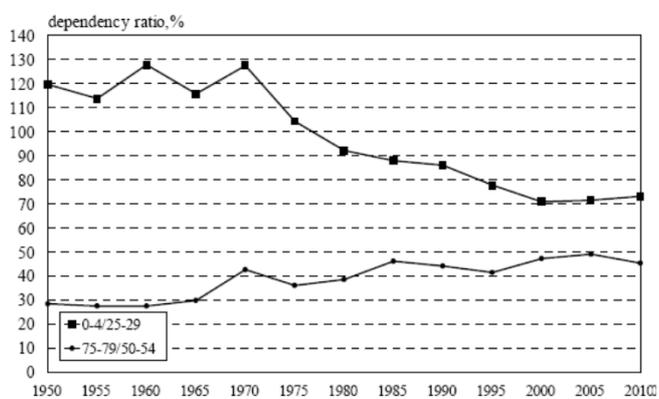


# The intergenerational care chain within aging kinships

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



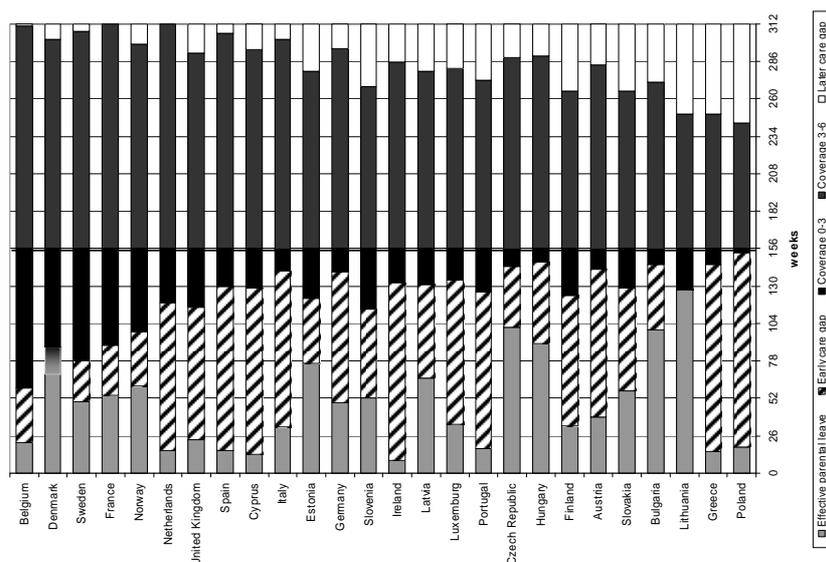
**In European families, women still bear the main responsibility for the care of both children and the elderly,**

- this double burden is increasing with the increasingly ageing population.
- This affects both women's financial autonomy and their position in the labour market.
- a motherhood penalty: in wages, career progression, pension income, and labour market status
- A more reduced (and possibly socially skewed) daughterhood penalty

But

there are country differences in the care penalty, which are shaped by cultural and institutional arrangements.

The overall publicly promoted caring package for pre-school age children, taking account of levels of compensation. What is left to families

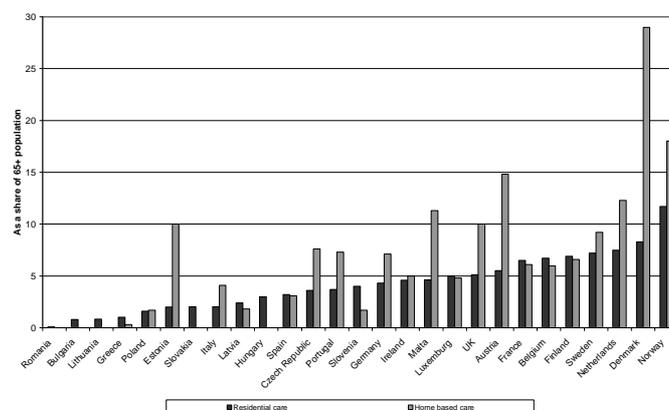


## With regard to child care

- Poorly-designed childcare services and parental leave arrangements exacerbate gender inequalities in care and in the labour market.
- inequalities among women in the possibility to conciliate paid work and motherhood are greater where policies are less generous towards working mothers
- Fathers' behaviour is governed by format of the parental leave provision they can access

But children do not stop needing care and parental time once they enter elementary school

## Coverage through care services for the frail old (residential, home-based)



### In elderly care, social class plays a crucial role in the intensity of family/female provision

- The lower the socioeconomic class of both the daughter and the elderly parent, the higher the daughter's involvement in the care of her parent.
- This relationship between socioeconomic class and the family care burden has less salience in countries where the elderly are entitled to social care irrespective of their financial and family resources.
- "payments for care" may increase the extent of care provided by female family members in low-income groups.
- they may also boost the informal (and migrant) care labour market.

### Conclusion: social policies as a means of:

- Recalibrating intergenerational dependency and solidarity within families
- Redefining gender roles
- Allowing time to care, as well as reducing the burden of care

A delicate balance between

- supported familialism and de-familization
- Imposing models and supporting choice