

Everybody Works: Gender, Age and Economic Activity

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European Population Conference

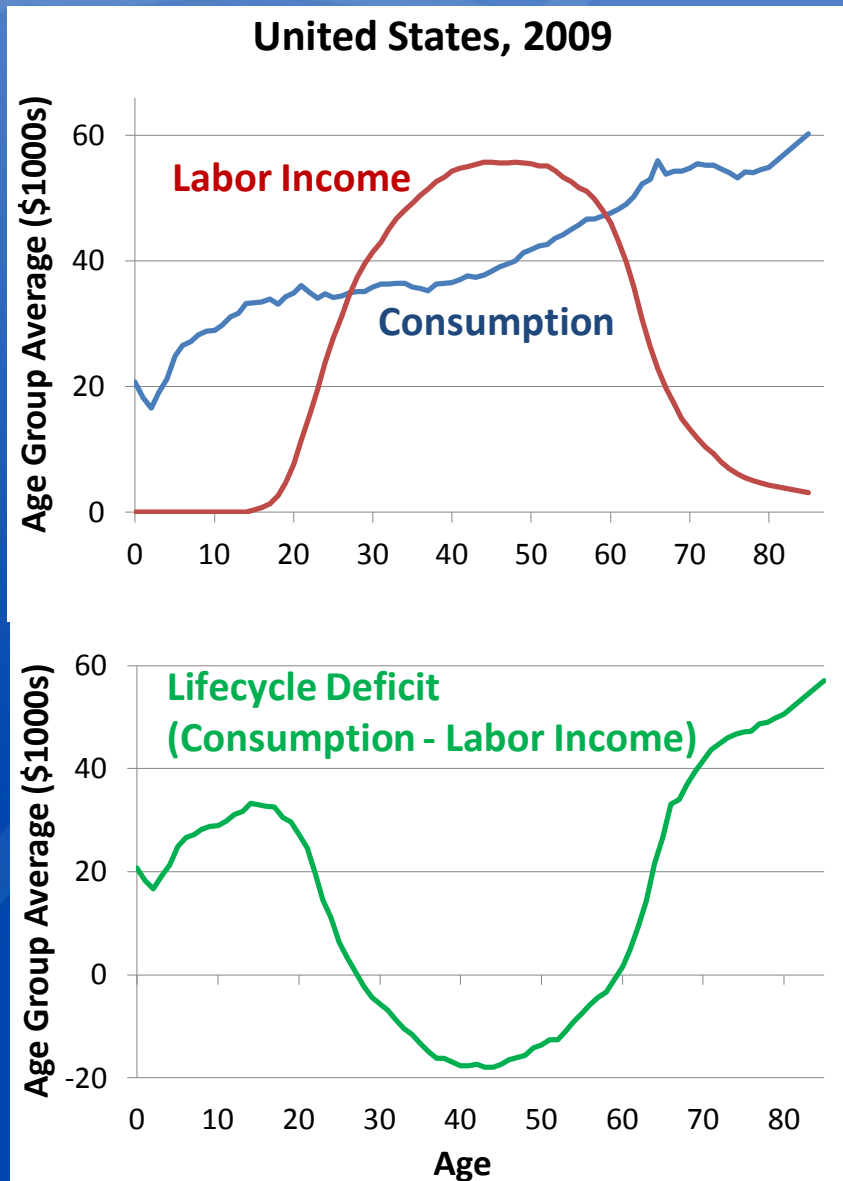
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National Transfer Accounts Project



- Measure age dimension of economic activity
- Methodology
 - Per capita age profiles from surveys and administrative sources
 - Adjusted to be consistent with national accounts
 - Measure for individuals directly, or impute household amounts to household members

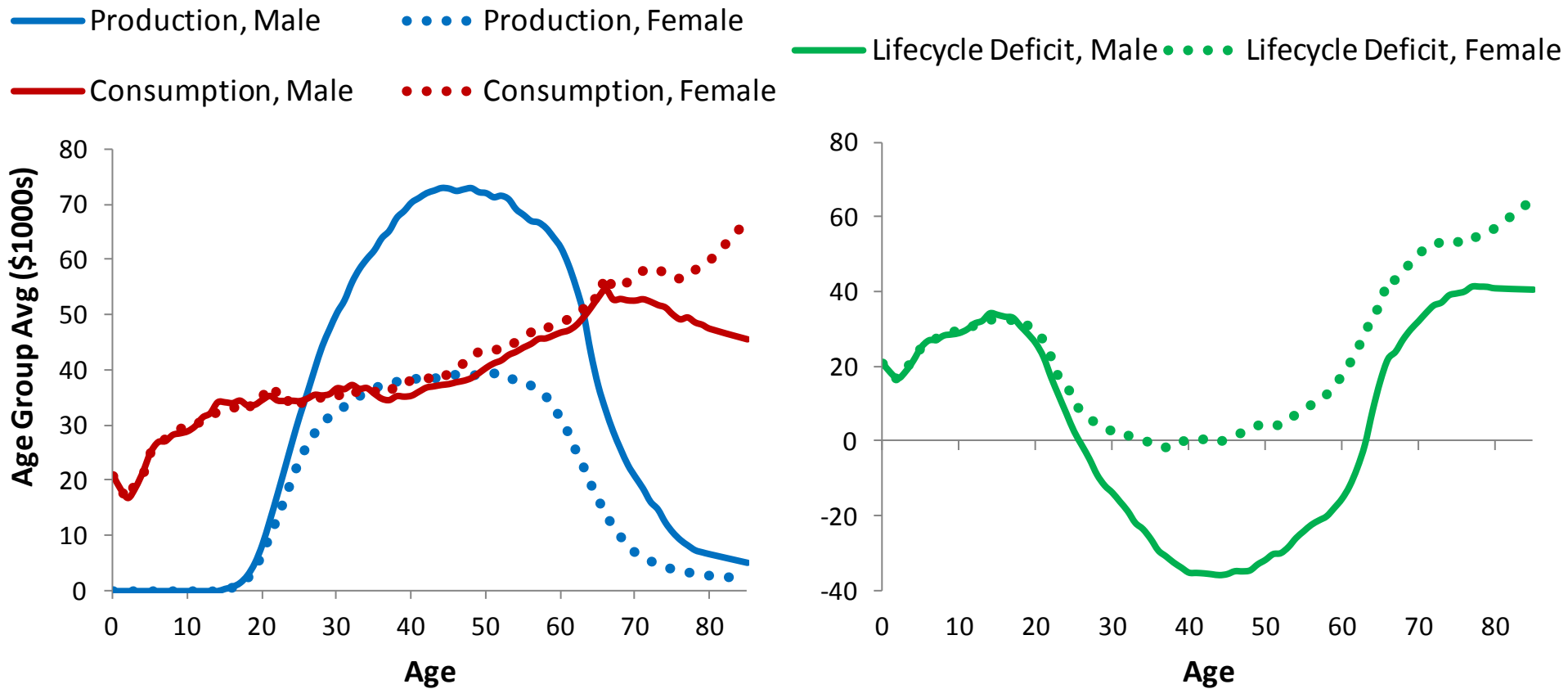
About National Transfer Accounts

- What we use it for
 - To understand impacts of future population aging
 - To understand dependency and how it is financed
 - Across different countries
 - Within countries over time
- What are its limitations
 - Shows the “average person”
 - Shows only activity and dependency as measured in monetary units in the market economy

Adding Gender and Time Use

1. Separate market-based accounts by gender
 - Methodology the same as single-sex National Transfer Accounts, just separated by gender
2. Add “household production” accounts based on time use, by gender
 - Methodology based on previous research estimating total household production, but add age dimension

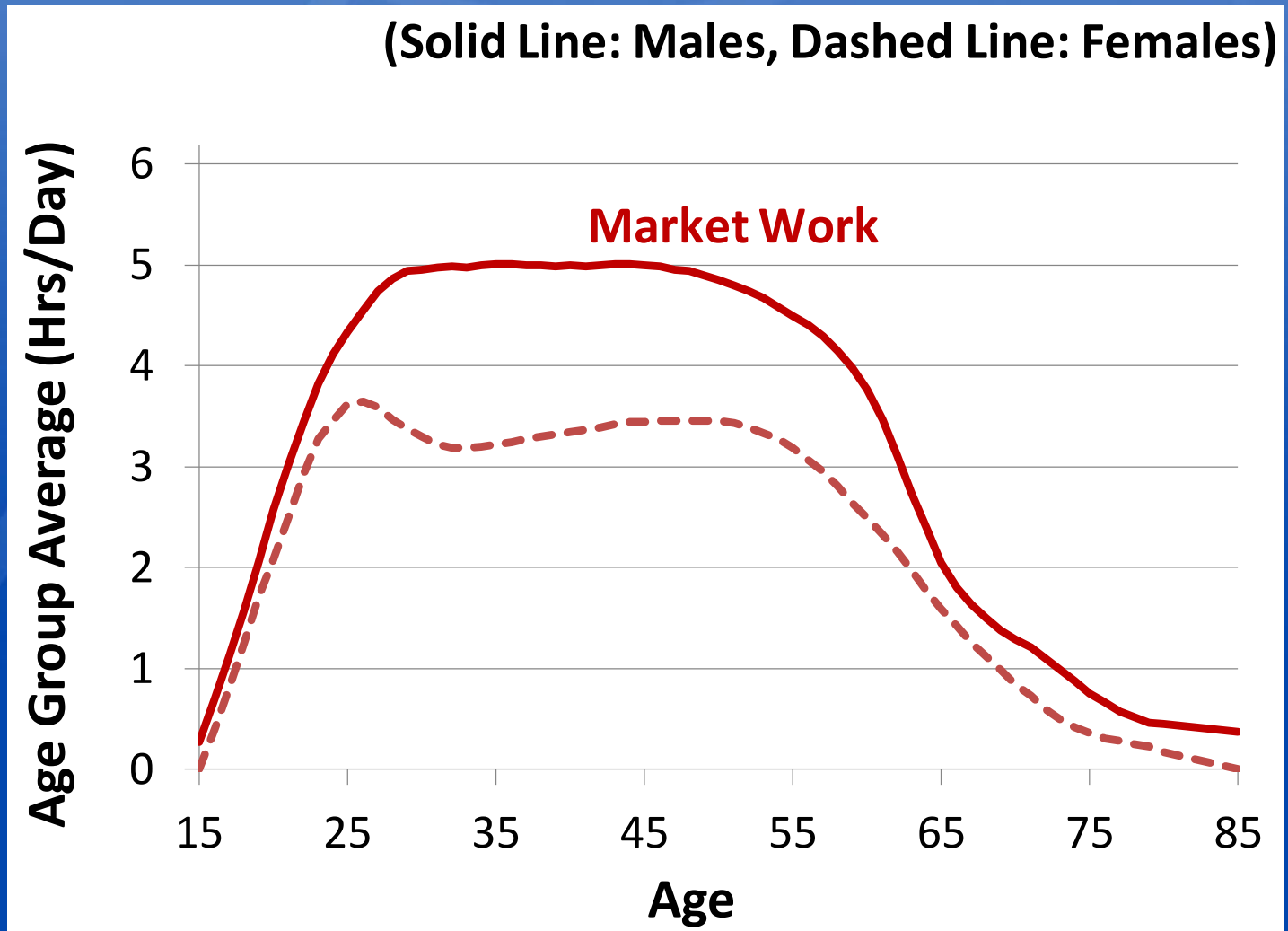
Market-based Accounts by Gender



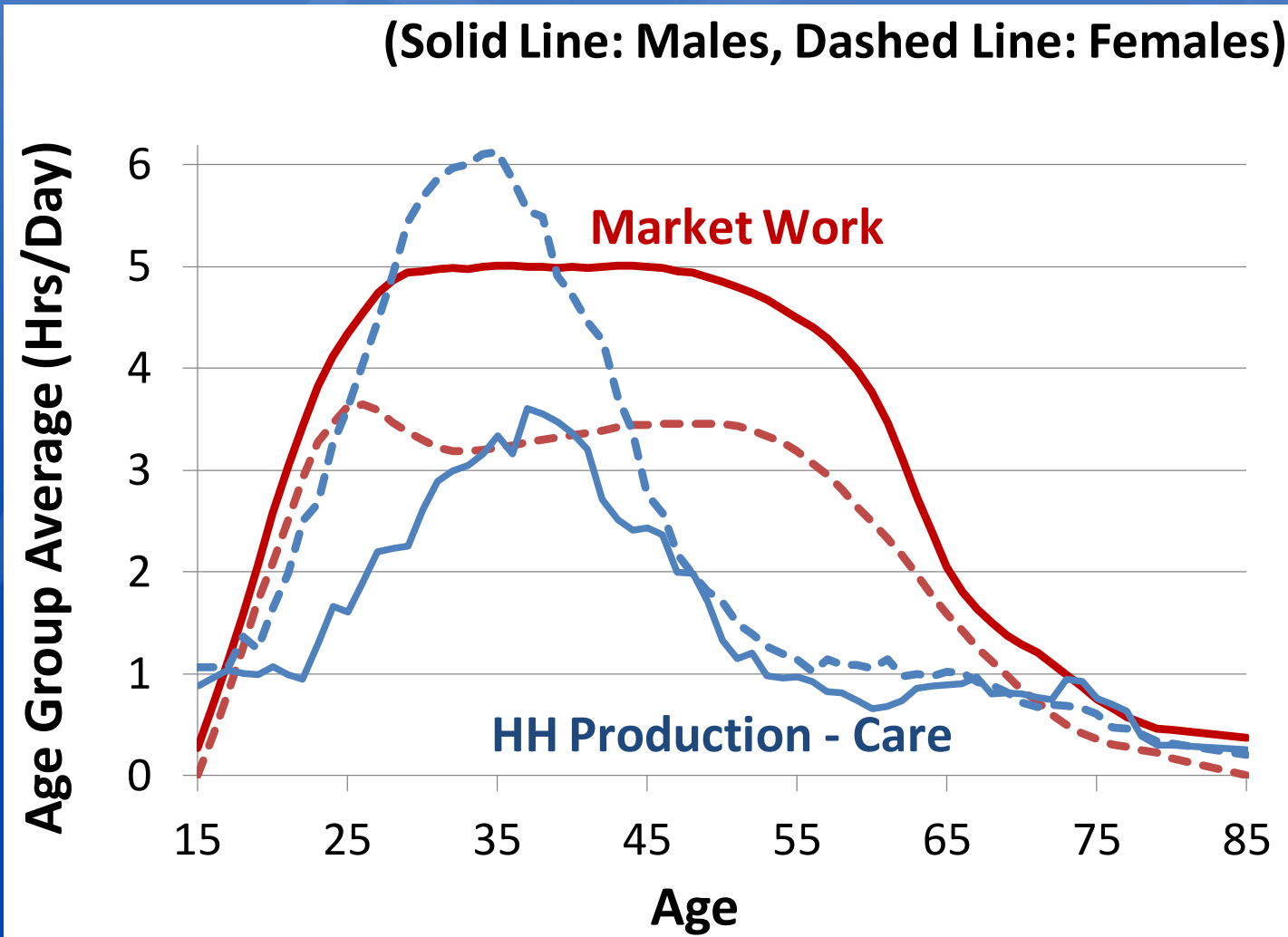
Household Production Accounts

- Data from American Time Use Survey, 2009
- Methodology - Production
 - Identify productive activities not included in national income that you could pay someone else to do for you (cooking, cleaning, household management, childcare, eldercare, etc.)
 - Includes secondary childcare (childcare done while also doing something else)
 - Impute a wage to those activities (replacement method, adjusted for quality differential and supplements to wages)
- Methodology - Consumption
 - Impute consumption of time produced to individuals
 - Within the household
 - » Assign general household activities equally to all household members
 - » Assign care activities to members in the target age group
 - Outside of the household
 - » Care outside of the household is divided on a per capita basis among population in the target age group

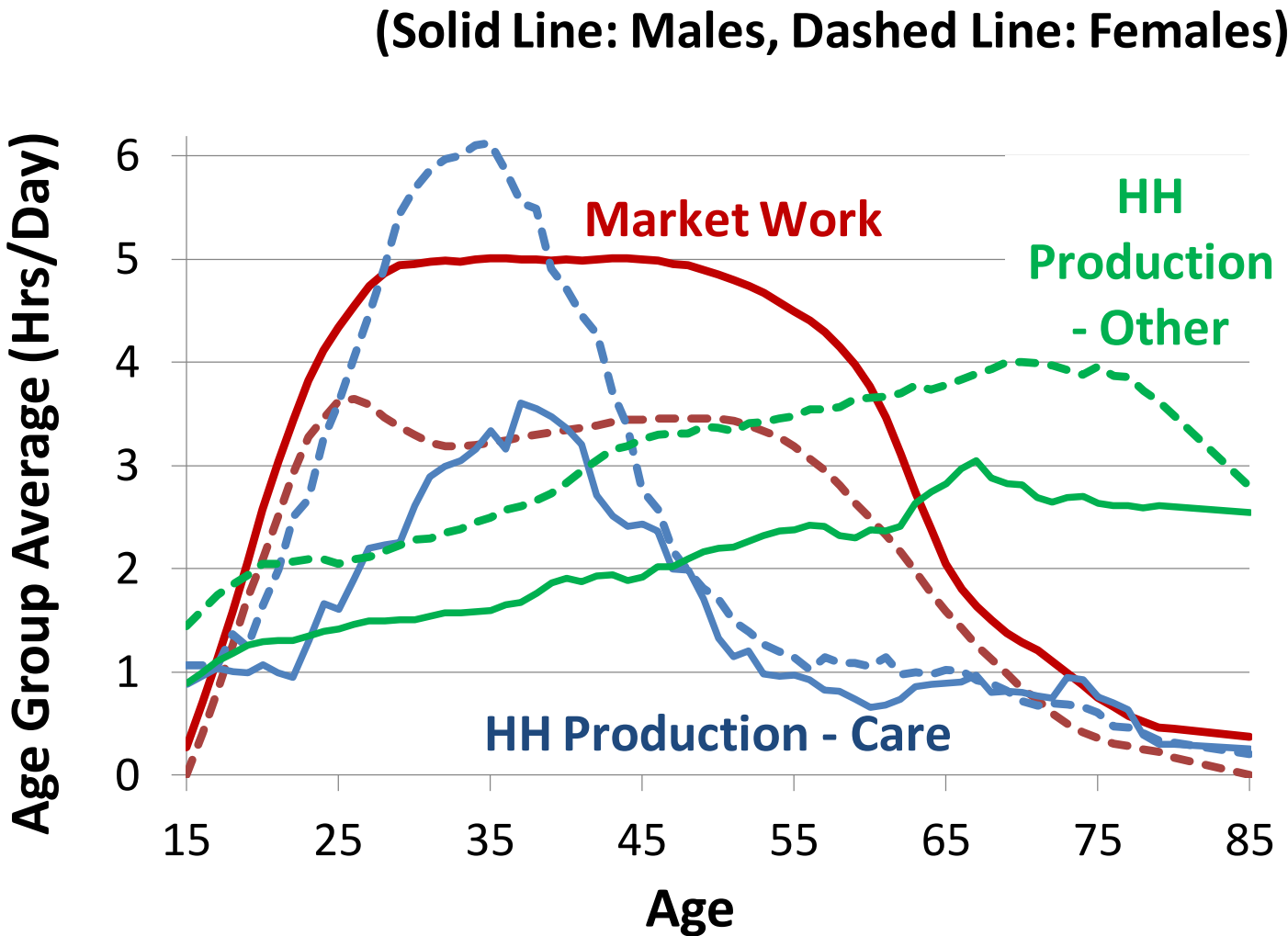
Production in Time Units



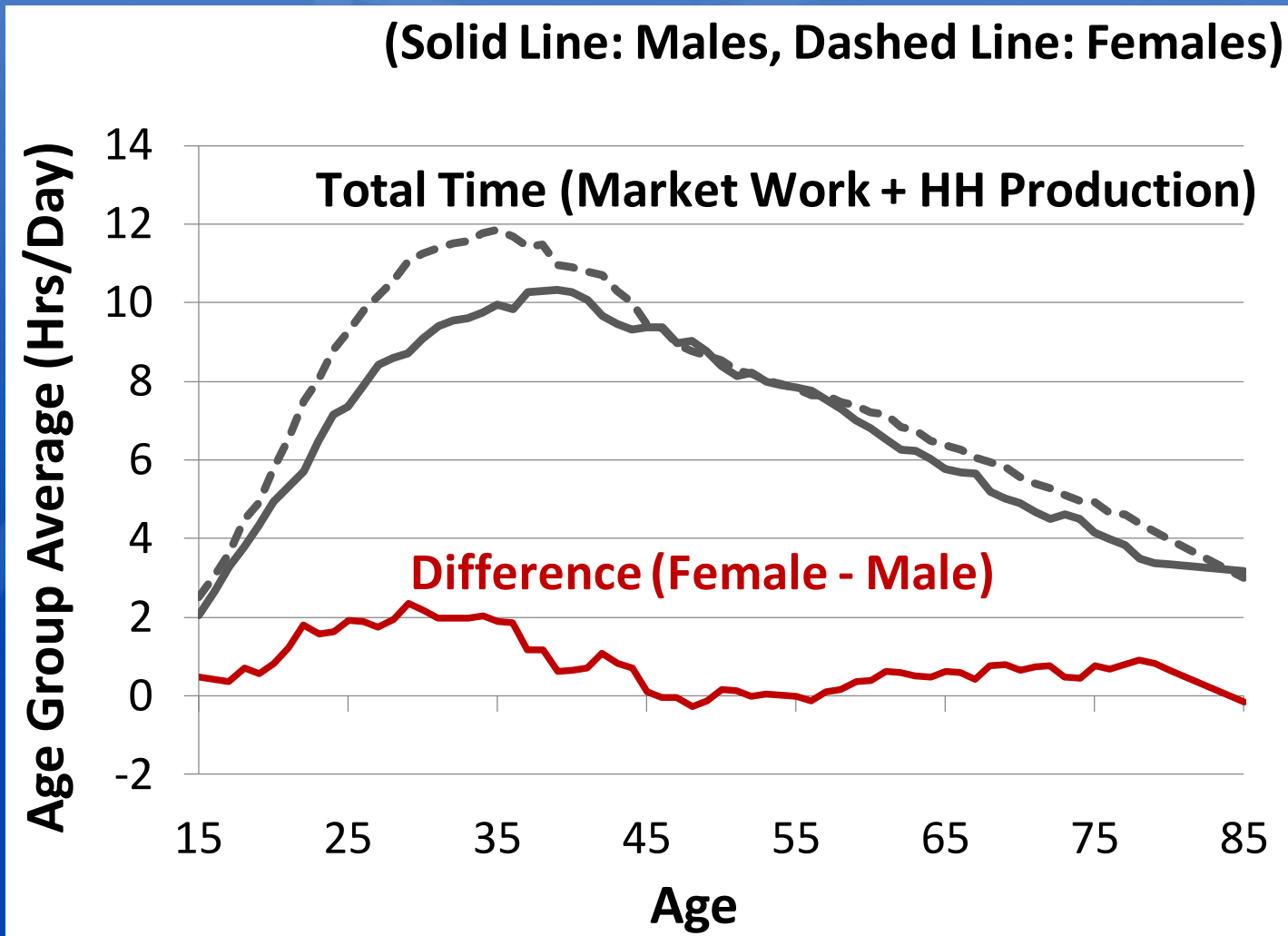
Production in Time Units



Production in Time Units

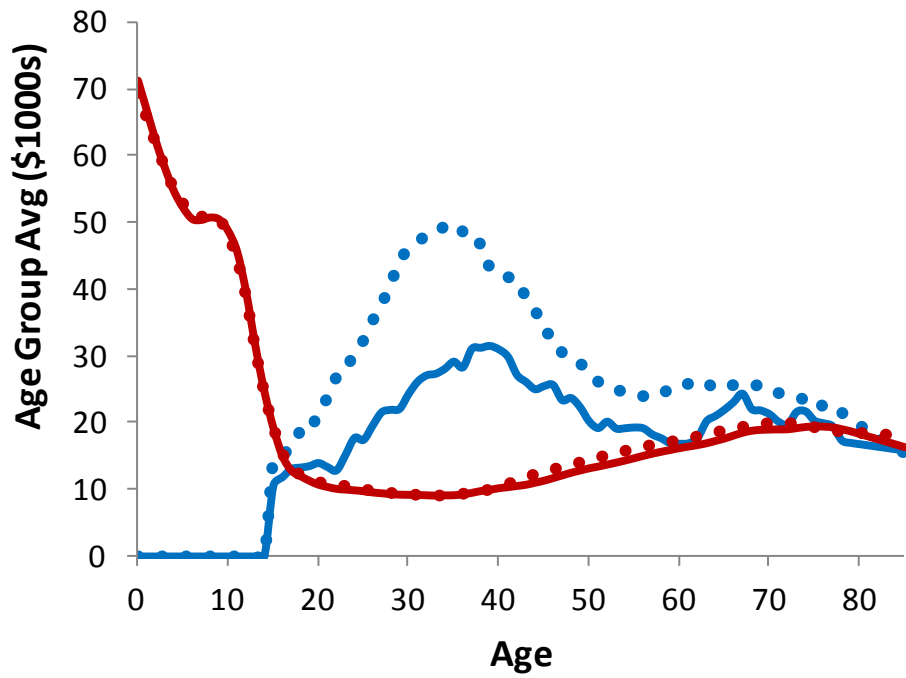


Production in Time Units

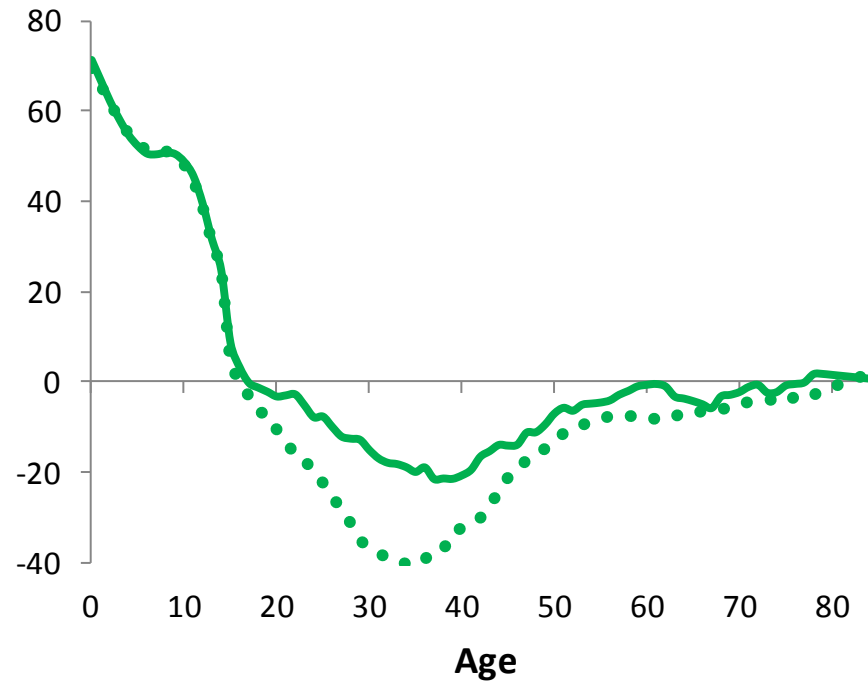


Household Production (\$ Units)

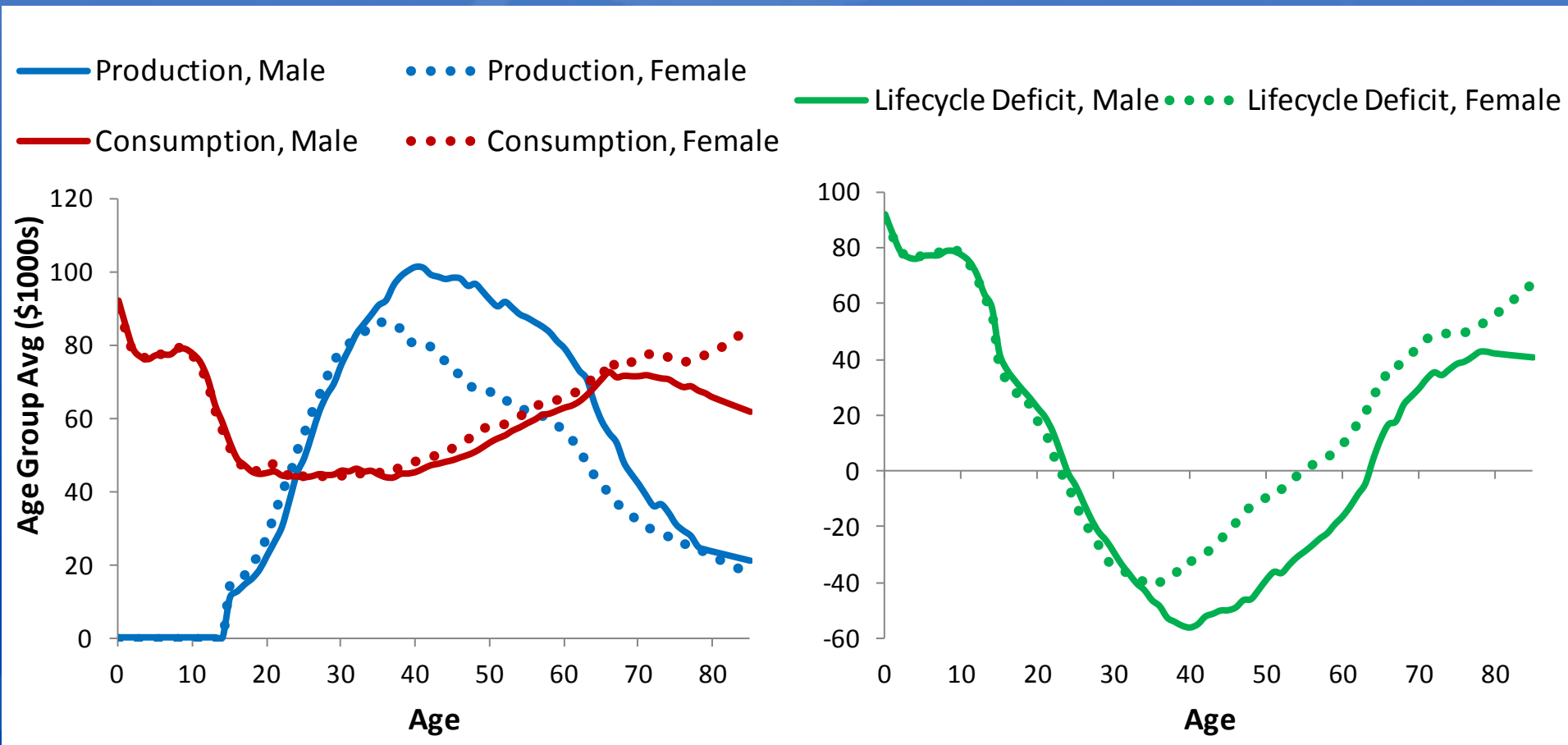
— Production, Male ••• Production, Female
— Consumption, Male ••• Consumption, Female



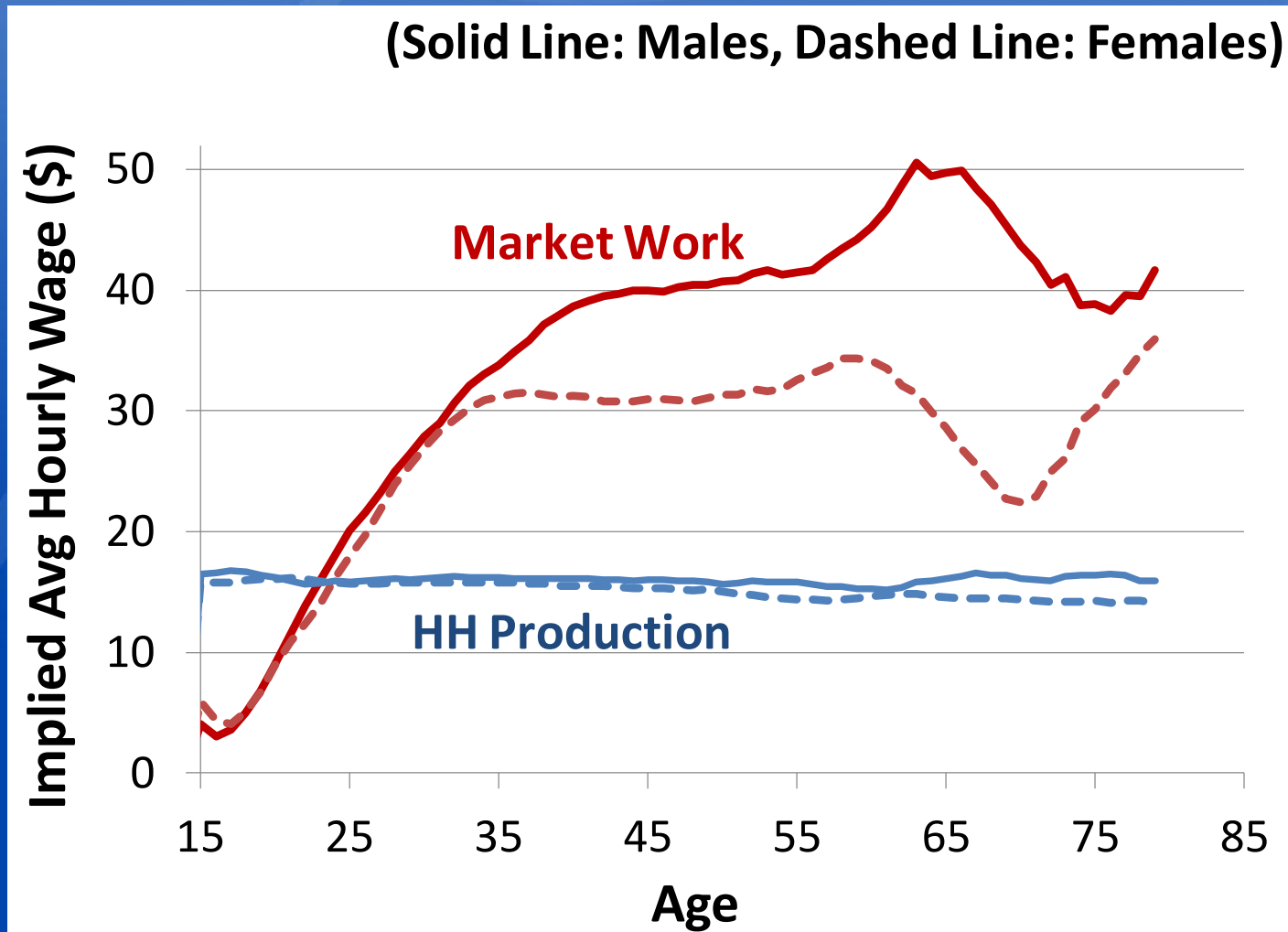
— Lifecycle Deficit, Male ••• Lifecycle Deficit, Female



Combined Accounts (\$ Units)



Remaining gender gap → differential wages



What have we learned?

- Economic activity in the US is still very gender-determined
 - Specialization in market vs. household production
 - Specialization in lower vs. higher paying tasks and occupations
 - Women put in more time, men put in more money
- A huge amount of production takes place outside of the market economy
 - Aggregate household production is 44% of 2009 US GDP (compared to 62% for market labor income)
- Child and elderly dependency is very different
 - Child dependency is much more care than money
 - Elderly dependency is more money than care