

The gender gap in paid and unpaid work along the life cycle: The role of the family

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Introduction



- Investigating the distribution of time and money over the life cycle by gender and family type
- This paper complements Renteria et al. (2016), Abio et al. (2021), and Gal et al. (2020)
 - NTA and NTTA by family type for Spain in 2009/2010
 - Family type captures parenthood and partnership status
 - Analysis of the entire life cycle of individuals (imputation of parenthood status for older individuals)
 - Correction for gender bias due to the household-head assumption

Methodology and data

NTTA

- Spanish Time Use Survey from 2009-2010 (individuals aged 10+; 24 hours - 10-minute time windows)
- Considering only primary activities
- Monetization: specialist replacement method (Structure of Earnings Survey from 2010)

NTA

- EU-SILC; the Spanish national consumption survey (EPF) from 2010
- Avoiding gender bias: Income variables reported at the household level are distributed across all adult members (based on their current income shares)

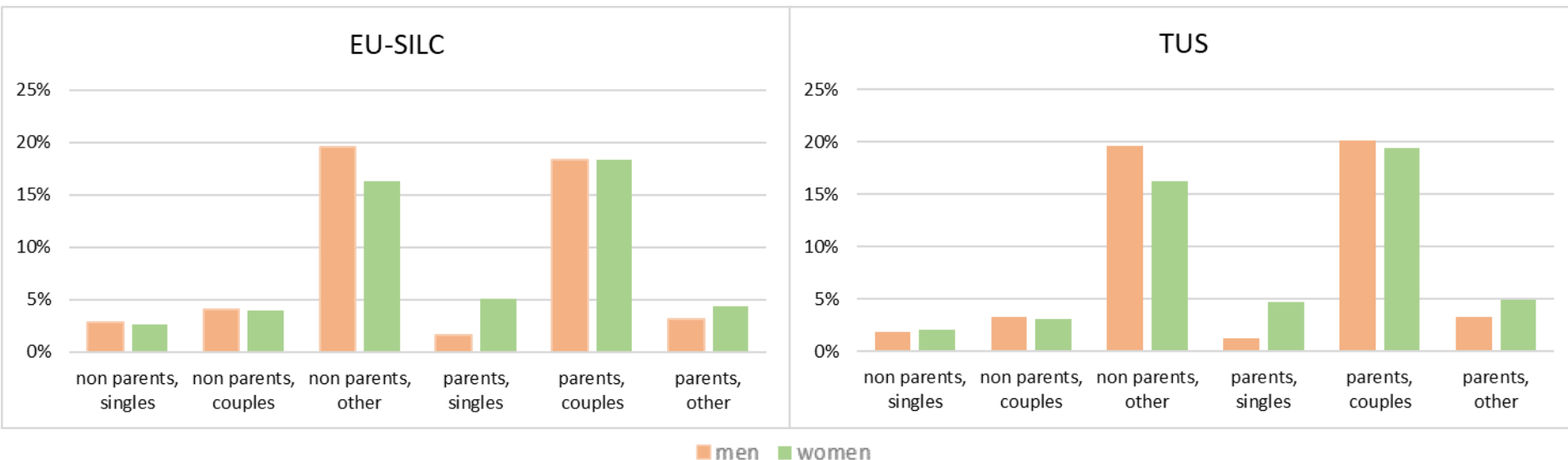
Imputation of parenthood

- Use of SHARE data for individuals 50+
- Assignment of parenthood status based on age, gender, partnership status, education, and income

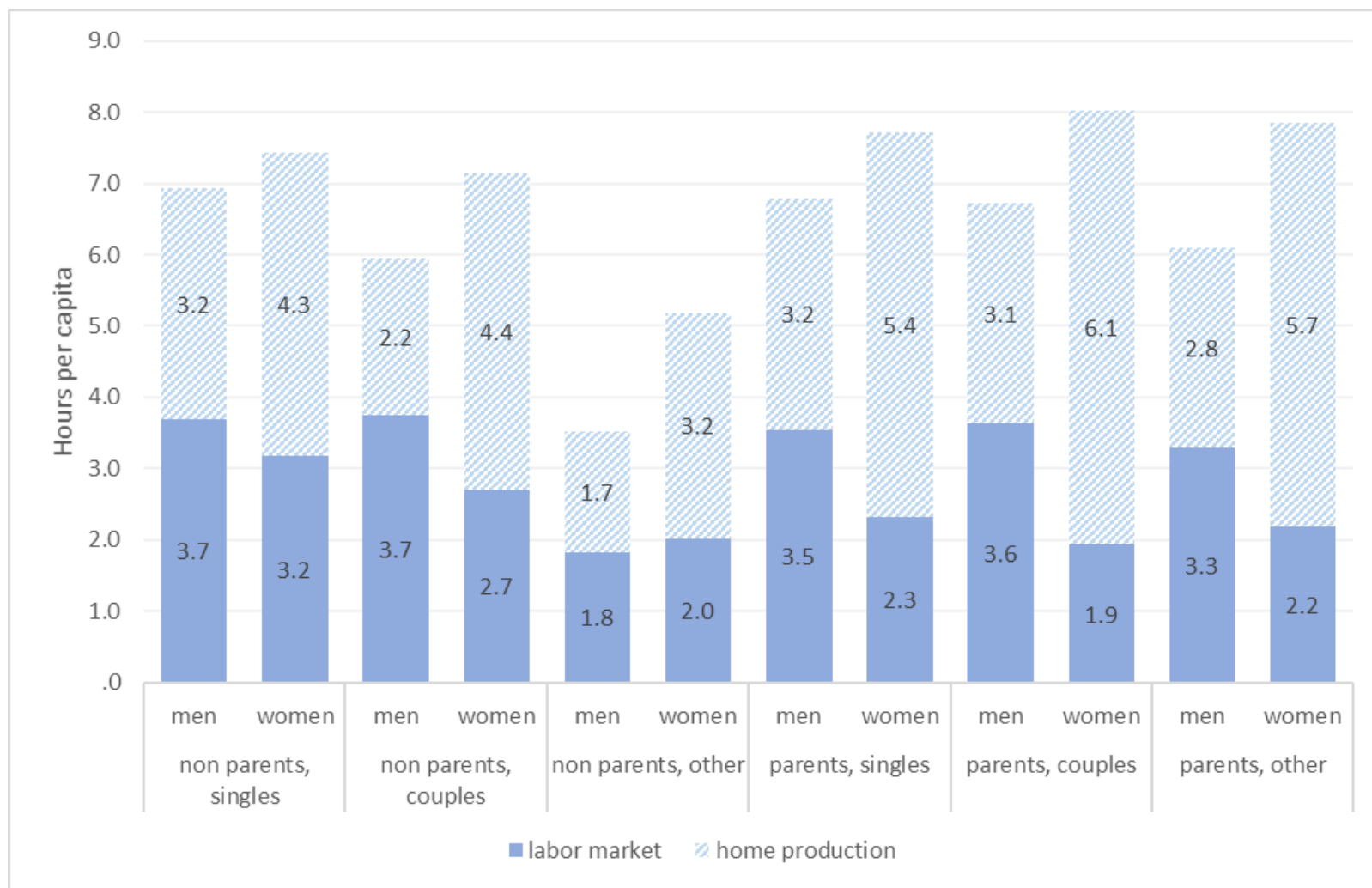
Individual types

Type	Description
1	Non-parents, singles, living alone
2	Non-parents, couples, living only with their partner
3	Non-parents living with others
4	Parents, singles
5	Parents, couples
6	Parents living with others

Population composition by sex and household arrangement

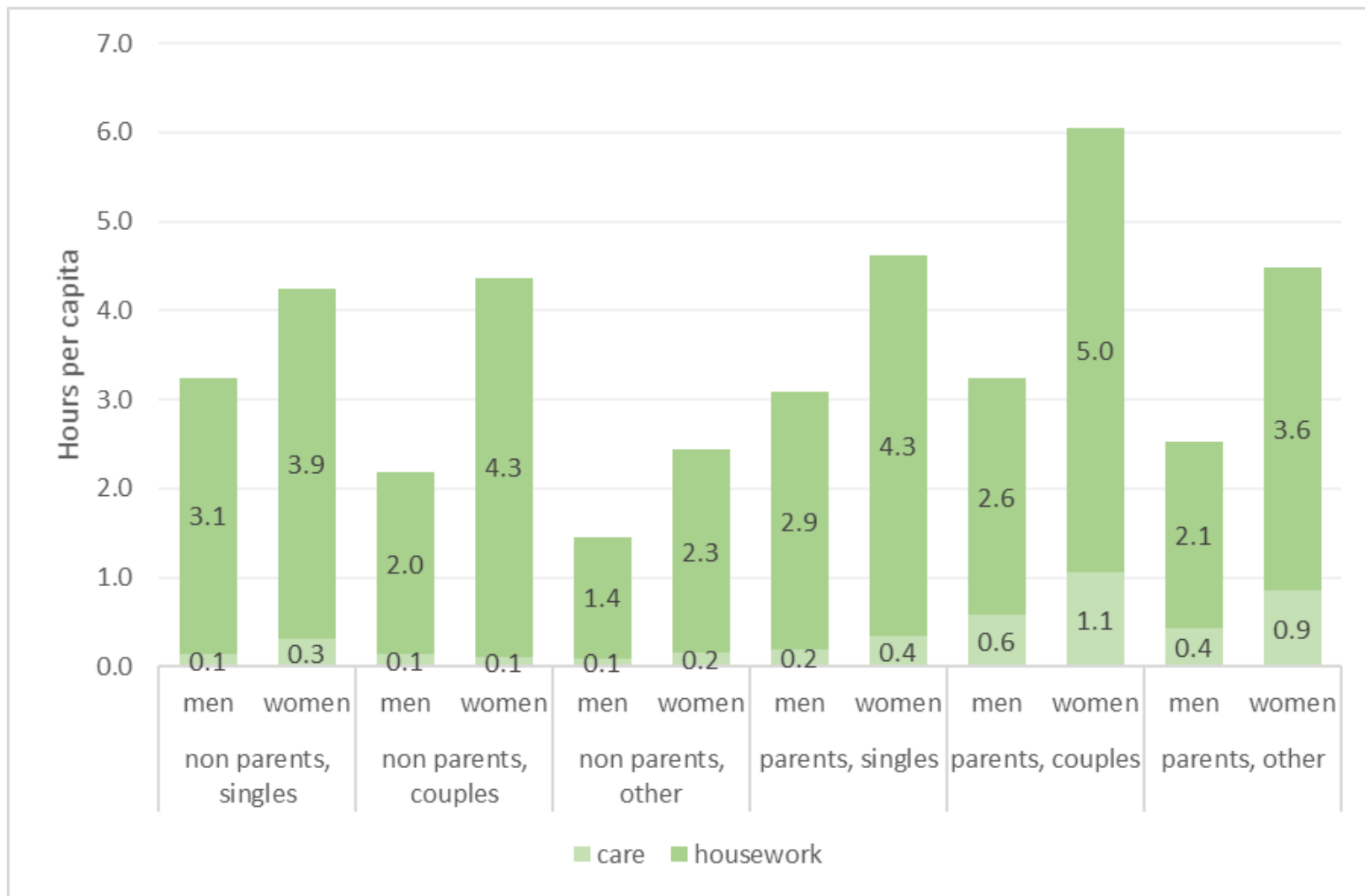


Average number of daily hours of work (in labor market and home production), by gender and household arrangement (ages 20-64)



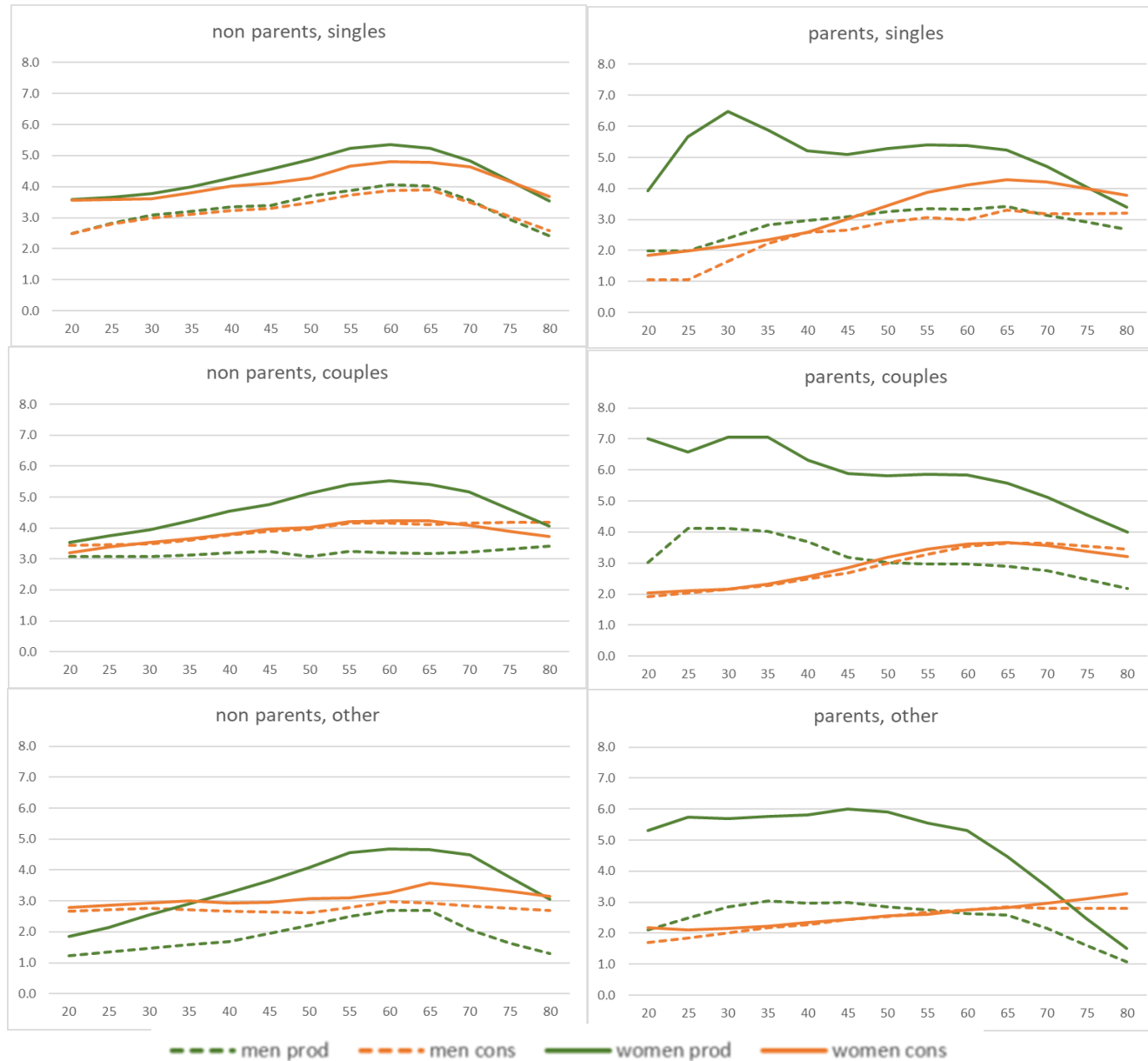
Source: TUS

Average number of daily hours devoted to home production, for ages 20+



Source: TUS

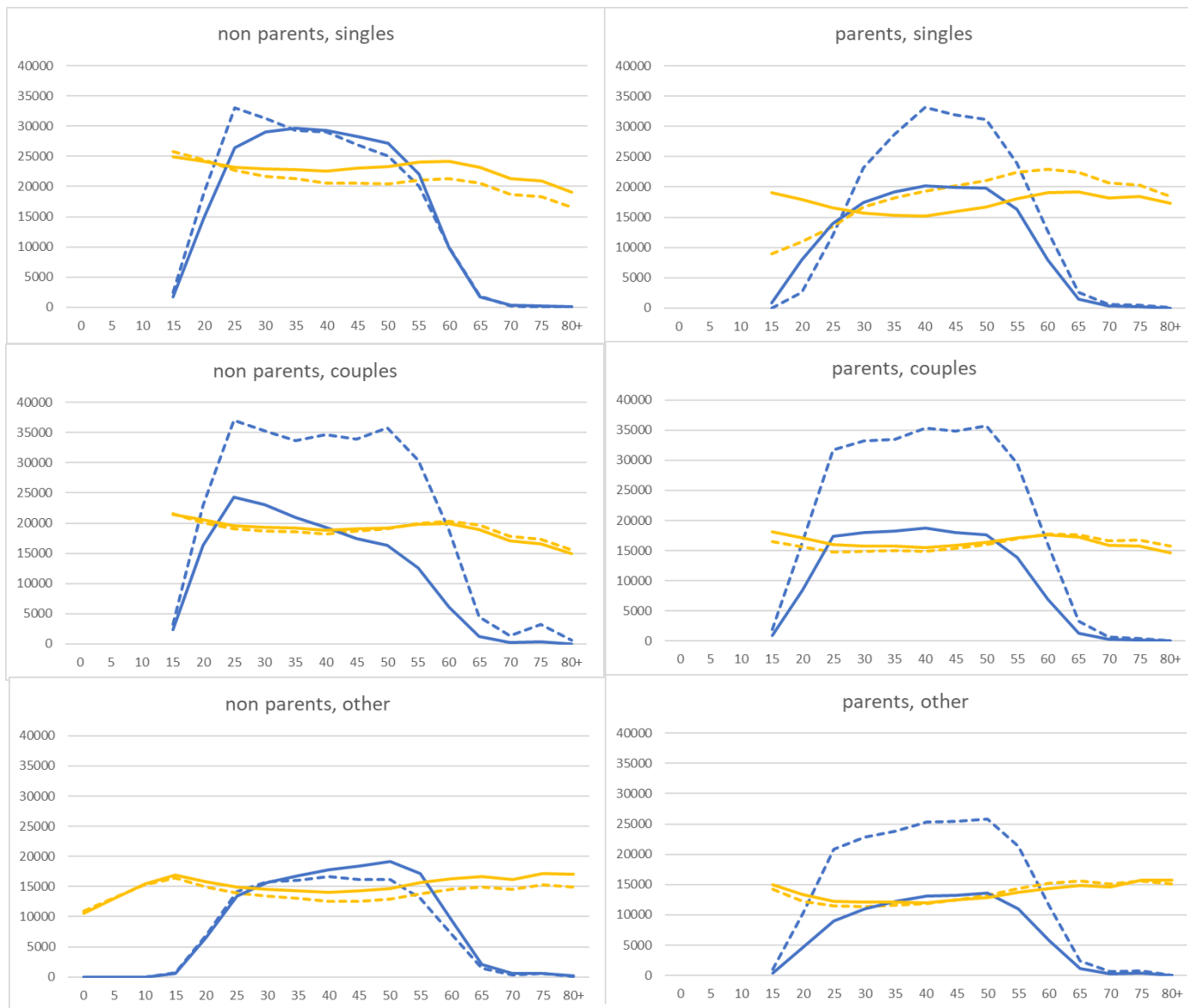
Per capita age profiles of time devoted to non-market production, by gender and household arrangement (in hours per day)



Age profiles of time transfers received (inflows) and given (outflows), by gender and household arrangement (in hours per day)



Per capita age profiles of labor income and consumption by gender and household arrangement, in euros per year

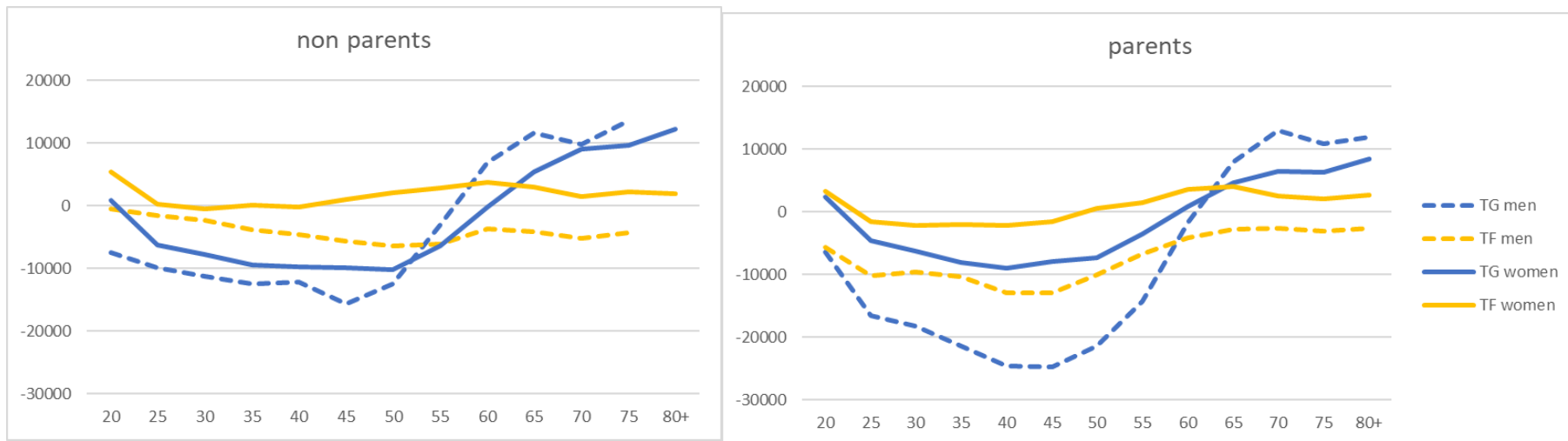


Sources: EU-SILC, EPF, Eurostat

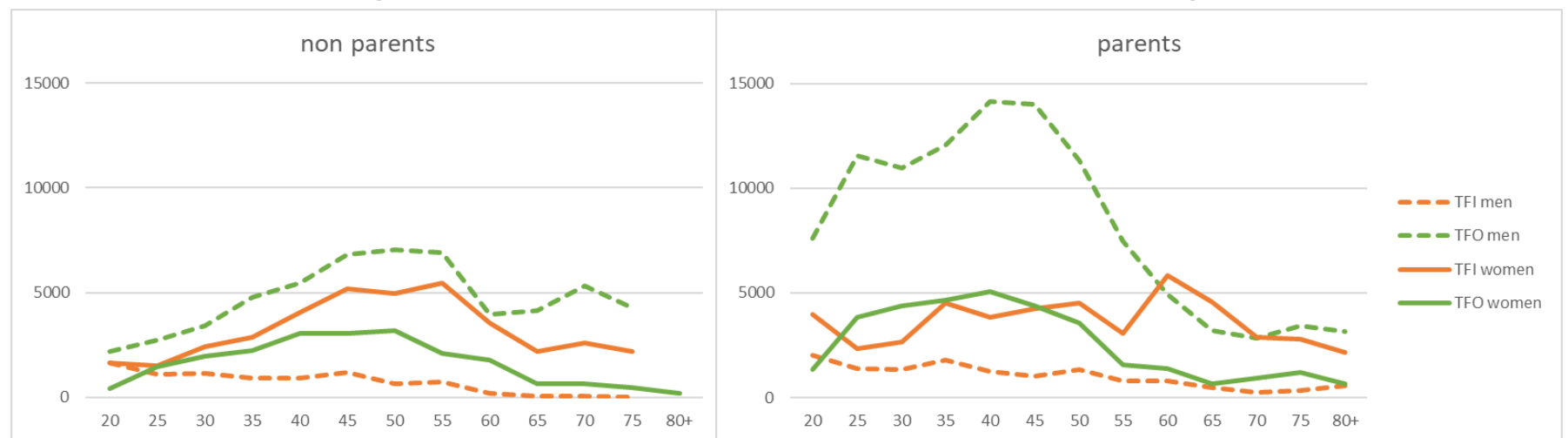
--- YL men --- C men — YL women — C women

Per capita age profiles of monetary transfers for parents and non-parents (in euros per year)

Panel a) Per capita age profiles of net public (TG) and private (TF) transfers



Panel b) Per capita age profiles of private transfers received (TFI) and given (TFO)

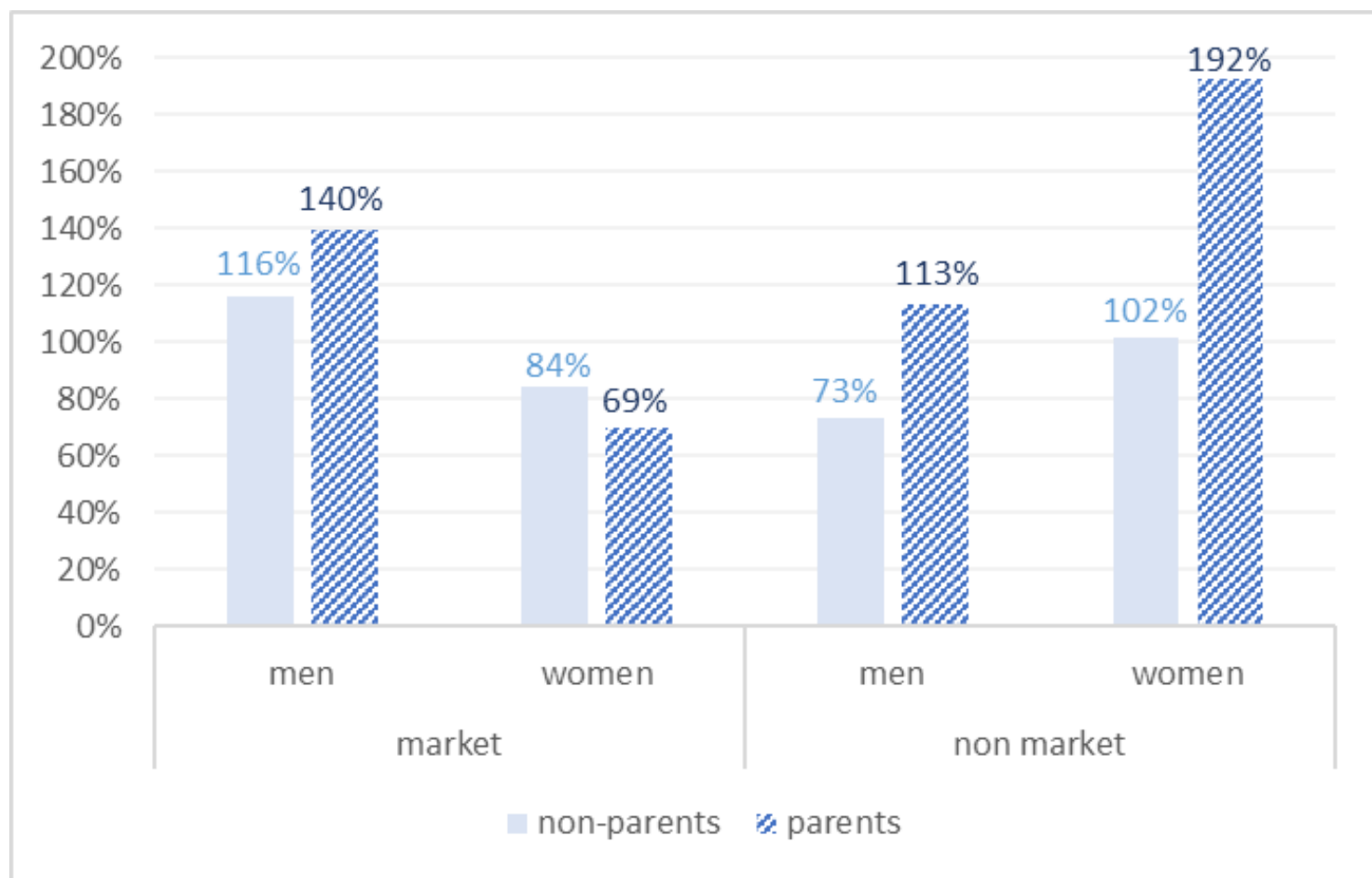


Average per capita lifecycle deficit (LCD) from market and non-market activities by broad age groups, gender and household arrangement (in euros per year)



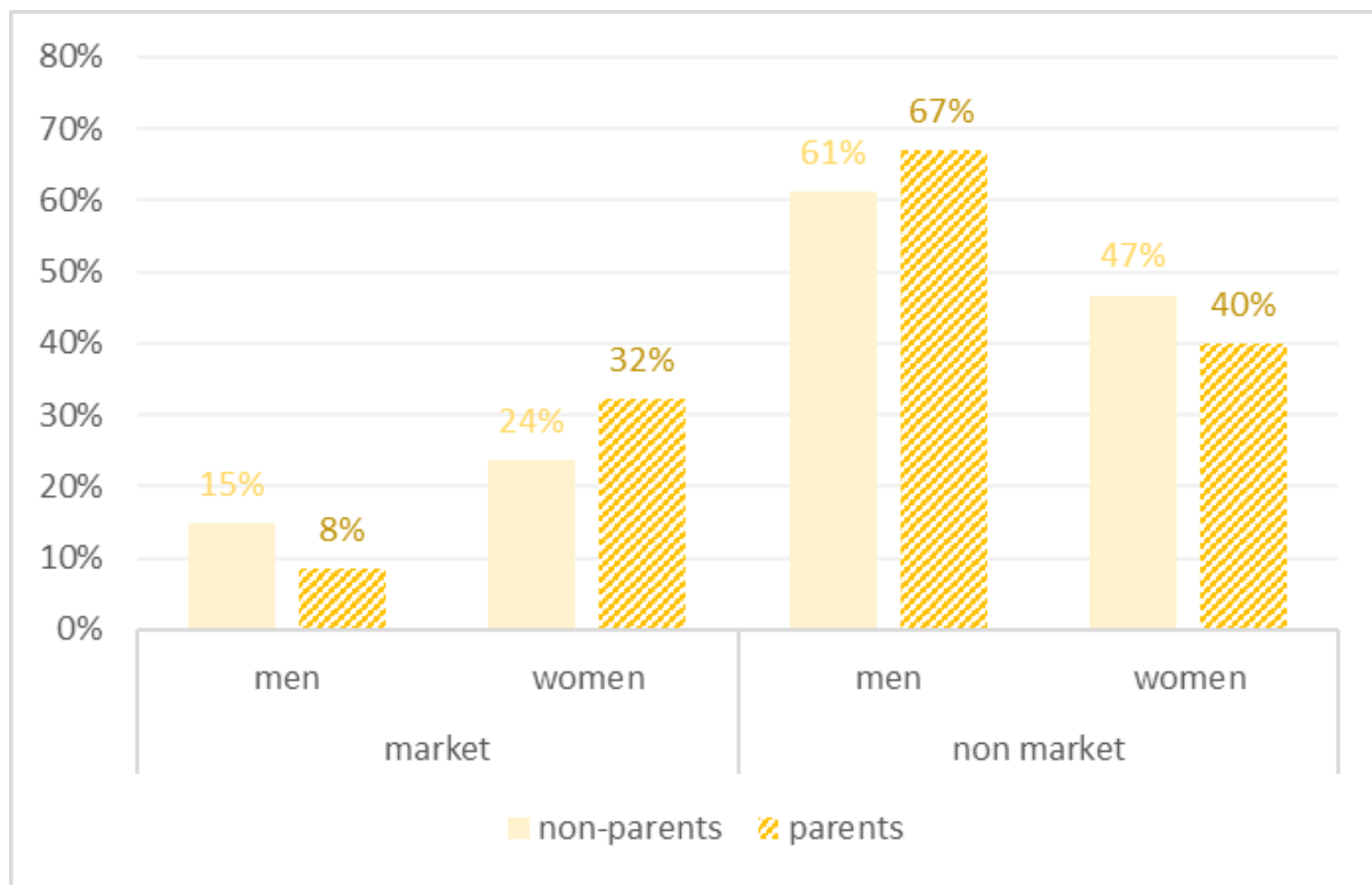
Sources: EU-SILC, EPF, Eurostat, TUS, SES

Sufficiency indicator (ratio between production and consumption) for market and non-market



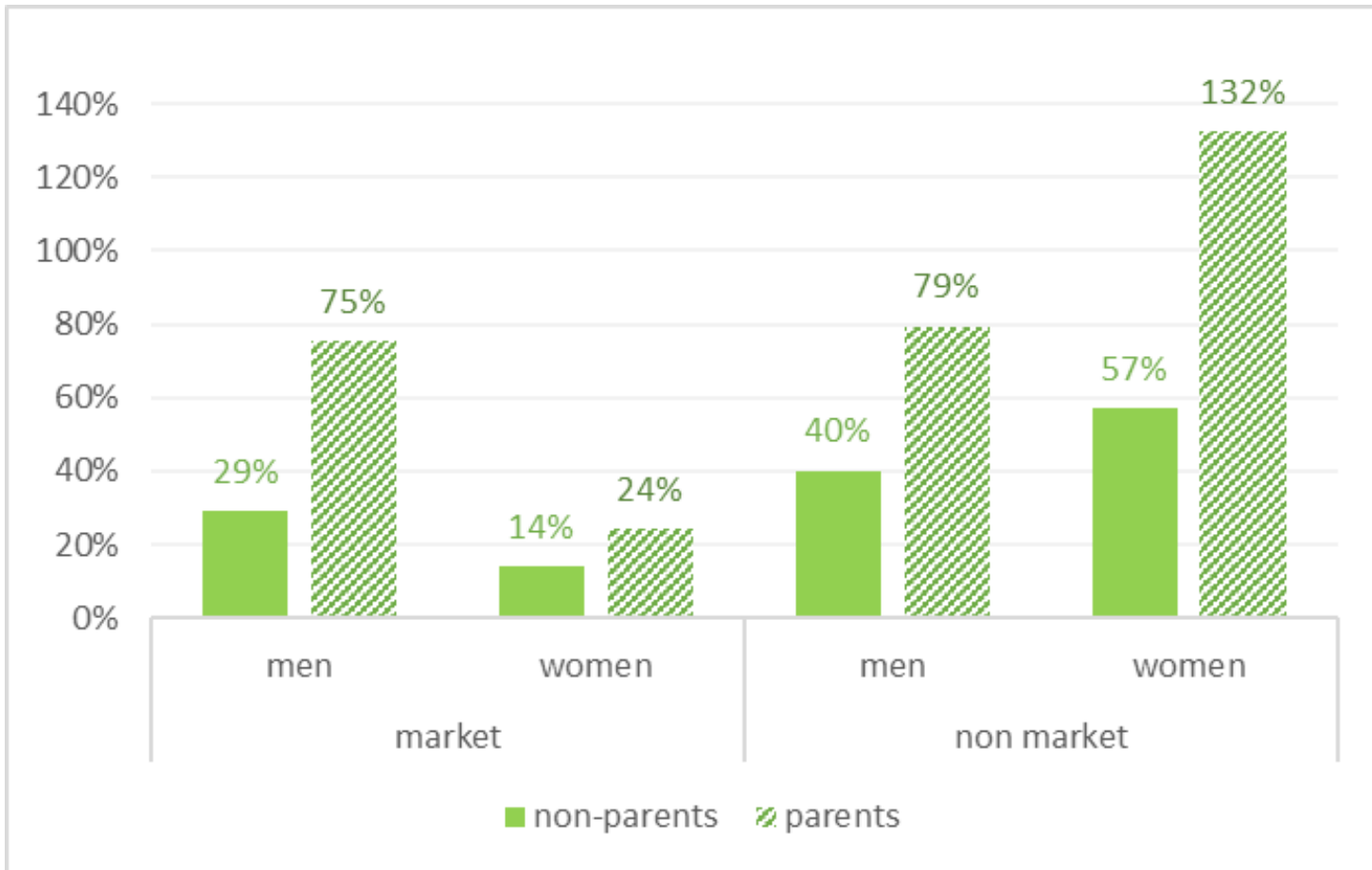
Sources: EU-SILC, EPF, Eurostat, TUS, SES

Dependency indicator (ratio between private transfers received and consumption)



Sources: EU-SILC, EPF, Eurostat, TUS, SES

Generosity indicator (ratio between private transfers given and consumption)



Sources: EU-SILC, EPF, Eurostat, TUS, SES

Thank you!

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