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

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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

Source: Eurostat, own calculations
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

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.

**Source:** Eurostat
Context

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

**Source: Eurostat**
Context

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

Source: Statistics Poland
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

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

Females

Males

Source: POLNTA project
Consumption NTA

Females

Consumption private market, females
Consumption public, females

Males

Consumption private market, males
Consumption public, males

Source: POLNTA project
Lifecycle deficit/surplus

Source: POLNTA project
Production

**Females**

- Production market, females
- Production unpaid work, females

**Males**

- Production market, males
- Production unpaid work, males

*Source: POLNTA project*
Consumption

Females

Consumption unpaid work, females
Consumption public, females
Consumption private market, females

Males

Consumption unpaid work, males
Consumption public, males
Consumption private market, males

Source: POLNTA project
Net time transfers

Source: POLNTA project
LCD and net time transfers (TLCD)

Source: POLNTA project
TLCD and per capita public transfers

Females

Public transfers, market, females
LCD and net time transfes (TLCD), females

Males

Public transfers, market, males
LCD and net time transfes (TLCD), males

Source: POLNTA project
TLCD and per capita public and private transfers

**Females**
- Private transfers, market, females
- Public transfers, market, females
- LCD and net time transfers (TLCD), females

**Males**
- Private transfers, market, males
- Public transfers, market, males
- LCD and net time transfers (TLCD), males

Source: POLNTA project
TLCD and per capita public, private and time transfers

Source: POLNTA project
"Visible" vs "Invisible" transfers

Source: POLNTA project
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