

# Age Patterns of Market and non - Market Work in Finland

Risto Vaittinen ,Finnish Centre for Pensions

Johanna Varjonen, National Consumer Research Centre

9<sup>th</sup> NTA Meeting, Barcelona, 3.6 2013



**Finnish Centre for Pensions**  
ELÄKETURVAKESKUS



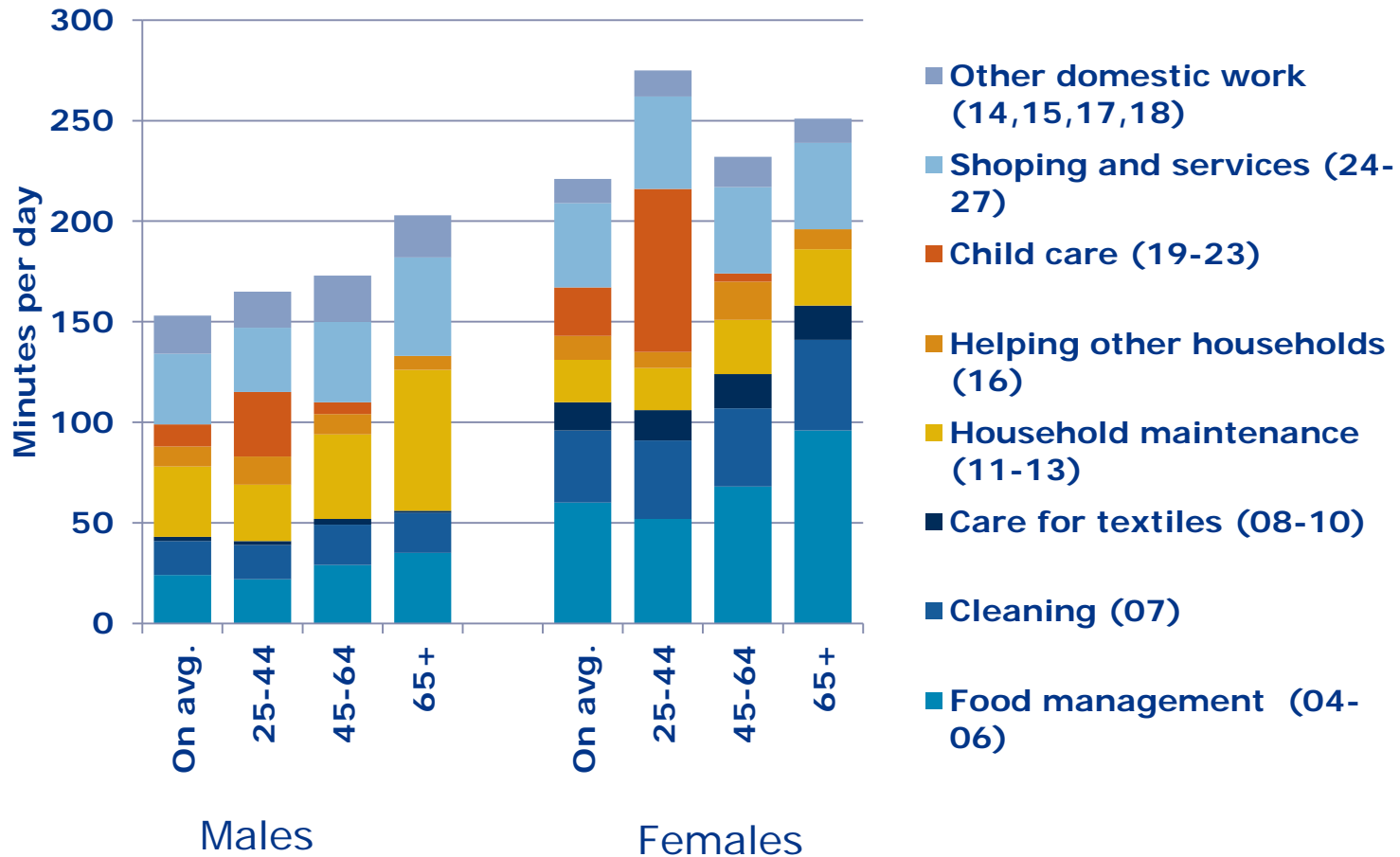
# Contents

- Motivation and method
- Data
- Results
- Concluding remarks

# Motivation

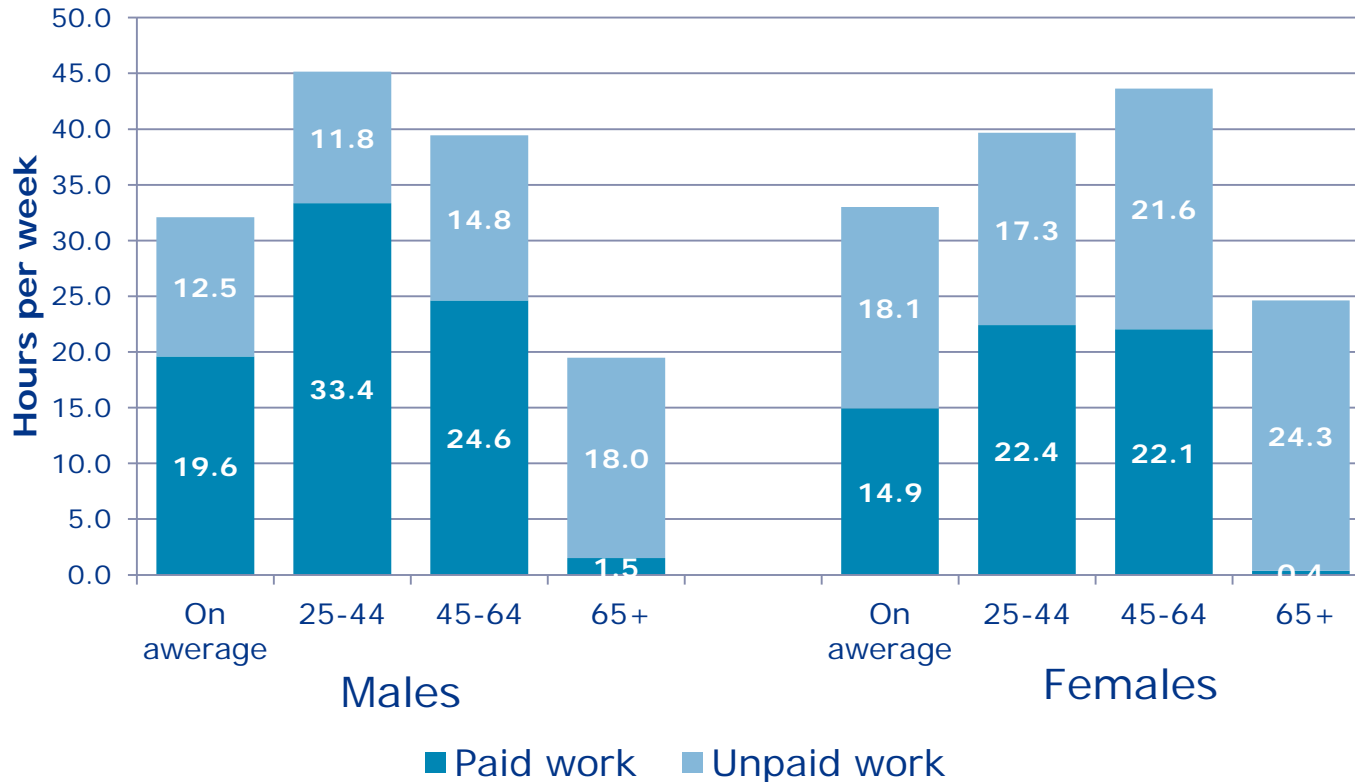
- Household production is the most significant part of production which is excluded from the production boundary of national accounts
- According to household satellite account (Varjonen and Aalto, 2006)
  - In Finland gross value added of these services was 39 % relative to GDP in 2006 and
  - Self-produced services would have increased actual individual consumption by 55 percent
- We should include time inputs along with market inputs to fully understand the age-nature of consumption and production
  - The family consumes not just the food items, but also the time of the home cook
- Production and consumption of domestic services produced by unpaid non- market work varies significantly by age and sex

# Unpaid Work by Age and Gender in Finland 2009



Source: Time Use Survey 2009, Statistics Finland

# Paid and unpaid work by Age and Gender



Source: Time Use Survey 2009, Statistics Finland

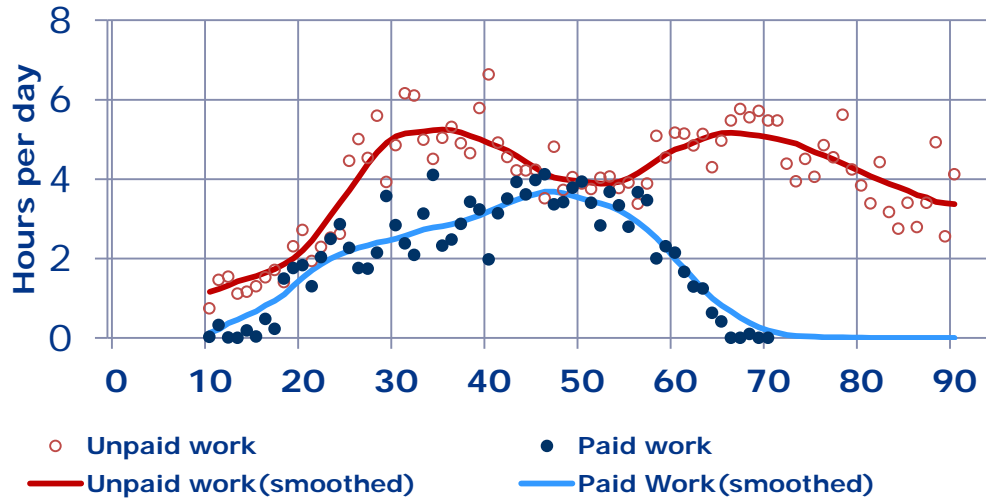
# Method

- In describing the age patterns of household production we follow the broadly the guidelines in NNTA –manual
- Time use survey 2009 is used to identify household productive activities that are not included in SNA but satisfy third party criteria
  - You could pay someone else to do it for you
  - Activities are valued hourly wage of a generalist housekeeper/home helper ISCO-88 municipal category 51331 (13,44€)
- Imputation of consumption to producer's household
  - For general household activities divide equally among all household members
  - Care activities divided equally among all household members in target age range

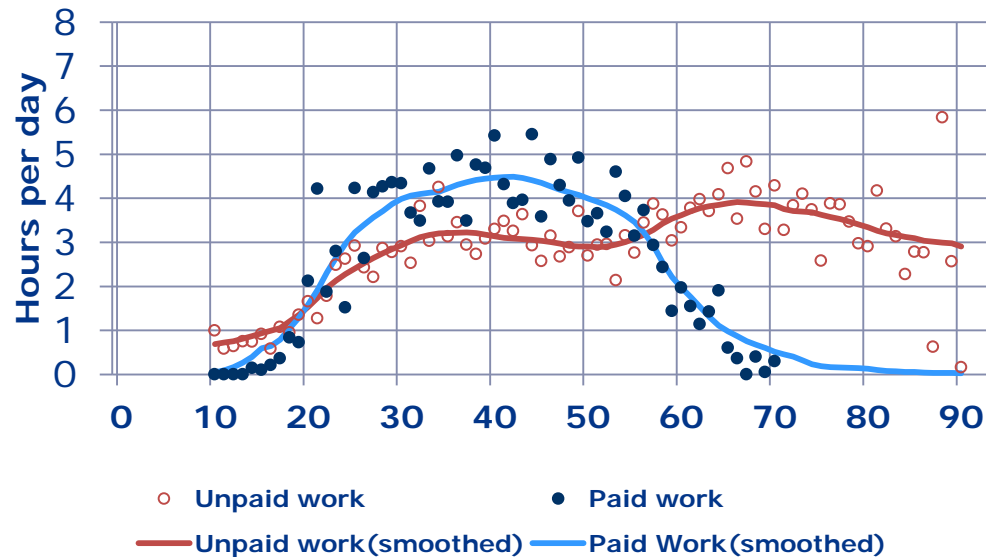
# Data

- Sample for the 2009-10 time use survey contained 2,614 households comprising 9,745 individuals
- A diary was kept by 3,795 respondents over 10 years
- Time use records covered 7480 days
- Data shortages: Gender is identified only for family members keeping diary
- Age of children in the household could be identified only to 85 % of the cases and gender to 45 %

# Paid and Unpaid Work by Age and Gender



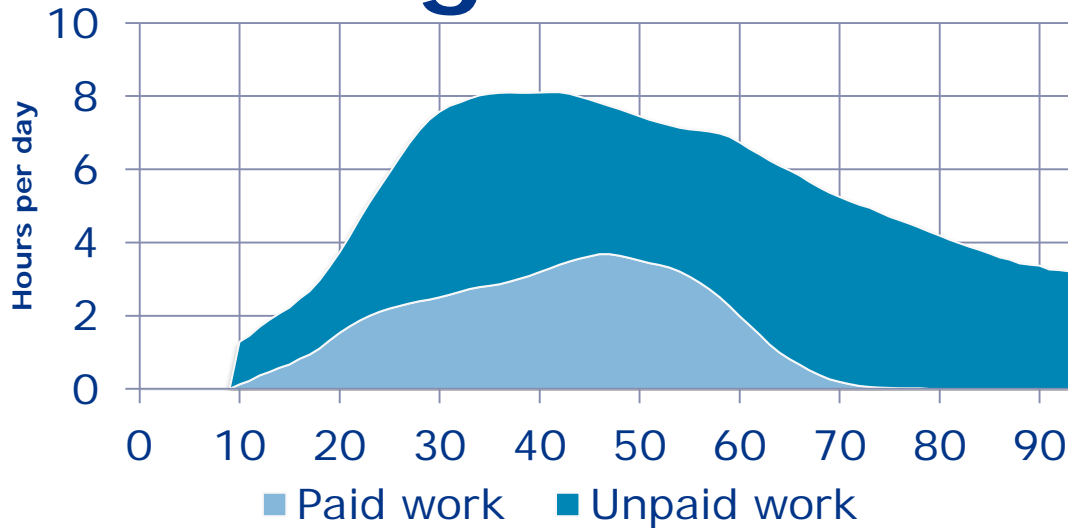
Females



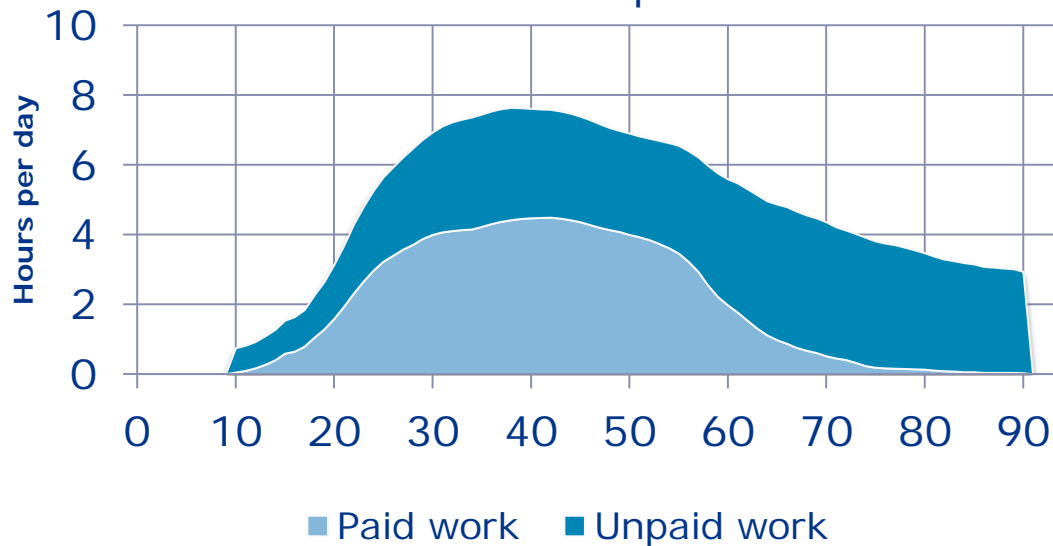
Males



# Paid and Unpaid Work by Age and Gender

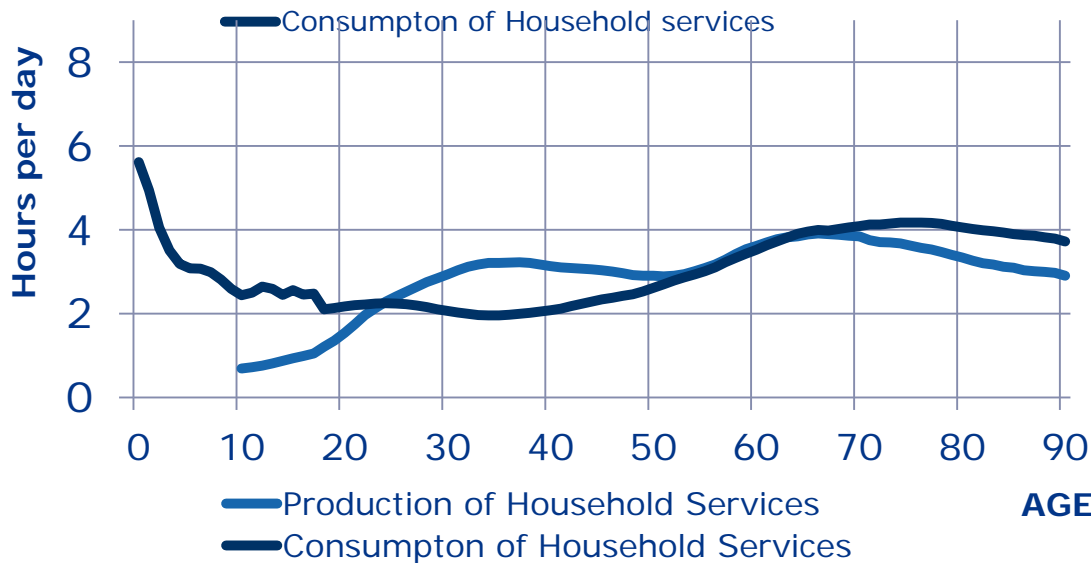
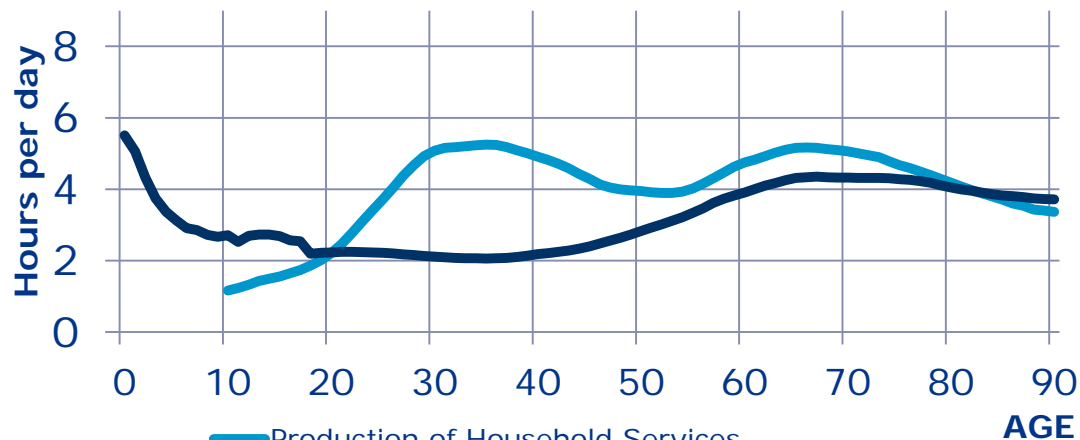


Females  
 -43.7% of paid labour  
 -60% of unpaid labour  
 -Household services 27% relative to gdp

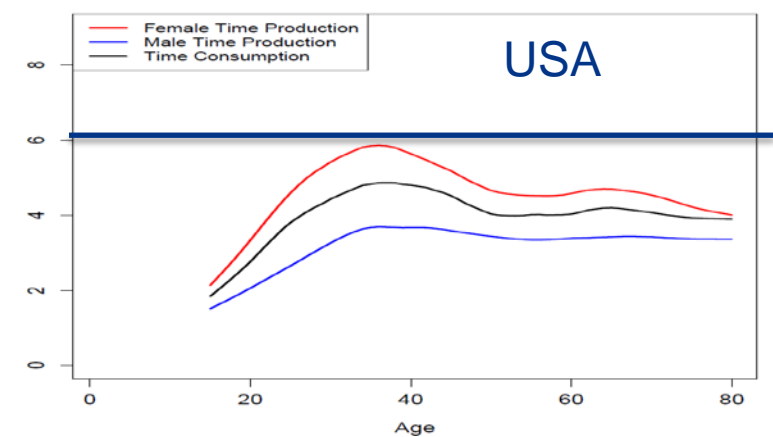
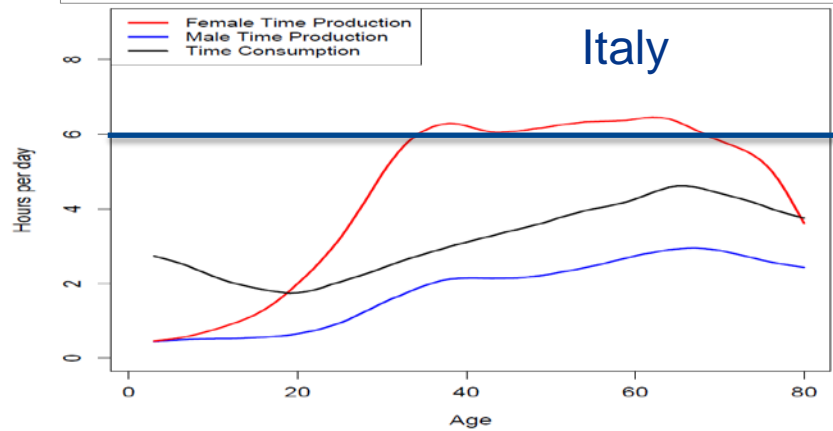
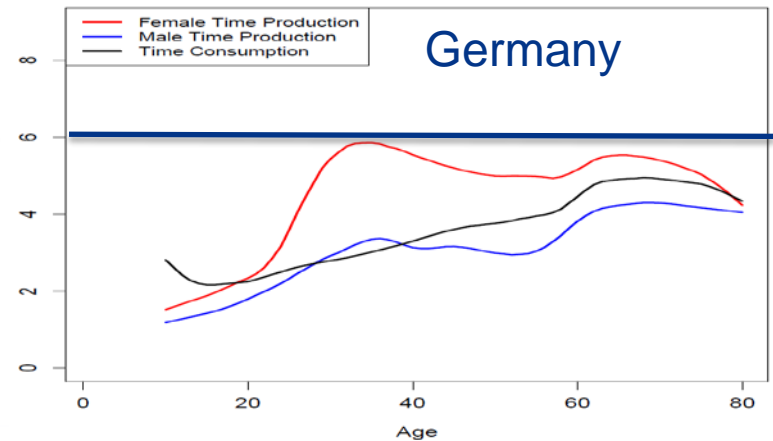
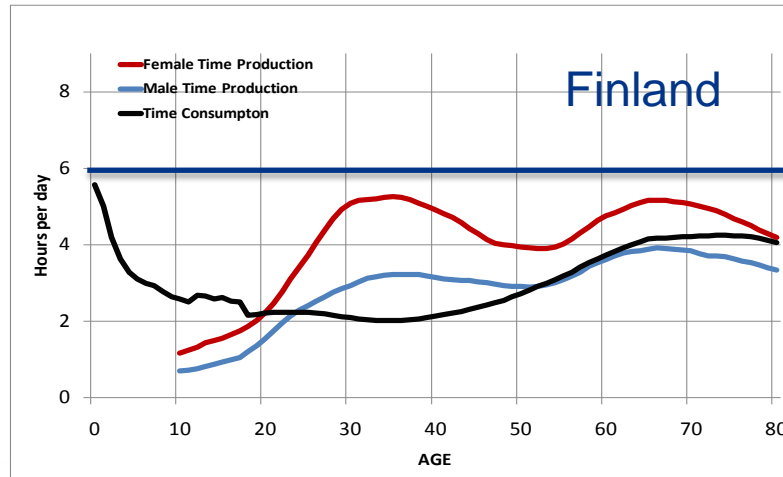


Males  
 -56,3% of paid labour  
 - 40 % of unpaid labour  
 - Household services 17 % relative to GDP

# Production and consumption of Household Services by Age and Gender

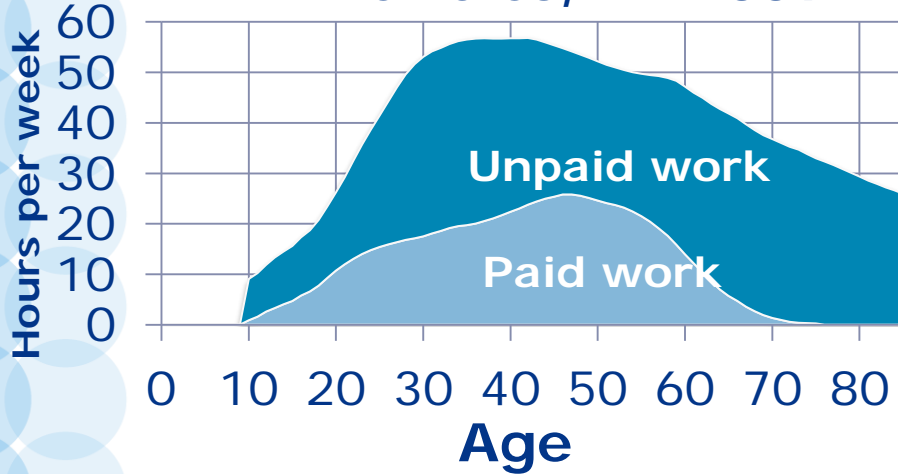


# Production and Consumption of Household Services – A Comparison

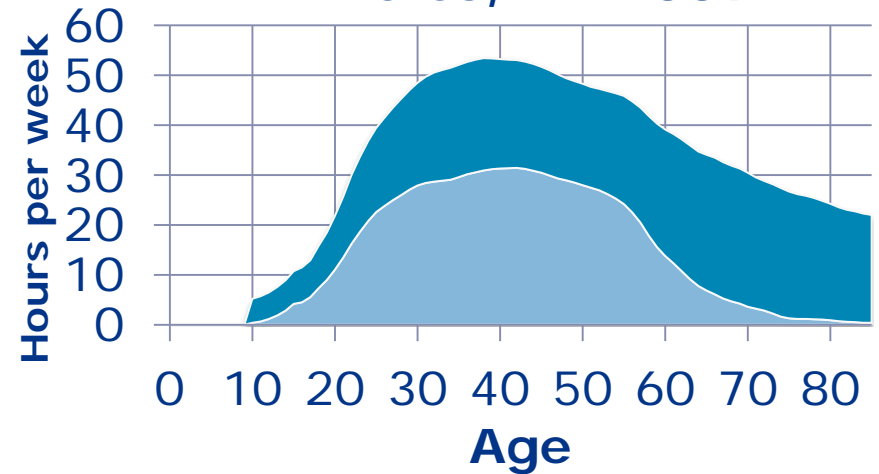


# Paid vs. Unpaid Work: FIN vs. US

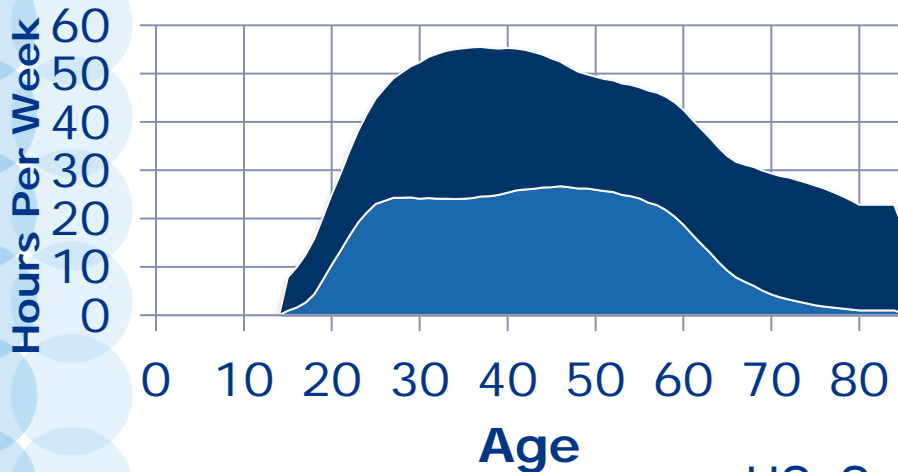
## Females, Fin 2009



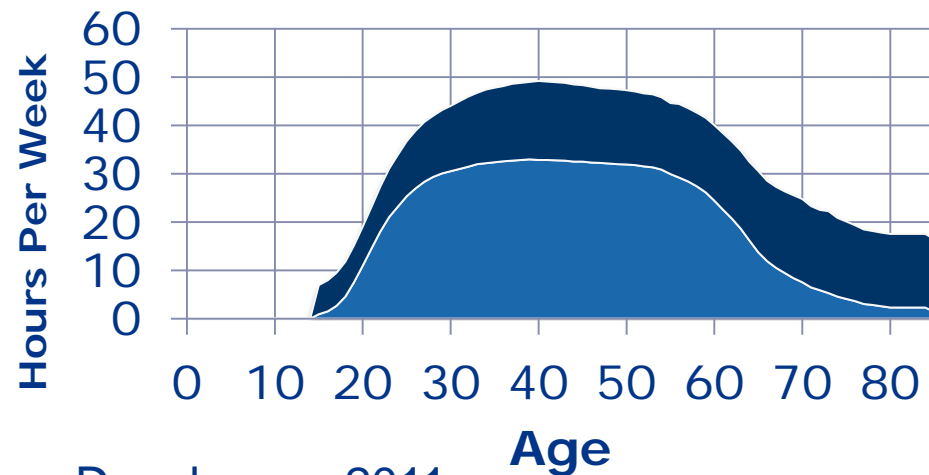
## Males, Fin 2009



## Females, US 2009



## Males, US 2009



US, Source Donehower, 2011

# Conclusions

- Taking into account both paid and unpaid work women work one hour in a week more than men do
- Male's relative contribution to household services increases by age
- Unpaid work to provide household services follow traditional pattern but seems to be more equally distributed in Finland than countries where comparative data is available