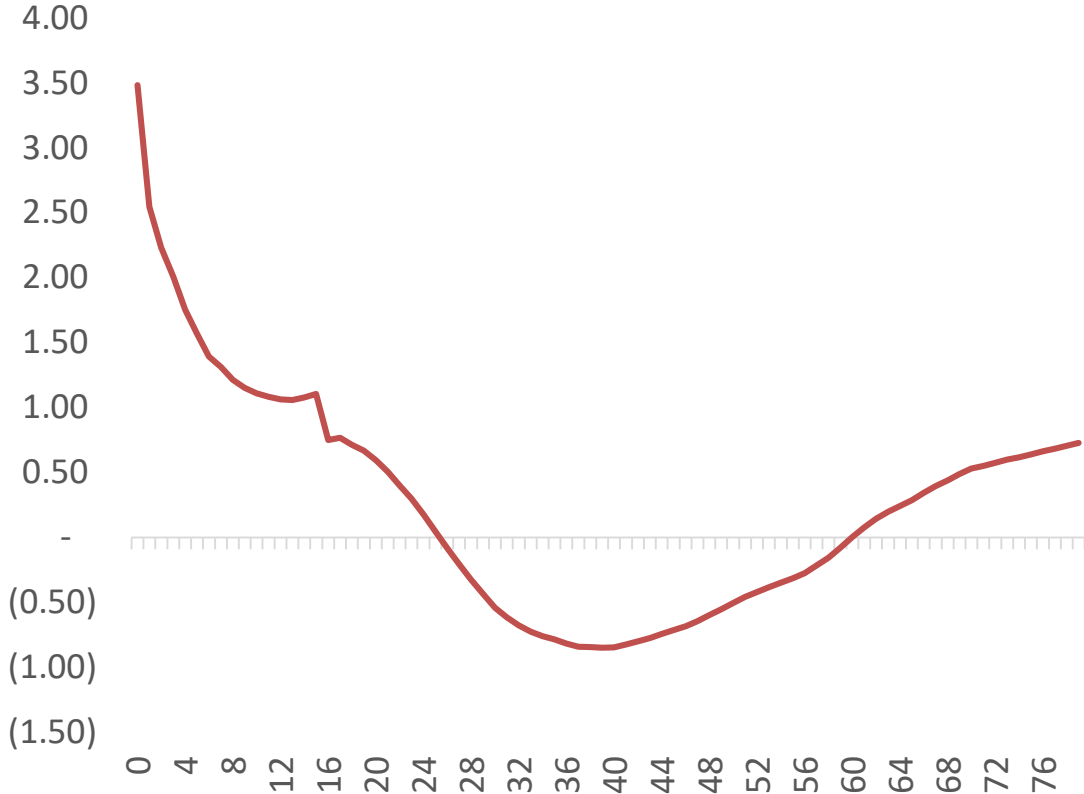


LCD and net time transfers (TLCD)

Females



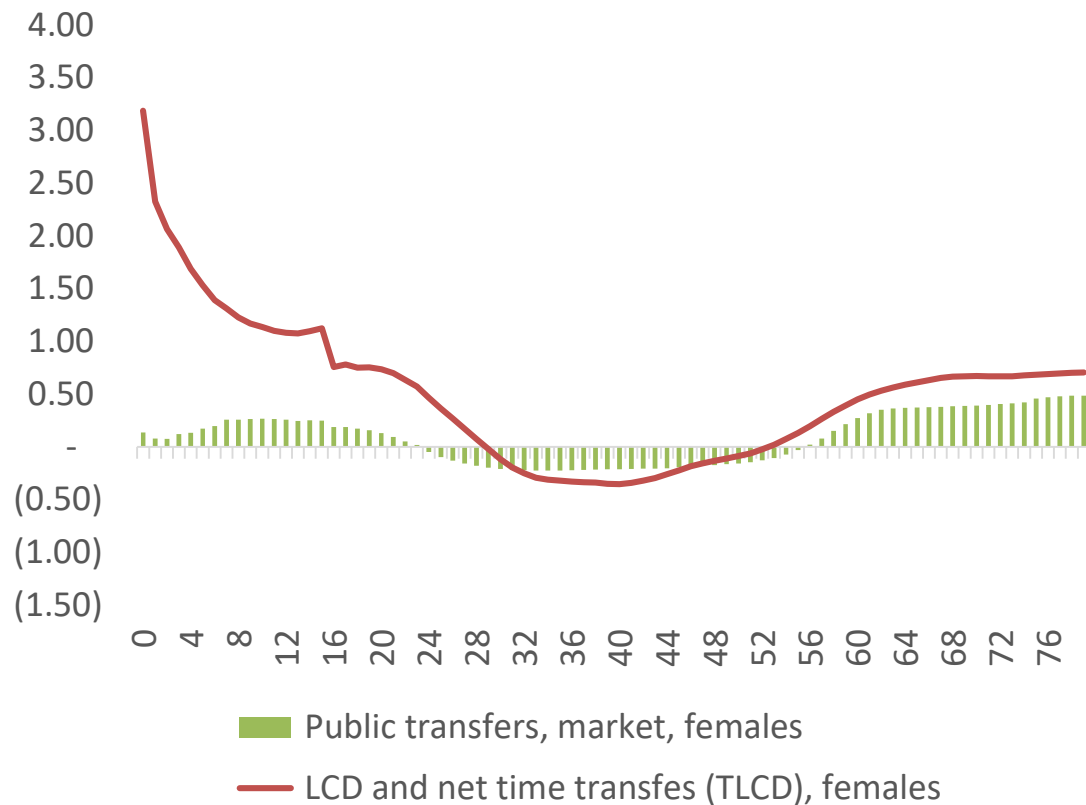
Males



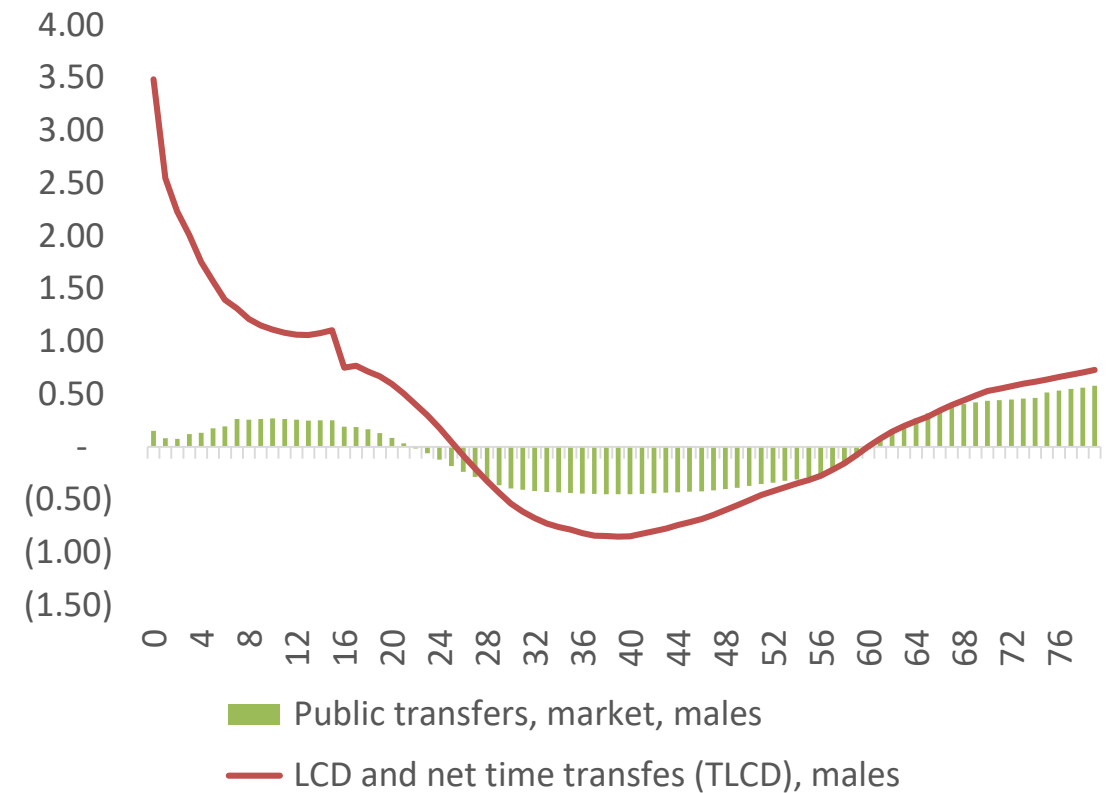
Source: POLNTA project

TLCD and per capita public transfers

Females

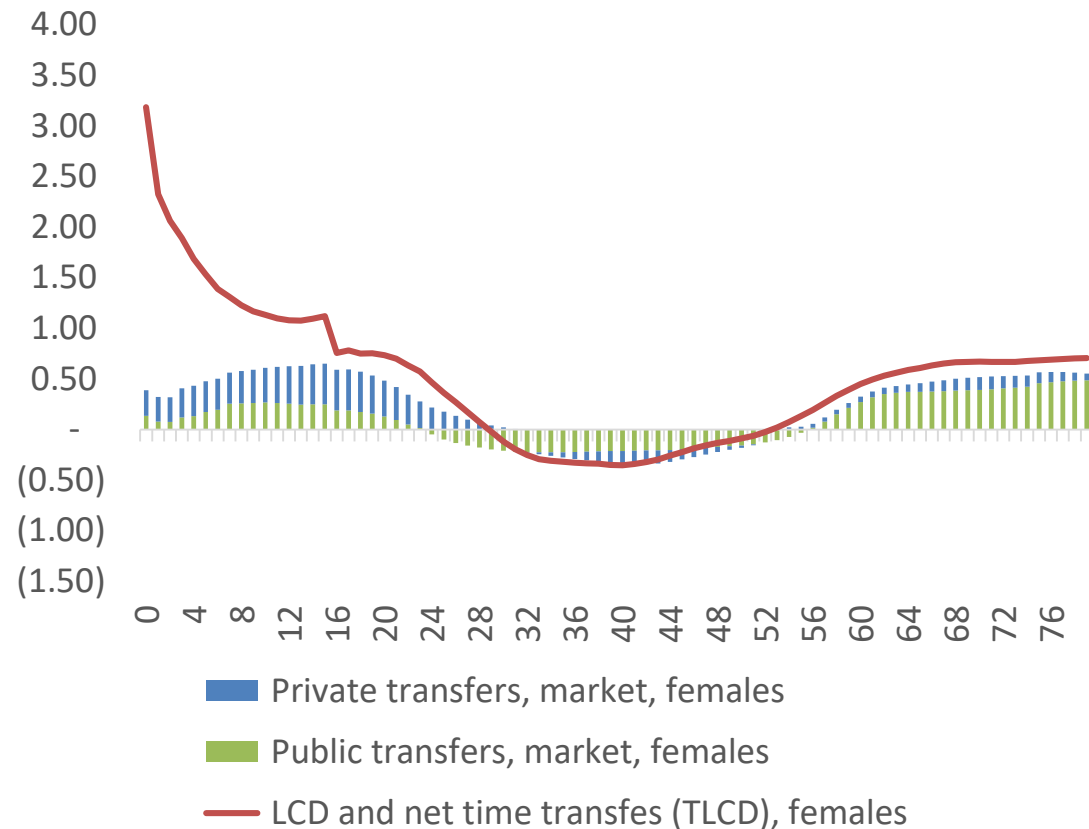


Males

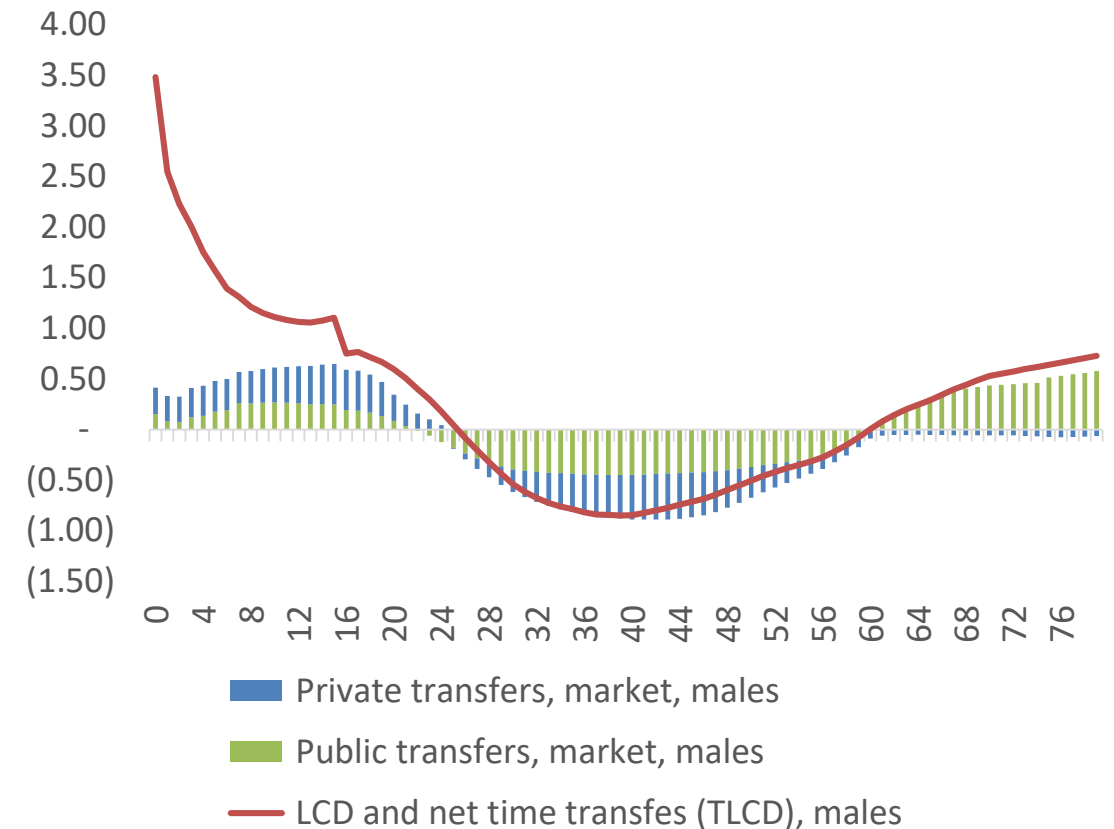


TLCD and per capita public and private transfers

Females

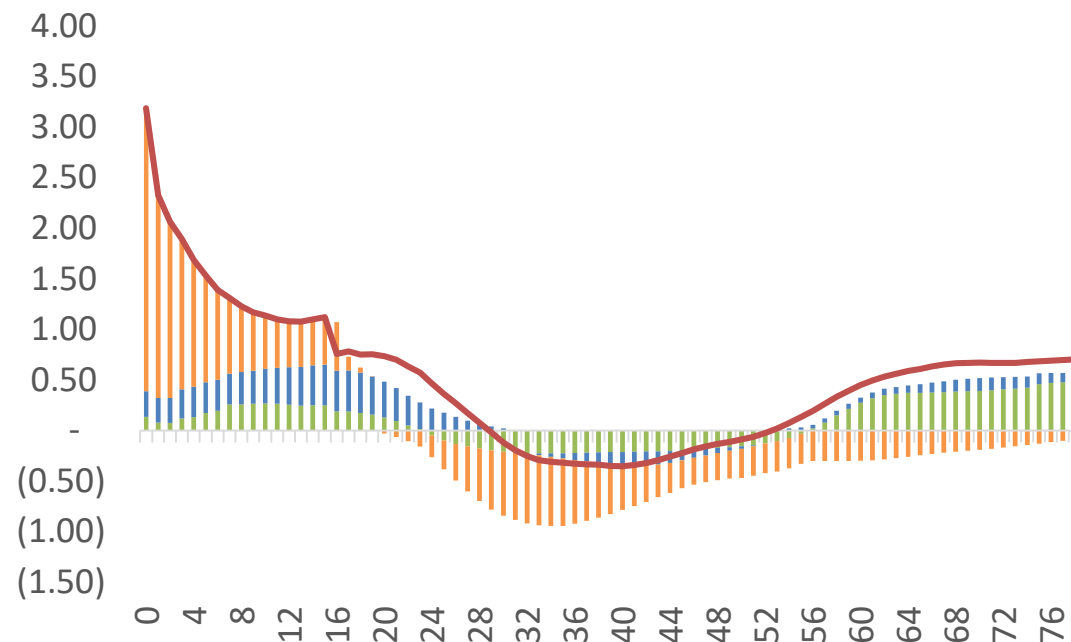


Males



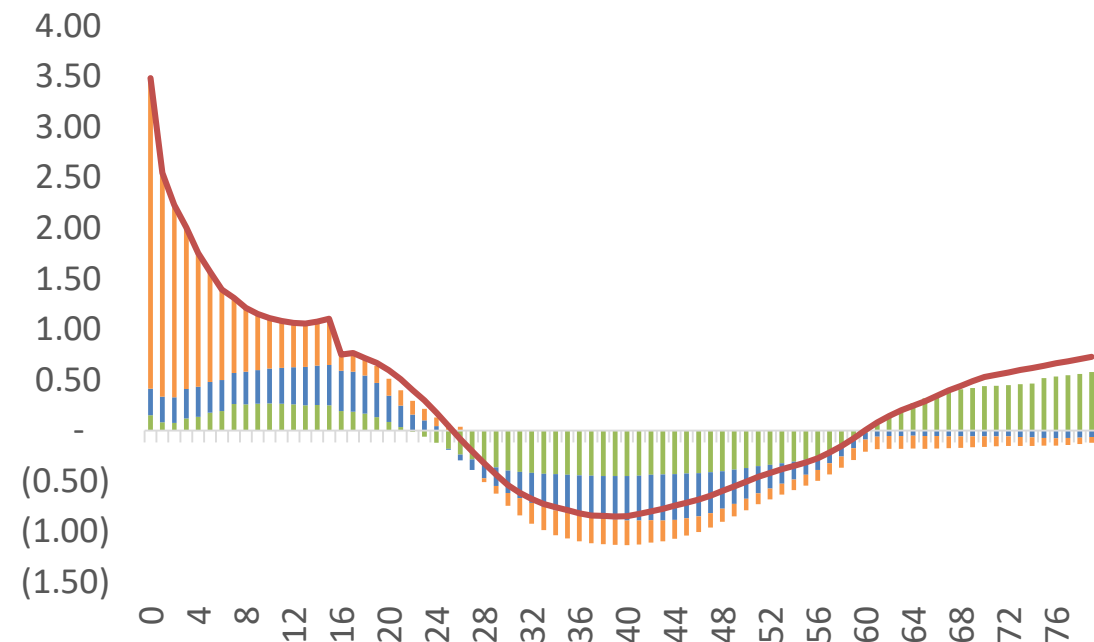
TLCD and per capita public, private and time transfers

Females



- Private transfers, unpaid work, females
- Private transfers, market, females
- Public transfers, market, females
- LCD and net time transfes (TLCD), females

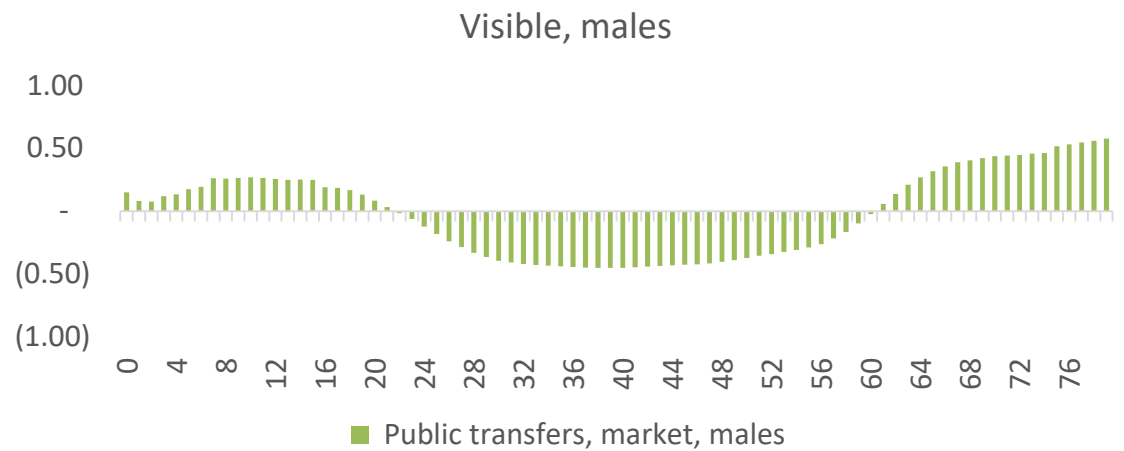
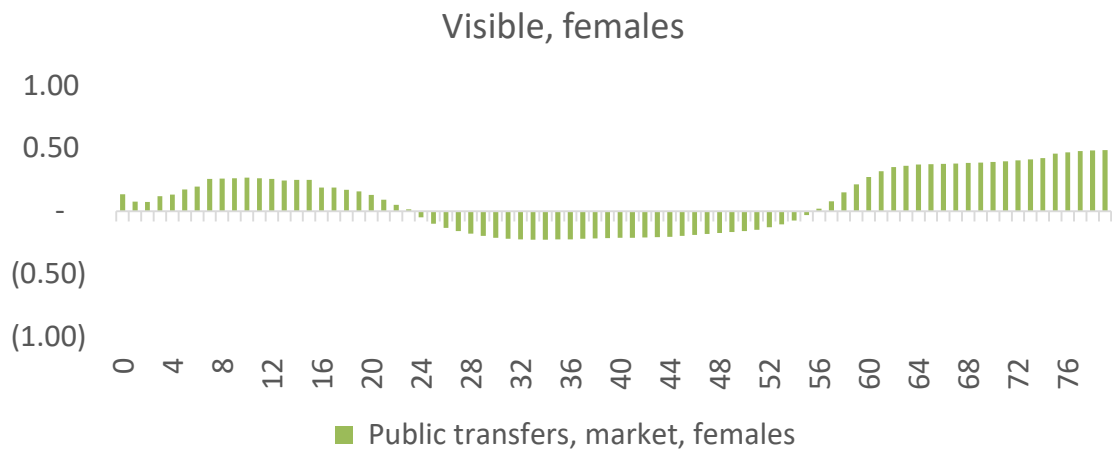
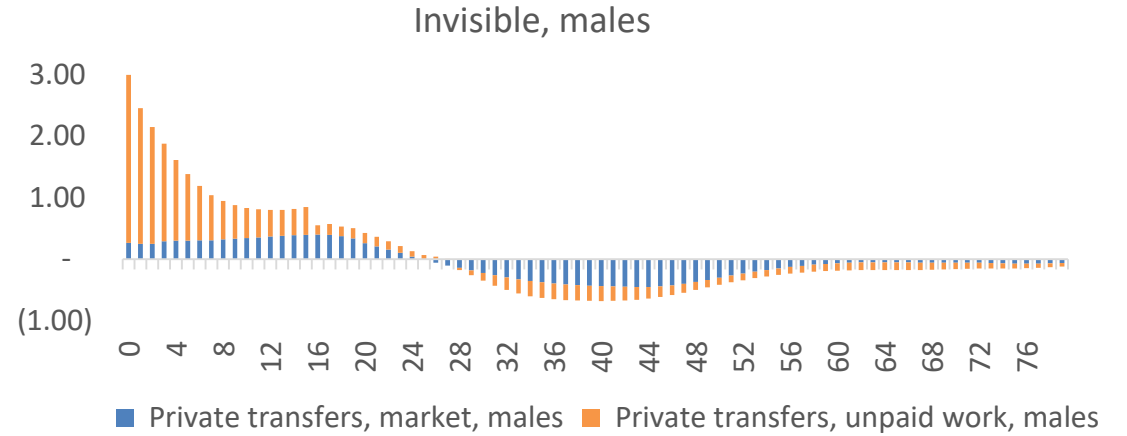
Males



- Private transfers, unpaid work, males
- Private transfers, market, males
- Public transfers, market, males
- LCD and net time transfes (TLCD), males

Source: POLNTA project

“Visible” vs “Invisible” transfers



Summary

- Production
 - Women's labour income is smaller than men's
 - With non-market production added, women produce more than men
- Consumption
 - Very high consumption of children at youngest ages: Low number of children in households, low fertility levels, low participation in ECEC
 - Low fertility and few children in households lead to a larger number of hours per capita spent on childcare rather than less total time spent on childcare
- Total lifecycle deficit
 - Private transfers mainly toward children, particularly care time
 - Private monetary transfers mainly paid by men
 - Public transfers high for older generation with gender differences due to gender gap in total labour income over the life course