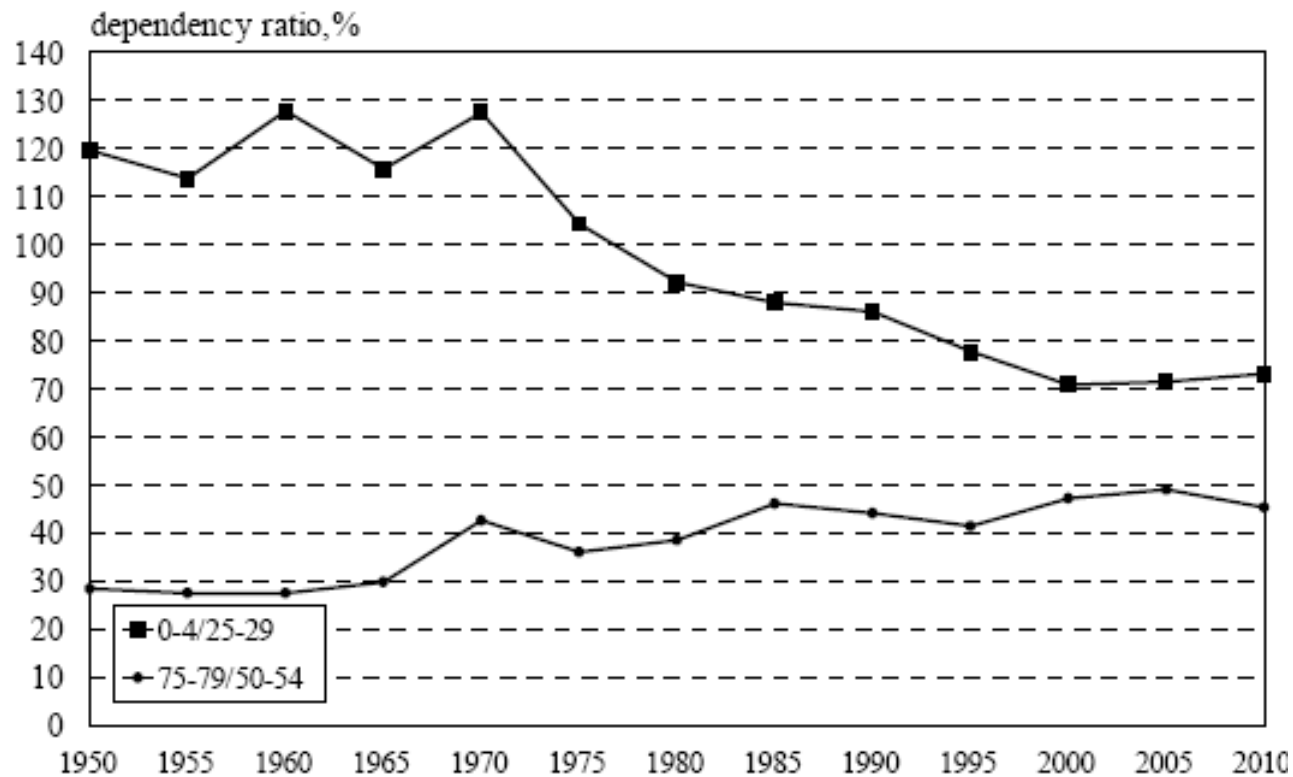


# Intergenerational solidarity and gender unbalances in aging societies

Chiara Saraceno

# Dependency rates of children to young adults and of elderly to middle aged adults: divergent paths. Europe 1950-210 (Puur et al. 2010)



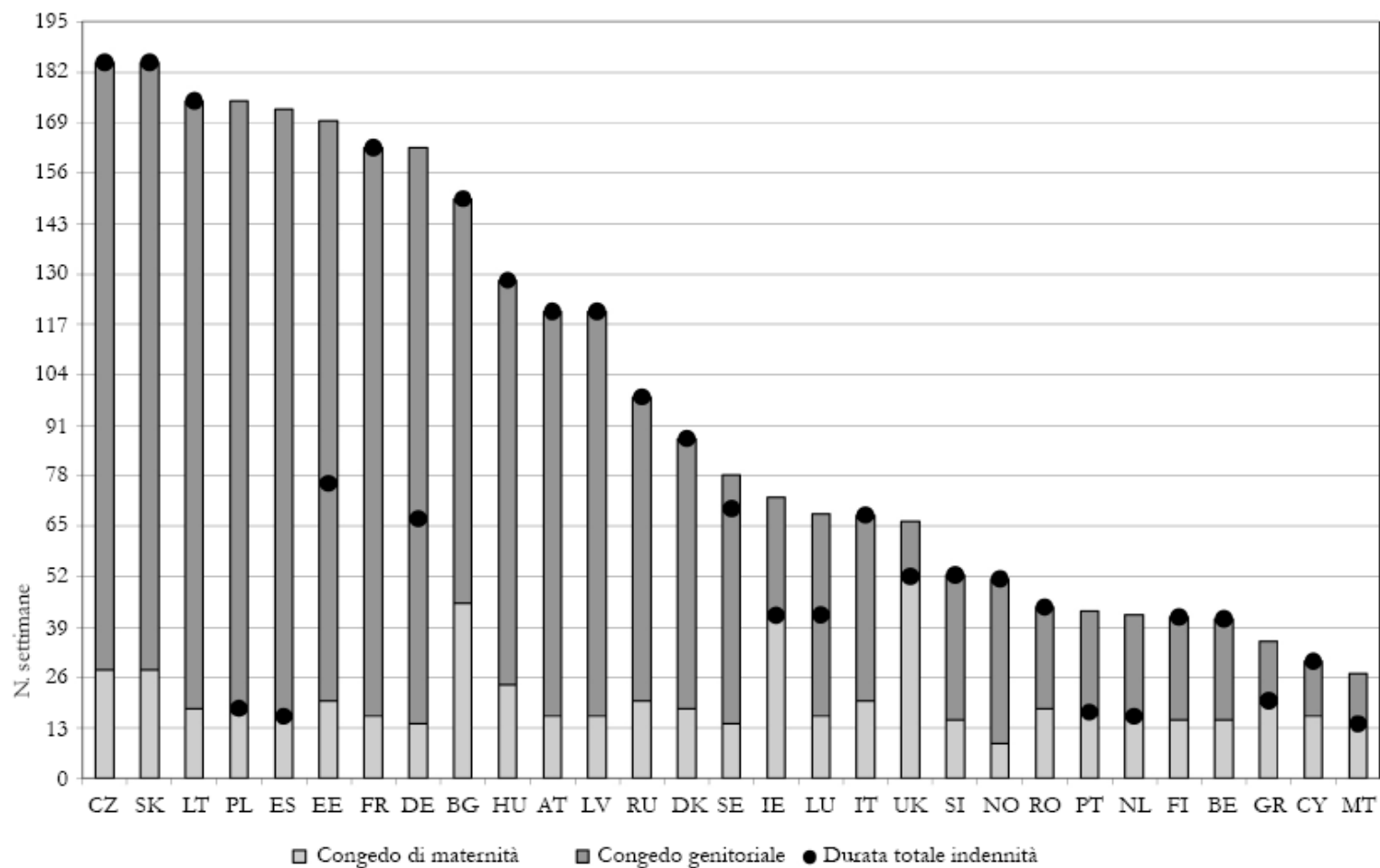
In European families, women still bear the main responsibility for child and frail elderly care

- Negative impact on their economic/financial capability
- mother's penalty and, smaller, daughter's penalty
- Cross country differences are structured in the interplay between social policies, labour market conditions (VoC?) and cultural models of gender and intergenerational relations
- This interplay, and specifically the role played by social policies, impacts also on inequalities among women in the possibility to conciliate family and paid work responsibilities.

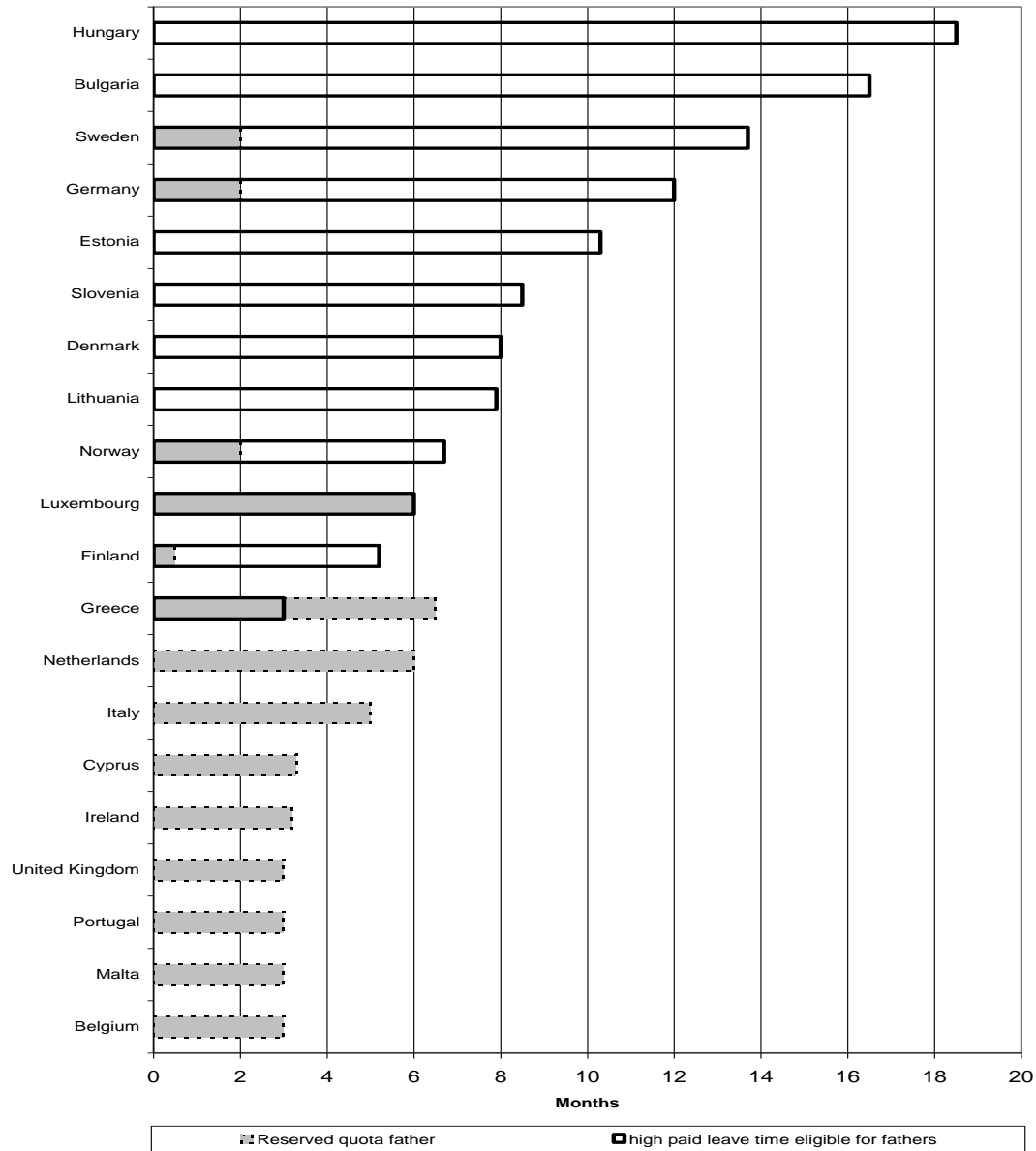
# Policy approaches

- Supported familialism (money and time to care and support)
  - Defamilization through public responsibility
  - Defamilization through the market (sometime with the support of public funding)
  - Familialism by default
- These approaches are combined in all countries, what differs are the overall balances and the relative weight each approach has in specific areas.

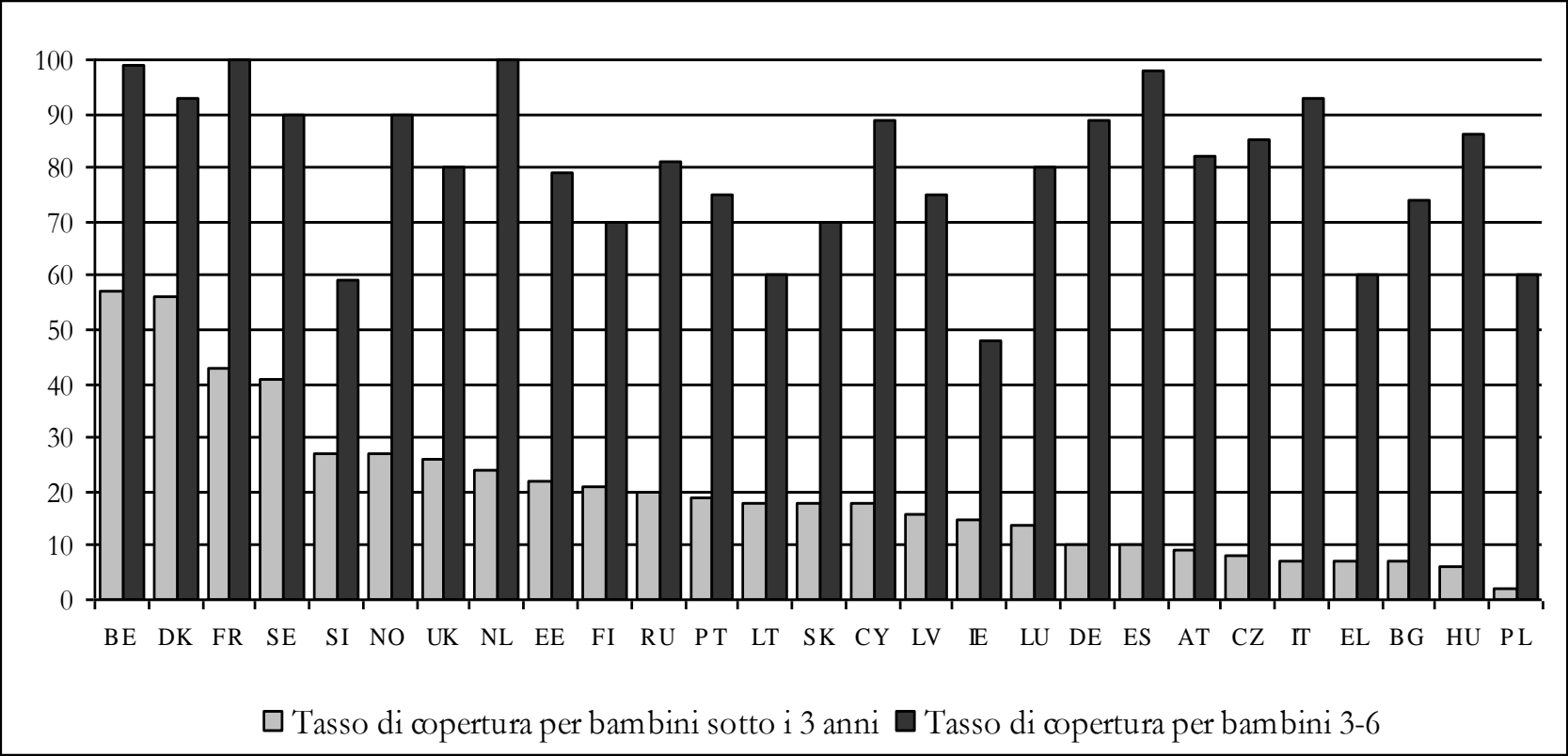
## Time policies through supported familialism in child care: parental leaves



# Gender rebalancing in time policies: Reserved quota for fathers in parental leaves e total leave time fathers might take being paid at at least 60% of wages (2009)



Defamilization policies in child care: Coverage rate by publicly organized or financed services. Children 02 and 3-school age. EU, 2004.



## Mother's penalty and inequality among women. The result of a multilevel analysis

- Childcare coverage for children under three seems to be crucial in allowing mothers to be in the labour market in the middle run
- Its importance is greater for low educated mothers than for higher educated ones
- An individual leave of less than 9 months **decreases** the likelihood that mothers will be working later on (but differences among high and low educated women may not be explained exclusively through the differential impact of policies)



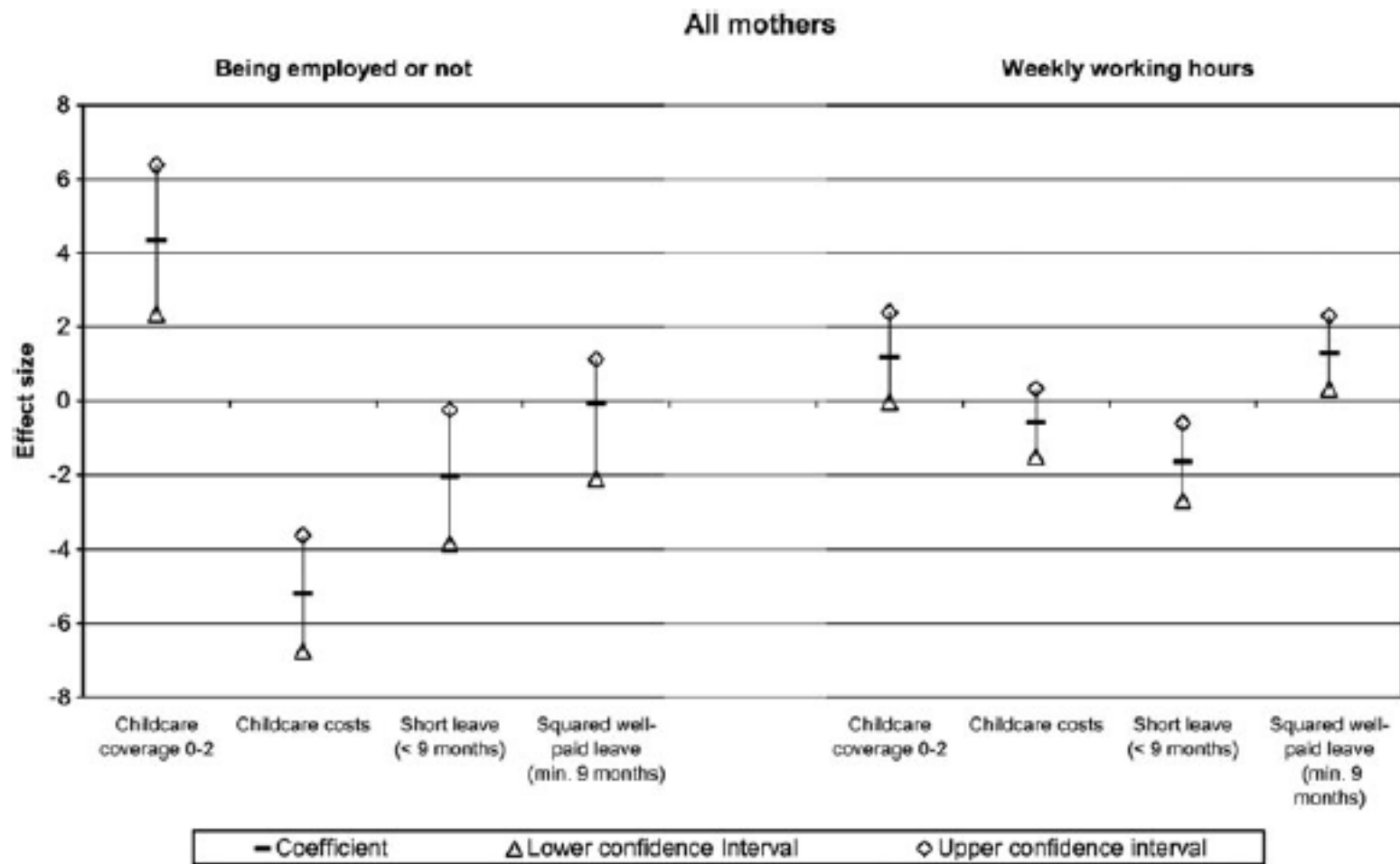


Figure 3. Impact of Selected Policies on the Employment and Working Time of Mothers.

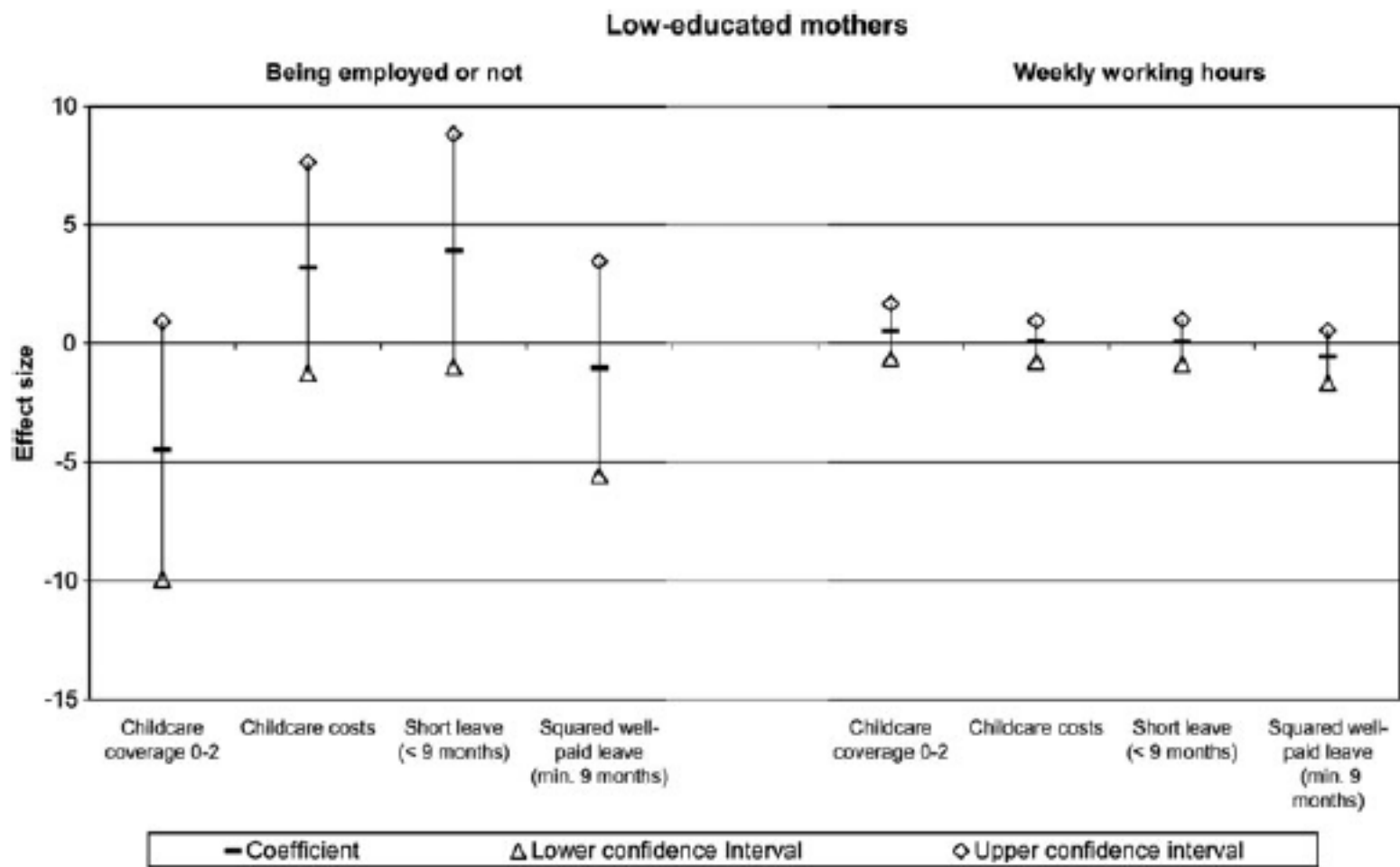
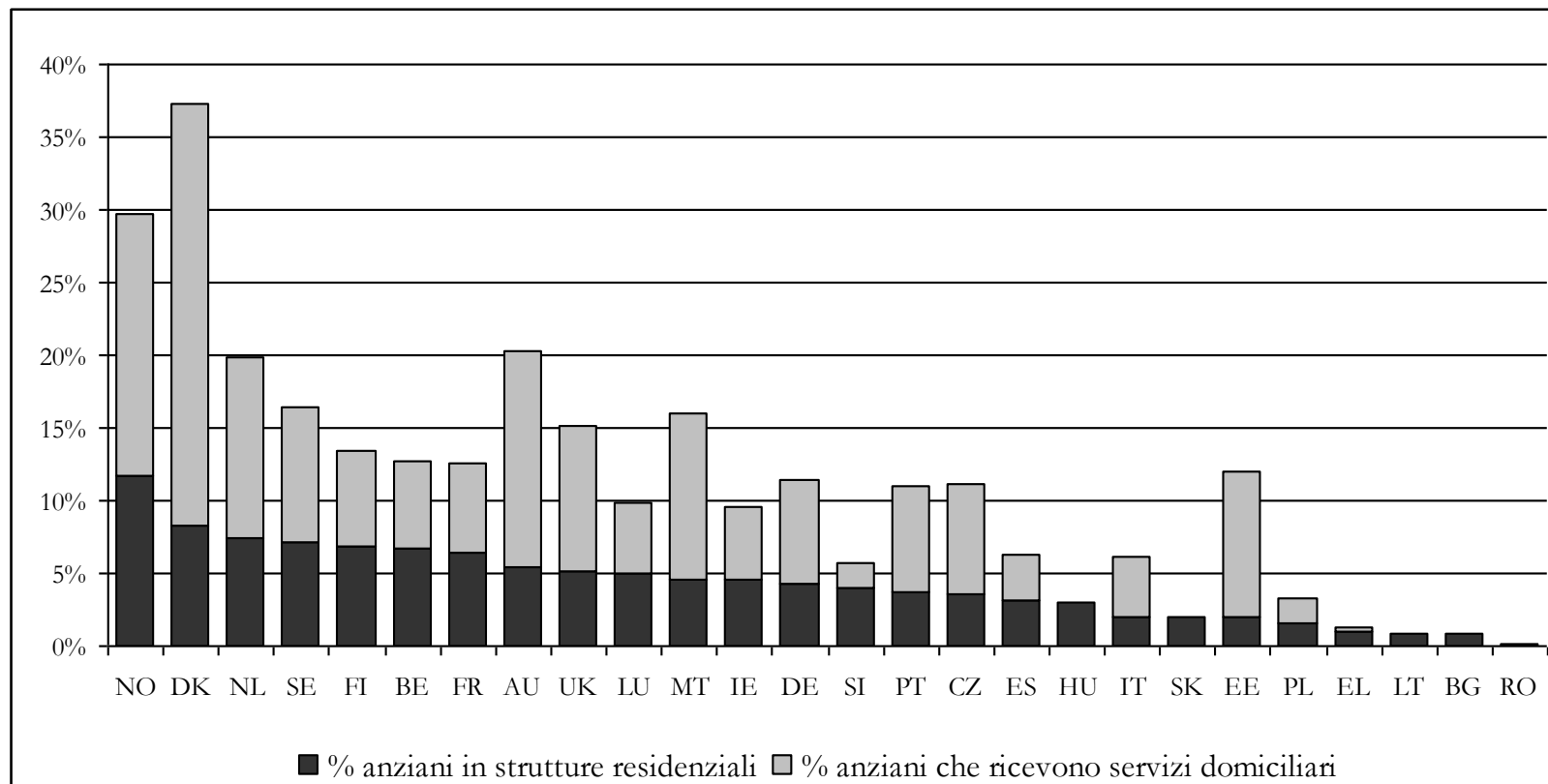


Figure 4. Net Effects of Selected Policies on the Employment and Working Time of Mothers with Low Education Levels.

## Defamilization policies in non health care for the frail old. Coverage rates through home and residential care, for the > 65 anni population



Between supported familialism and defamilization via market supported by public money .  
 Payments for care

<b>Payments for care</b>	<b>Countries</b>
No	Greece
Yes, with no constraints on use	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom, Spain
Yes, but they should be used to “buy” non family care	<i>Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Spain</i>
Yes, and should be used to pay for family carers	Bulgaria, <i>Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Slovakia, Malta</i> ; Sweden

## Direct or indirect acknowledgement of having provided family care in pension benefits

	Fictive Contributions		
	Both for having children and for caring for frail elderly	Only for having children	No
Survivor pension			
60% o più della pensione di riferimento	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia	Cyprus, Hungary, Italy, Portugal	
Less than 60% of the original pension	Czech Republic, Germany, Norway	Estonia, France, Greece, Latvia, Spain	Malta
Flat-rate	Ireland, Lithuania, United Kingdom		(Netherlands)
Only temporary pension		Sweden	Denmark

# Can we identify intergenerational policy regimes?

- No clear intergenerational regimes if one considers both upwards and downwards obligations, children and the frail old
- With regard to children, both the combination of the three approaches and the degree of familialism by default offer a wide range of variation
- With regard to the old,
  - there is a basic de-familization of economic needs (minimum pension), but with varying levels of generosity.
  - The de-familization of care needs is less established (and possibly is being reduced with more space for familialism by default).

The interplay between demographic regimes, policy regimes and migration regimes (see also Williams and Gavanas, 2008))

- The Italian case as exemplary:
  - Strong and relatively fast demographic (and kinship) aging
  - Late and very partial policy response
- The “migrant in the family” informal response, using/forcing periodical regularization for a creative “familialized defamilization” via market

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