



It's about time!

Gender, parenthood and household divisions of labor under different welfare regimes

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Questions

- Does parenthood affect household time allocation?
- Are there differences between men and women?
- Was there any change during the 1990s in Germany, Italy, and Canada?
- How do the developments relate to the patterns of de-traditionalization in Sweden?

Previous research

- Parenthood strengthens a traditional division of labor between men and women, especially w r t paid work and housework
- Negative effect on leisure, especially for women
- Why?
 - Specialization (wage differences)
 - Bargaining (wage differences, "power")
 - Ideology, socialization

Previous research

- The extent of specialization depends on context
 - Active family policies (rights and transfers)
 - Gender equality discourse (ideology)
 - FLFP, gender wage gap (breadwinner model)
- General trend toward less gender differences in child care

This study

- The impact of parenthood on men's and women's time use in Germany, Italy and Canada compared to Sweden
- H1: time use converging along gender lines over the 1990s but still specialization among parents
- H2: less pronounced gendered impact of parenthood in Canada compared to Ger and It but not Swe
- H3: impact of parenthood differ between weekdays and weekends with weekends allowing time for change

Data

- Multinational Time Use Study (World 5.5:2 and 3)
 - Sweden: 1990/91 & 2000/01
 - Germany: 1991/92 & 2001/02
 - Italy: 1989 & 2002/03
 - Canada: 1992 & 1998
- 1-day time diaries
- 10 minute intervals
- 1 weekday, 1 weekend day
- ~64,000 individuals, 20-64 years

5 time use activities

- Paid work
- Routine housework
- Maintenance housework
- Child care
- Individual leisure

+ 2 residual categories: Sleep and Other

Descriptive results

- Gender division of labor: men perform more paid work; women do more routine housework and child care
 - Women's share of paid work highest in Swe followed by Can, Ger, and It
 - Men's share of housework highest in Swe followed by Can, Ger, and It
- Tendency for converging gender gaps over time within countries, especially on weekends and in Swe and Can

Method

- OLS regressions controlling for *age*, *age*², *presence of children*, *household type*, *economic activity*, *spousal employment*, *household income*, and *educational level*.
- Test gender differences in the effects of parenthood by interaction models, *sex*presence of children*

Estimates of period changes

- Gender convergence on weekdays and weekends in each country
 - Women and men reduced their time in paid work (Swe, Ger) but increased their paid work in Can and It
 - Men do more housework in Ger
 - Time in child care increases

Impact of parenthood

Sweden, weekdays 1990/91 & 2000/01

| | 1990/01 | | | 2000/01 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | 0.4 | -1.7 | 221.5*** | -79.5* | 47.7*** | 200.6*** |
| 5-12 years | 0.1 | -11.9 | 149.7*** | -53.6 | 28.7* | 147.1*** |
| 13-17 years | -3.2 | -19.8* | 73.2*** | -43.0 | 19.0 | 97.6*** |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | -109.2*** | 35.2*** | 62.3*** | -95.6*** | 3.6 | 20.9* |
| Women*5-12 y. | -46.6 | 36.1** | 34.6* | -38.4 | 10.3 | 1.2 |
| Women*13-17 y. | -16.1 | 30.7** | 29.1 | -3.2 | 13.0 | 0.2 |

Impact of parenthood

Sweden, weekends 1990/91 & 2000/01

| | 1990/91 | | 2000/01 | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Routine h.w. | Child care | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | -1.2 | 258.2*** | 28.9* | 203.8*** |
| 5-12 years | -2.3 | 155.2*** | 29.7* | 125.9*** |
| 13-17 years | -22.4* | 86.0*** | 47.4** | 70.7*** |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | 20.6* | 29.5** | 5.5 | 12.2 |
| Women*5-12 y. | 12.3 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 7.0 |
| Women*13-17 y. | 29.1* | -11.4 | -26.0* | 9.8 |

Impact of parenthood

Germany, weekdays 1991/92 & 2001/02

| | 1991/02 | | | 2001/02 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | 1.6 | 11.0 | 42.6*** | 8.7 | 2.2 | 60.0*** |
| 5-12 years | 8.7 | 3.5 | 19.1*** | 2.4 | -1.6 | 25.0*** |
| 13-17 years | 4.0 | -4.7 | 4.6* | -5.0 | -4.0 | 6.2*** |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | -56.4*** | 12.3* | 96.2*** | -55.6*** | 9.2 | 101.5*** |
| Women*5-12 y. | -34.2*** | 17.2*** | 34.2*** | -22.3* | 29.0*** | 39.5** |
| Women*13-17 y. | -7.2 | 21.8*** | 2.9* | 5.4 | 22.4*** | 4.0* |

Impact of parenthood

Germany, weekends 1991/92 & 2001/02

| | 1991/02 | | | 2001/02 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | 32.7* | 14.6* | 62.4*** | 2.7 | 10.5* | 80.6*** |
| 5-12 years | 14.8 | -8.4 | 9.2* | -5.1 | 7.3 | 25.2*** |
| 13-17 years | 11.6 | -8.6 | -7.9* | 9.7 | -5.8 | 7.3*** |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | -10.6 | 10.5 | 55.8*** | -16.6* | -4.0 | 46.8*** |
| Women*5-12 y. | -5.3 | 0.8 | 25.6*** | 0.3 | 8.8 | 15.6*** |
| Women*13-17 y. | 4.2 | 8.6 | 3.3 | -15.1 | 18.8* | 0.7 |

Impact of parenthood

Italy, weekdays 1989 & 2002/03

| | 1989 | | | 2002/03 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | -1.7 | -23.6*** | 28.4*** | 56.6*** | -20.2*** | 13.4*** |
| 5-12 years | 10.9 | -31.5*** | 11.0*** | 39.4*** | -23.2*** | 1.8 |
| 13-17 years | 12.4 | -22.7*** | 1.1 | 20.8* | -19.9*** | -9.4*** |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | -51.7*** | 34.3*** | 81.2*** | -132.3*** | 88.7*** | 70.4*** |
| Women*5-12 y. | -46.2*** | 53.0*** | 29.6*** | -73.3* | 79.3*** | 31.8** |
| Women*13-17 y. | -42.0*** | 54.8*** | -0.5 | -18.1 | 54.0*** | -3.1 |

Impact of parenthood

Italy, weekends 1989 & 2002/03

| | 1989 | | | 2002/03 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | 27.8*** | -16.0*** | 39.1*** | 25.7*** | -20.2*** | 30.4*** |
| 5-12 years | 15.6* | -30.8*** | 10.1*** | 19.5*** | -13.4*** | 5.8*** |
| 13-17 years | 6.1 | -24.9*** | 0.4 | 27.2** | -14.9*** | -9.6*** |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | -26.3*** | 33.9*** | 59.0*** | -46.3*** | 37.7*** | 45.0*** |
| Women*5-12 y. | -12.7* | 59.0*** | 14.1*** | -35.8*** | 62.4*** | 13.0*** |
| Women*13-17 y. | -3.6 | 45.1*** | -1.4* | -31.0** | 53.0*** | -5.7*** |

Impact of parenthood

Canada, weekdays 1992 & 1998

| | 1992 | | | 1998 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | 33.5* | 15.3 | 57.7*** | 28.6 | -1.8 | 73.1*** |
| 5-12 years | 37.3* | -4.1 | 29.4*** | 47.0*** | 1.2 | 25.1*** |
| 13-17 years | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 47.4* | -20.0* | -0.1 |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | -67.2*** | 14.9 | 92.2*** | -70.3*** | 24.4*** | 93.1*** |
| Women*5-12 y. | -45.2* | 55.5*** | 27.0*** | -69.1* | 45.9*** | 35.9*** |
| Women*13-17 y. | 28.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | -36.4 | 56.2*** | 4.5 |

Impact of parenthood

Canada, weekends 1992 & 1998

| | 1992 | | | 1998 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Age of youngest child (None<18) | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care | Paid work | Routine h.w. | Child care |
| 0-4 years | -25.2 | 20.8 | 93.4*** | 38.0 | 36.0* | 106.5*** |
| 5-12 years | 12.6 | -20.5 | 22.0** | 79.3*** | 18.9 | 41.3*** |
| 13-17 years | -45.1* | -15.8 | 6.0 | 27.4 | 33.0 | 27.7 |
| Interaction Sex*Age of child. | | | | | | |
| Women*0-4 y. | 10.2 | 13.4 | 59.2*** | -61.8* | 25.5 | 42.0*** |
| Women*5-12 y. | -51.4* | 69.6*** | 29.5*** | -85.3*** | 58.5*** | 0.9 |
| Women*13-17 y. | 36.9 | 30.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 10.5 | -25.8 |

Conclusions

- 1990s: Division of labor trending towards gender convergence
- 1990s: Parenthood reinforced a traditional gender division of labor in the household with the exception of the Nordics
- Ca 2000: Change emerging in Germany and Canada with increased father involvement in housework and child care, especially on weekends