

# Inter-Generational Time Exchanges among Estonians and Non-Estonians in Estonia

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Katrin Schwanitz

TU Centre of Excellence in Interdisciplinary Lifecourse Studies & Estonian Institute for Population Studies



# Motivation

- Can a focus on reasons to stay in the parental home - particularly the degree of well-being and domestic comfort - add to our understanding of leaving home processes in Europe?
- **The gilded cage hypothesis**: with increasing material comfort, housing quality, or available financial support in the parental home young people's risk to leave decreases
- Research has mainly focused on economic advantages for co-resident young adults (e.g. Blossfeld et al. 2005, Le Blanc and Wolff 2006) but not on time benefits (cf. Mencarini et al. 2017 for FR and IT)

# Objectives

- To analyze the time benefits and domestic comfort of young adults living with their parents compared to other living arrangements (living single, co-residing with peers or living with a partner)
- To test if there are gendered, intergenerational time transfers of young adults in the parental home similar to France and Italy in Estonia, too
- To test if intergenerational time transfers of young adults in the parental home differ among Estonians and Non-Estonians, too

# Data: Estonian Time Use Study

- Cross-sectional time-use data for 2009-2010
- Time diaries: record all activities in 10-min intervals during 24 h period on 2 separate days (weekday or weekend)
- Background information on individuals and households
- Time-use data were collected by the national statistical institutes; the full national data file is available thanks to Kadri Täht (“My time, your time, our time. Household time allocation: Choice or inevitability?” PUT1182, 2016-2019)

# Sample

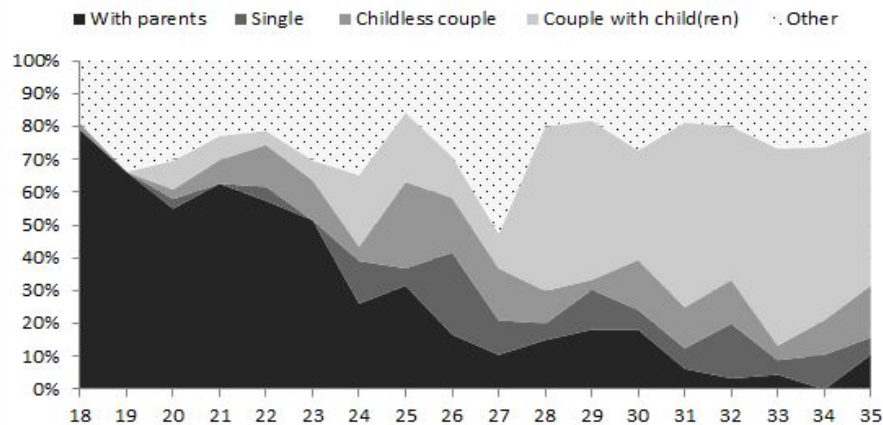
1. Single young adults aged 18–35 who are living with their two (step-) parents  
(N = 772 person-days)
2. Young adults aged 18–35 either living with parents, living alone, in a childless couple, in a couple with child(ren), or other  
(N = 2,481 person-days)
3. Parental couples aged 40–65 with or without (adult) children in the hh  
(N = 1,352 person-days)

# Measures

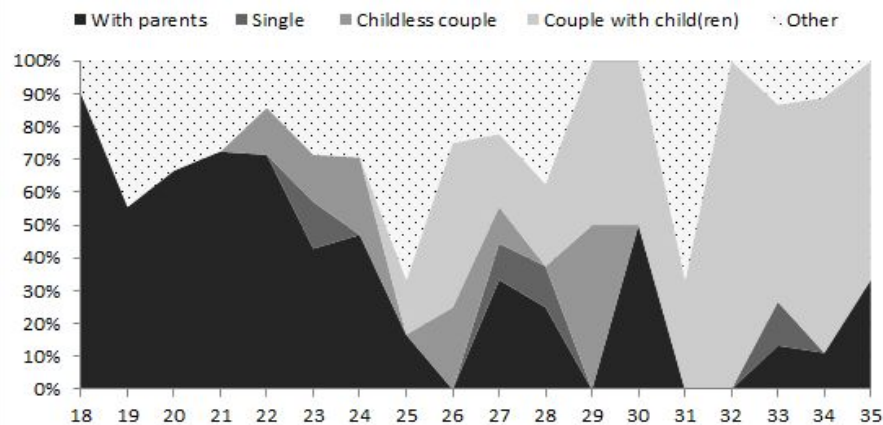
- Variable of interest: **daily domestic time in minutes** (cleaning, cooking, dish washing, food shopping, childcare and adult care, looking after pets, gardening and maintenance)
- Estonians - Non-Estonians: self-identified ethnicity
- Individual level: age, age2, educational level, employment status, and interview day
- Household level: # of children, # of young adults, sibling sex composition (only brothers vs only sisters), mother's employment status, mother's level of education, # of rooms, hh has a garden, urban/rural, equivalized hh income deciles

# Results

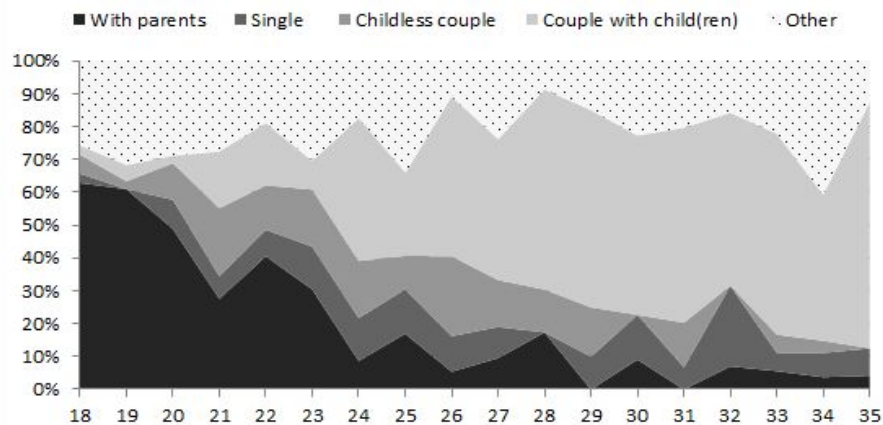
### Estonian men



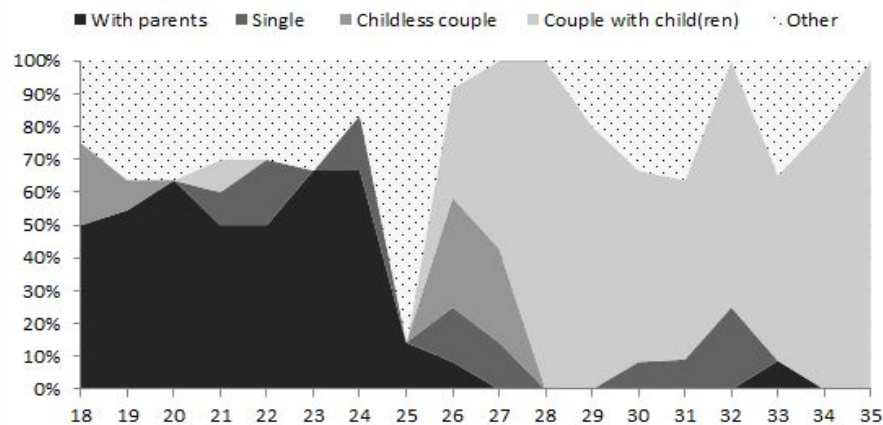
### Non-Estonian men



### Estonian women

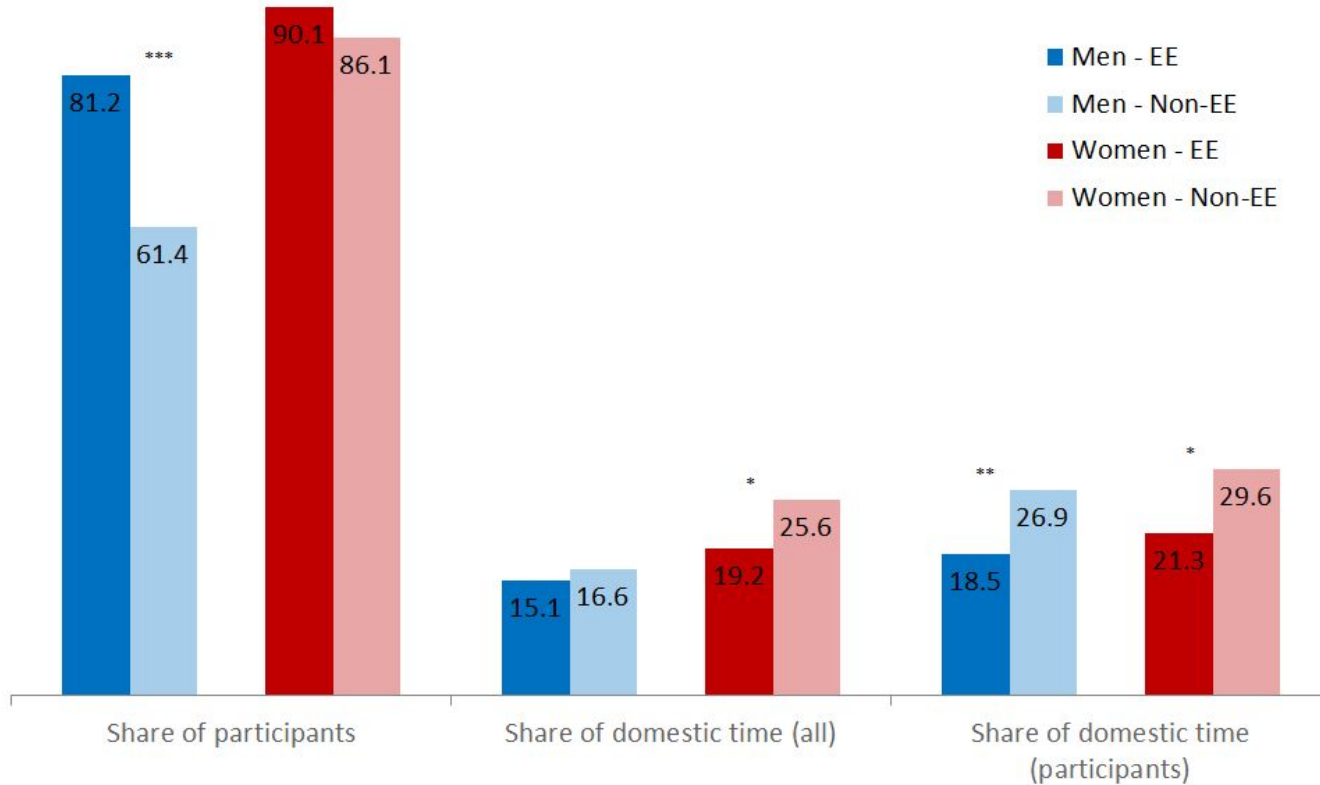


### Non-Estonian women

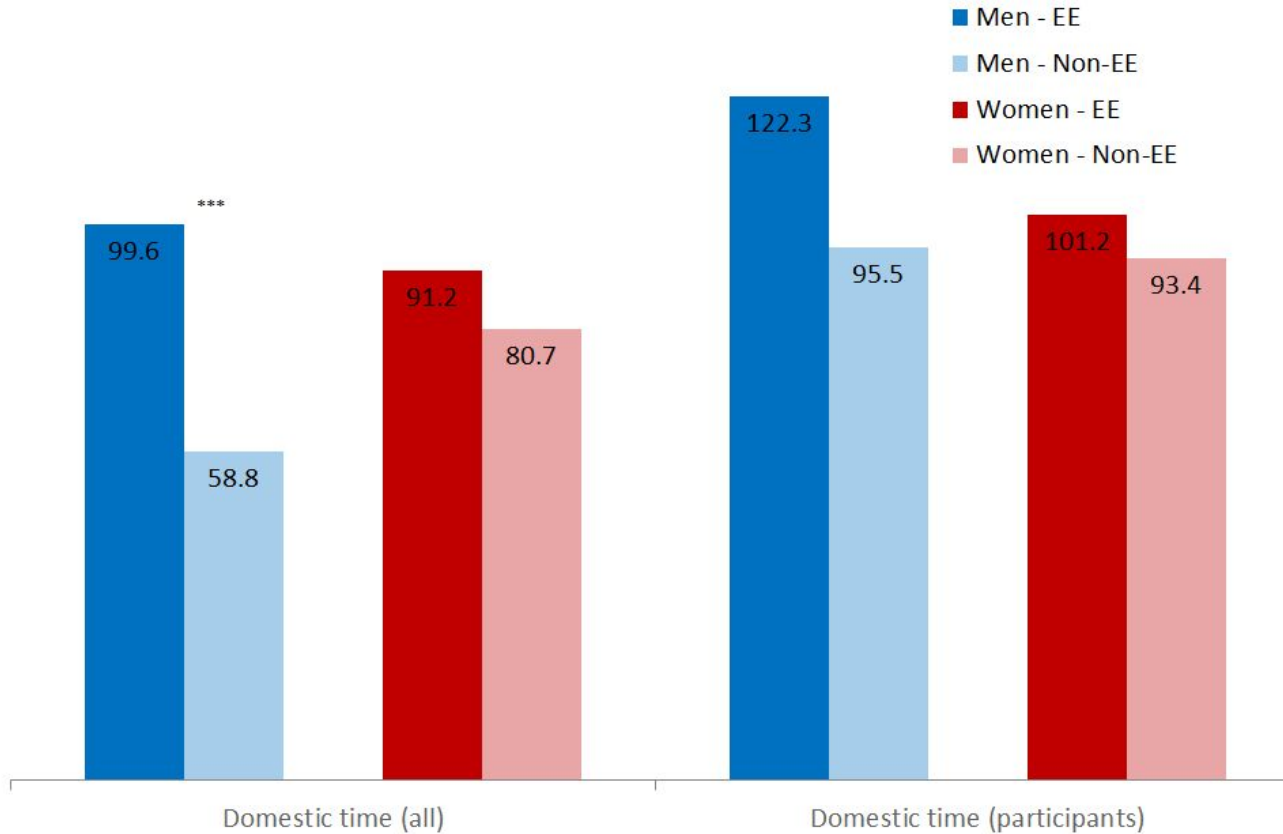




# Domestic participation of young adults living with parents by sex & ethnicity: %



# Domestic participation of young adults living with parents by sex & ethnicity: min



## Participation in domestic activities in min/day (sequential Tobit regressions)

		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		M7		M8	
<b>Men</b>																	
Non-EE (ref. EE)	b	-74.24	**	-73.97	**	-76.38	**	-81.27	**	-87.92	**	-87.92	**	-85.65	**	-82.44	**
	se	26.26		26.29		26.73		26.85		26.75		26.26		26.24		29.44	
	AME	-29.43	**	-29.39	**	-30.31	**	-32.15	**	-34.76	***	-34.79	***	-34.10	***	-33.36	**
<b>Women</b>																	
Non-EE (ref. EE)	b	-11.63		-11.70		-14.10		-13.06		-15.61		-12.74		-15.76		8.30	
	se	15.92		15.90		15.81		15.67		15.82		16.01		16.82		17.76	
	AME	-5.87		-5.91		-7.12		-6.62		-7.97		-6.54		-8.08		4.45	
Source: ETUS (2009-2010). Own calculations.																	
Notes: * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001																	

M1: ethnicity

M2: + interview day

M3: + age

M4: + education

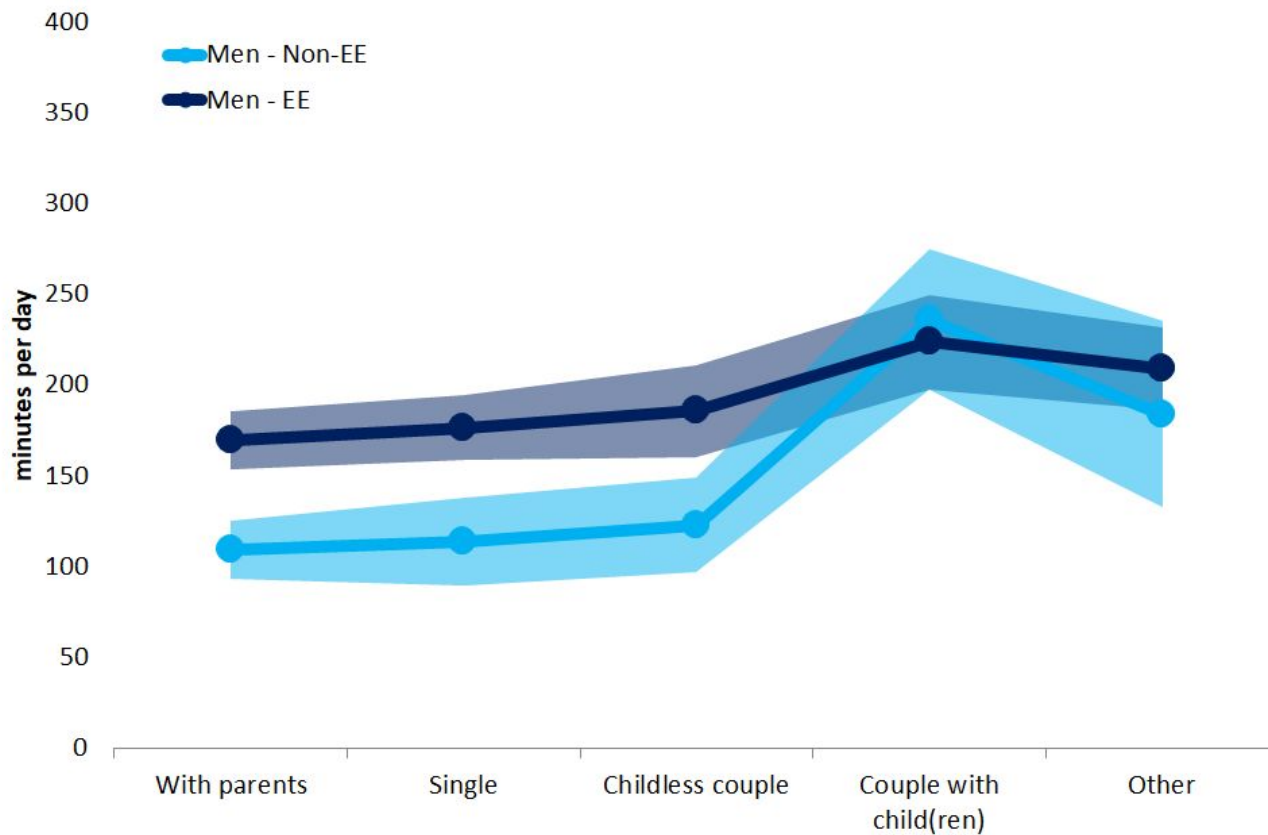
M5: + employment status

M6: + sibling size and composition

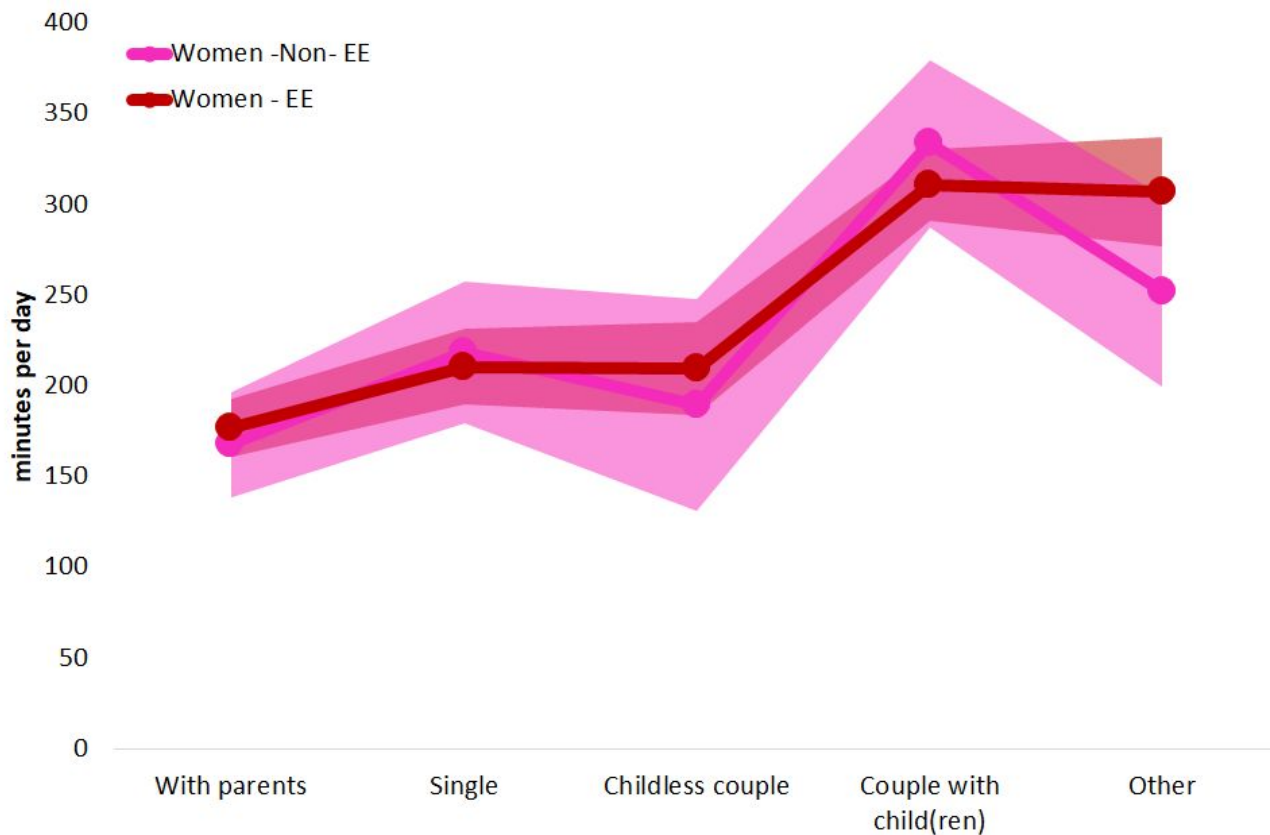
M7: + mother's characteristics

M8: + hh and dwelling characteristics

# Participation in domestic activities in minutes per day, by family situation. (Marginal effects from a Tobit model)



# Participation in domestic activities in minutes per day, by family situation. (Marginal effects from a Tobit model)



# Individual-level regression coefficients of daily minutes in domestic activities for men and women in couple families (OLS)

	Estonians									Non-Estonians							
	Couple			Father			Mother			Couple		Father		Mother			
	b	SE		b	SE		b	SE		b	SE		b	SE			
Family composition (ref. no child, no young adult in hh)																	
1 young adult	-95.61	29.34 **		-19.95	21.33		-75.61	17.63 ***		-23.97	46.20		-11.97	31.66		-13.65	24.81
1 child	-5.98	40.18		-20.81	25.41		11.53	27.10		19.11	70.52		28.07	46.13		-21.00	42.74
2 young adults	19.78	48.00		9.78	35.15		8.51	26.85		-21.07	77.26		18.68	47.24		-49.74	44.45
2 children	38.12	53.57		-11.40	36.05		40.26	33.57		--	--		--	--		--	--
2 = 1 child + 1 young adult	-107.75	39.61 **		-63.60	29.94 *		-46.18	24.88		-88.68	65.89		-46.87	40.39		-56.53	38.73
>=3 young adults	12.43	55.30		7.96	32.33		5.64	47.30		-14.45	129.78		-94.91	67.92		64.09	68.24
>=3 children	42.81	90.86		22.97	57.27		21.54	67.13		-208.29	91.63 *		-131.87	61.66 *		-84.42	61.43
>=3 at least 1 child 1 young adult	-0.64	38.17		-17.85	25.69		16.03	25.40		115.05	89.64		108.73	48.78 *		0.61	64.11
Constant	347.01	127.94 **		108.67	101.62		192.62	77.00 *		627.89	233.37 **		322.67	184.34		400.46	153.65 *
<i>N person-days</i>	1836			918			918			512		256		256			
<i>R squared</i>	0.20			0.16			0.19			0.25		0.24		0.26			
Source: ETUS (2009-2010). Own calculations.																	
Notes: Controlled for age, age squared, employment status, education, number of rooms, has a garden, urban, equalized hh income decile, Saturday, Sunday.																	
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001																	

# Next steps + Conclusions

- **Re-checking findings and robustness analysis:**
  - Multivariable OLS vs. Tobit regressions
- Time-use surveys are a valuable source for analysing in detail how unpaid work is shared among co-residing generations and between genders and ethnic groups (Non-Estonians and Estonians)
- The cross-sectional nature of the data does not allow dynamic analyses to verify the workload change for young people who leave the parental home; but, nevertheless, they provide interesting static comparisons between young men and women in different living arrangements

# Thank you!

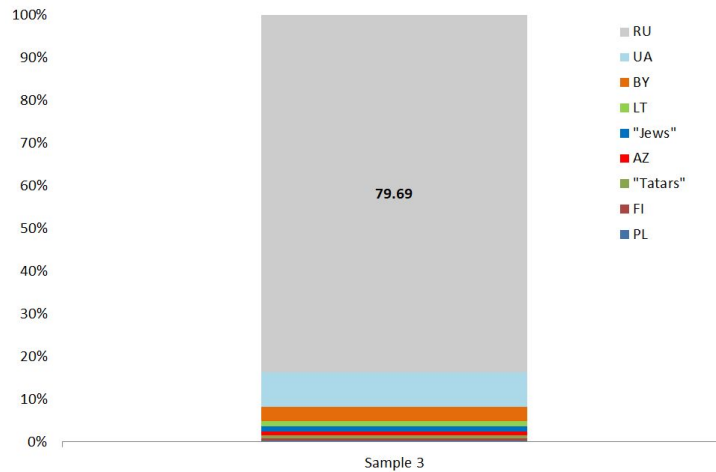
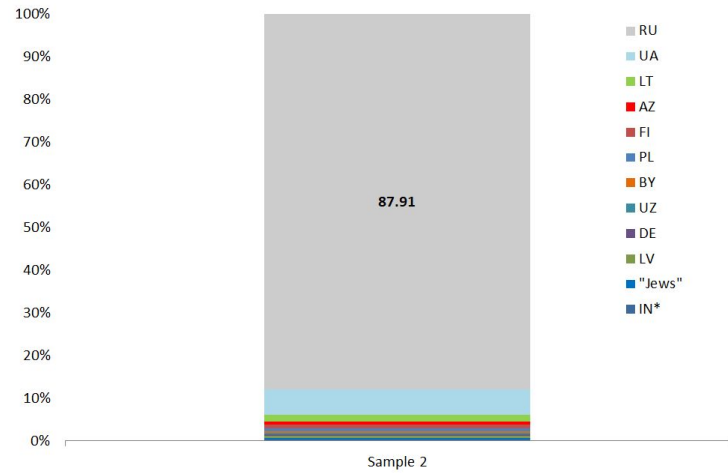
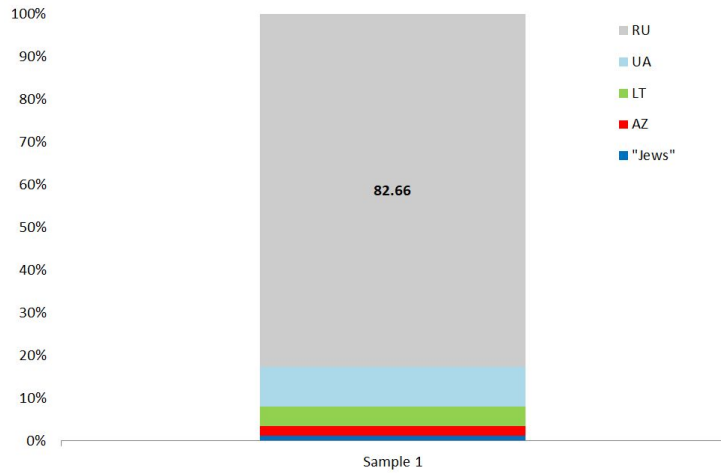
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[katrin.schwanitz@tlu.ee](mailto:katrin.schwanitz@tlu.ee)

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Participation in domestic activities in minutes per day, by family situation.  
(Marginal effects from a Tobit model)

