

female_labor_force_participation
unemployment_trends
human_capital
opportunity_costs economic_uncertainty
partnership social_capital
income cultural_context
parental-leave value_changes
decision-making work-family_conflict
union_(in)stability partner job_security policy_measures
intergenerational_transmission socio-economic_status
stepfamily socio-economic_development
childbearing_expectations economic_trends
personal_networks genetic_factors childcare_provision
reproductive_technologies fertility employment_uncertainty
social_influence history origin social_learning
domestic_labor biology quantum education
equity kin's_networks
culture parity-progression
welfare preferences
assisted_reproductive_technologies quality_of_partnership
intentions
contraception social_security
place_of_residence

~~Growing fertility in the most egalitarian European countries: a
new trend in ageing Europe~~

Division of Labor within the Household and Fertility Behavior

Olga Strebkova

LCSR-EBES workshop
March 31- April 5, 2015

Previous research

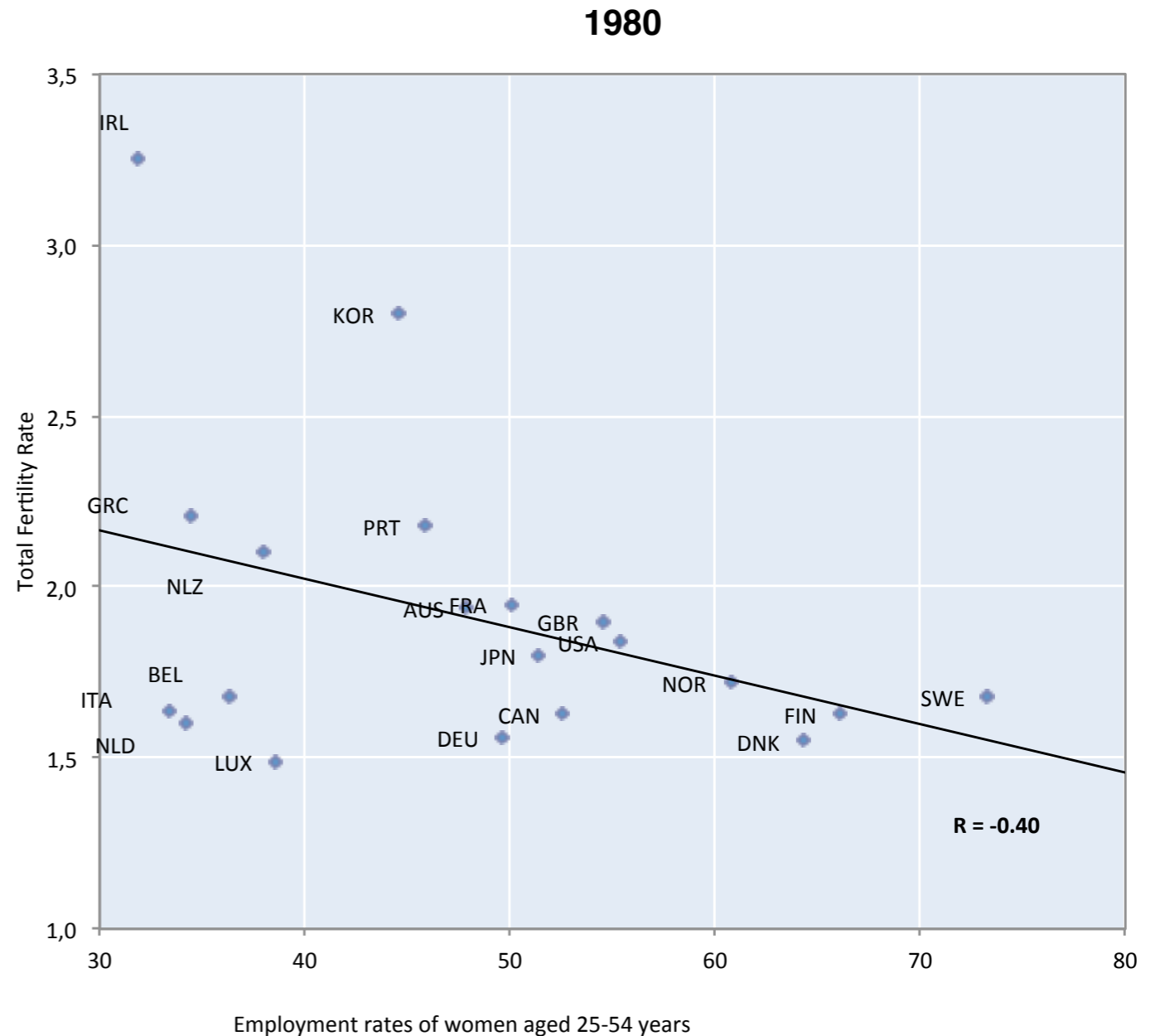
- aim: analysis of relationship between fertility (measured as the number of children) and gender equality attitudes among european women (age 30-45)
- results: positive relationship between the number of children and gender attitudes on country level and at the same time negative relationship between the number of children and gender attitudes on individual level
- main problems: the sample includes only women, «just association» - lack of value's dynamics, weak conceptualization of gender equality attitudes

Revised research question

- Does a type of the division of labor within of the household influence on probability of the transition to second child?

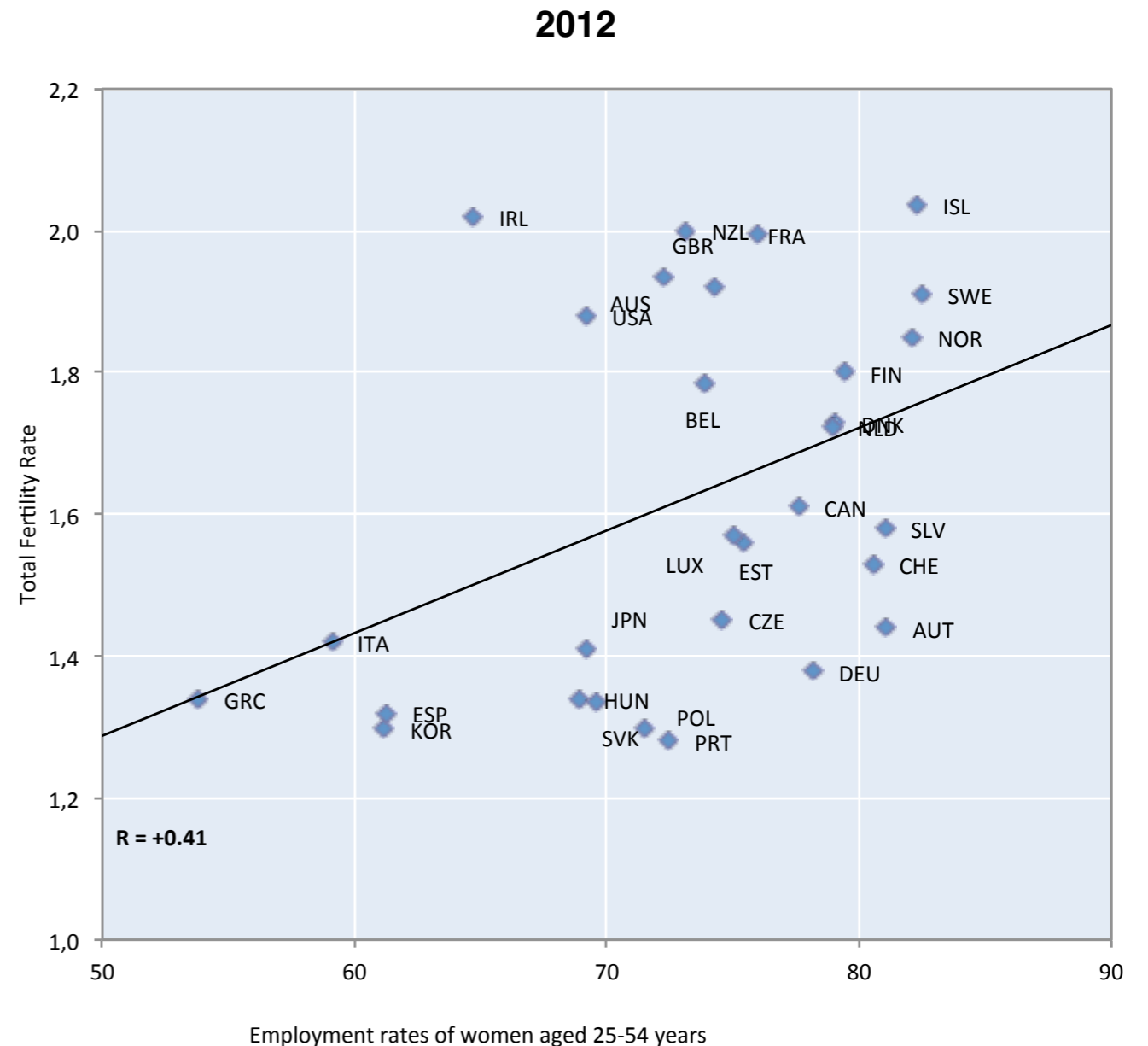
Theoretical framework (1)

- Economic theories (Becker, 1981): education and higher labor-force participation among women lead to women's economic independence which increases the relative cost of childbearing



Theoretical framework (2)

- Gendered approach (McDonald, 2000): very low fertility may be the result of a hiatus that has developed in some developed countries between «high levels of gender equity in individual-oriented social institutions and sustained gender inequity in family-oriented social institutions»



Household labor: why does it matter?

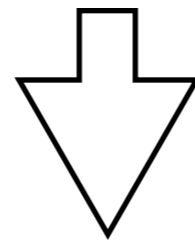
Gender equality in public life

- education
- labor market participation



Gender equality in private/family life

- childcare provision
- household labor



«Second shift» (Hochschild, 1989).

Previous findings (1)

Authors, year	Dependent variable	Explanatory variable	Main results	Countries
Oláh (2003)	Second-birth intensities	Division of household work and childcare work	The second-birth intensity is higher for women in couples who share domestic tasks more equally	Sweden, Hungary 1992/93
Miller Torr & Short (2004)	The transition to a second birth	Wife's share of housework <54% (modern) 54-84% (middle) >84% (traditional)	At the individual level the relationship between women's share of housework and fertility is U-shaped	USA, Wave 1: 1987-88 Wave 2: 1992-94
Tazi-Preve et al. (2004)	The desire to have children	Distribution of household tasks (egalitarian-conventional)	Men who are interested in an egalitarian partnership want to become fathers of a(nother) child more than men who lived in traditional partnership	Austria, 2001
Mills et al. (2008)	The intentions to have a child within the next 3 years	Hours of household work, share of household work	An unequal division of household labor only significantly impacts women's fertility intentions when they already bear a heavy load (more work hours, children), a finding that is particularly salient for working women in Italy	Netherlands 2004/2005 Italy 2003

Previous findings (2)

Authors, year	Dependent variable	Explanatory variable	Main results	Countries
Cooke (2009)	The transition to a second birth	Husband's share of childcare	In Italy father's assumption of more caring responsibilities significantly increase the likelihood of a couple having another child, particularly within dual-earner couples	Italy, Spain Waves 1 through 7 (1994 to 2000)
Craig, Siminski (2010)	The transition to a second birth	Relative shares of housework and childcare, amount of housework and childcare performed by men	No evidence that the way housework or childcare is shared has an effect, nor that the amount of men's contribution to housework or childcare has an effect	Australia, 2001
Goldsheider et al. (2013)	The transition to first, second, and third births	1) holding attitudes about sharing equally in the care of the home and children 2) actual sharing in these domestic tasks.	Analysis shows that, measuring attitudes before the transition to parenthood and actual practice four years later, it is inconsistency between sharing attitudes and the actual division of housework that reduces the likelihood of continued childbearing, especially on second births	Sweden? Wave 1: 1999 Wave 2: 2003
Miettinen et al. (2015)	The transition to a subsequent birth	The division of housework	Women's housework hours are negatively associated with the likelihood of having children at all parities. Men's contribution to domestic tasks has no impact on childbearing	Finland, 1999-2000

Working mother & Working woman*

«Working mother» index (Cronbach's alpha = .70):

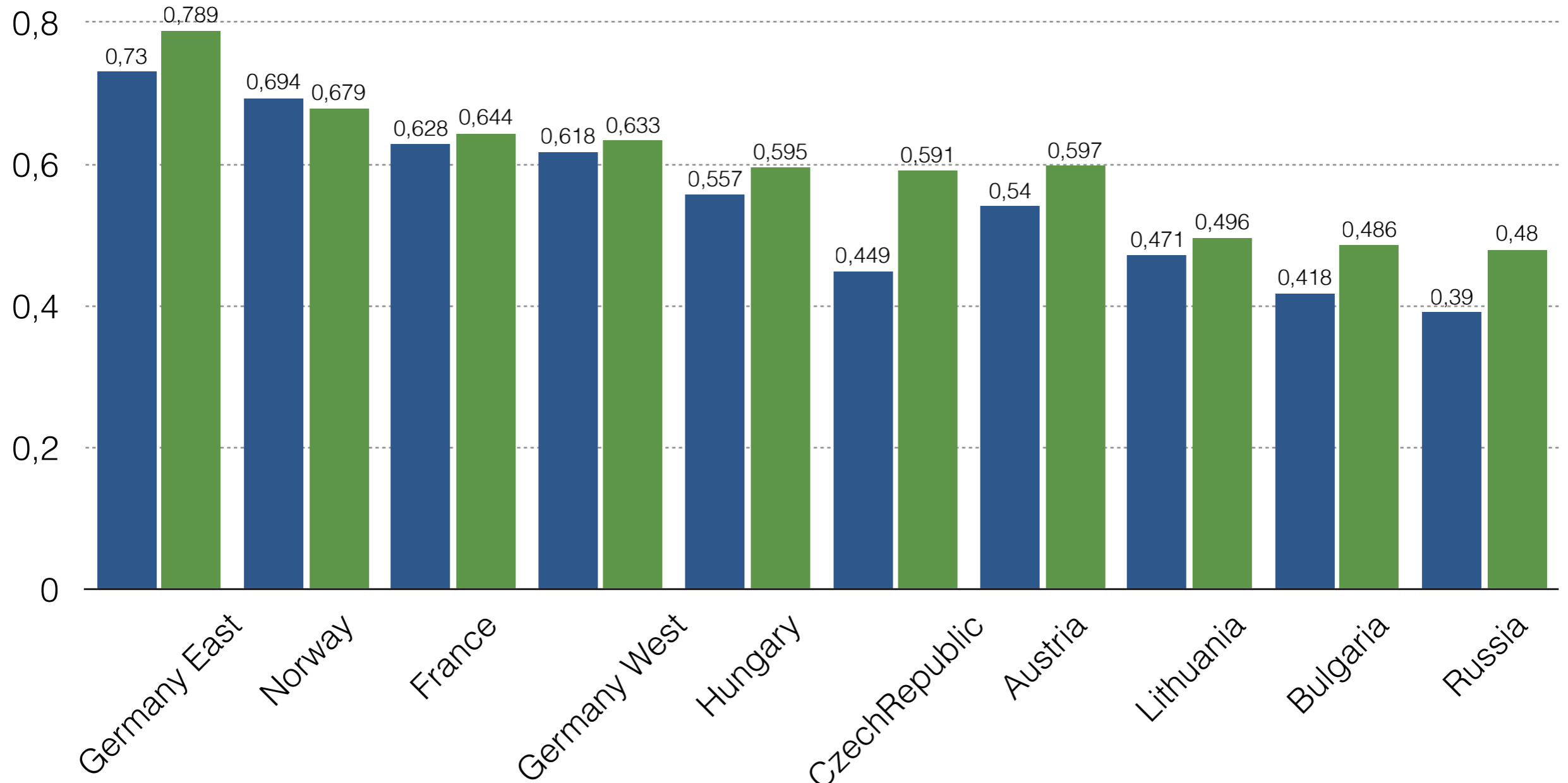
- A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work
- A preschool child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works (inverse)
- All in all, family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job (inverse)

«Working woman» index (Cronbach's alpha = .64):

- A job is all right, but what most women really want is a home and children (inverse)
- Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay (inverse)
- A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family (inverse)

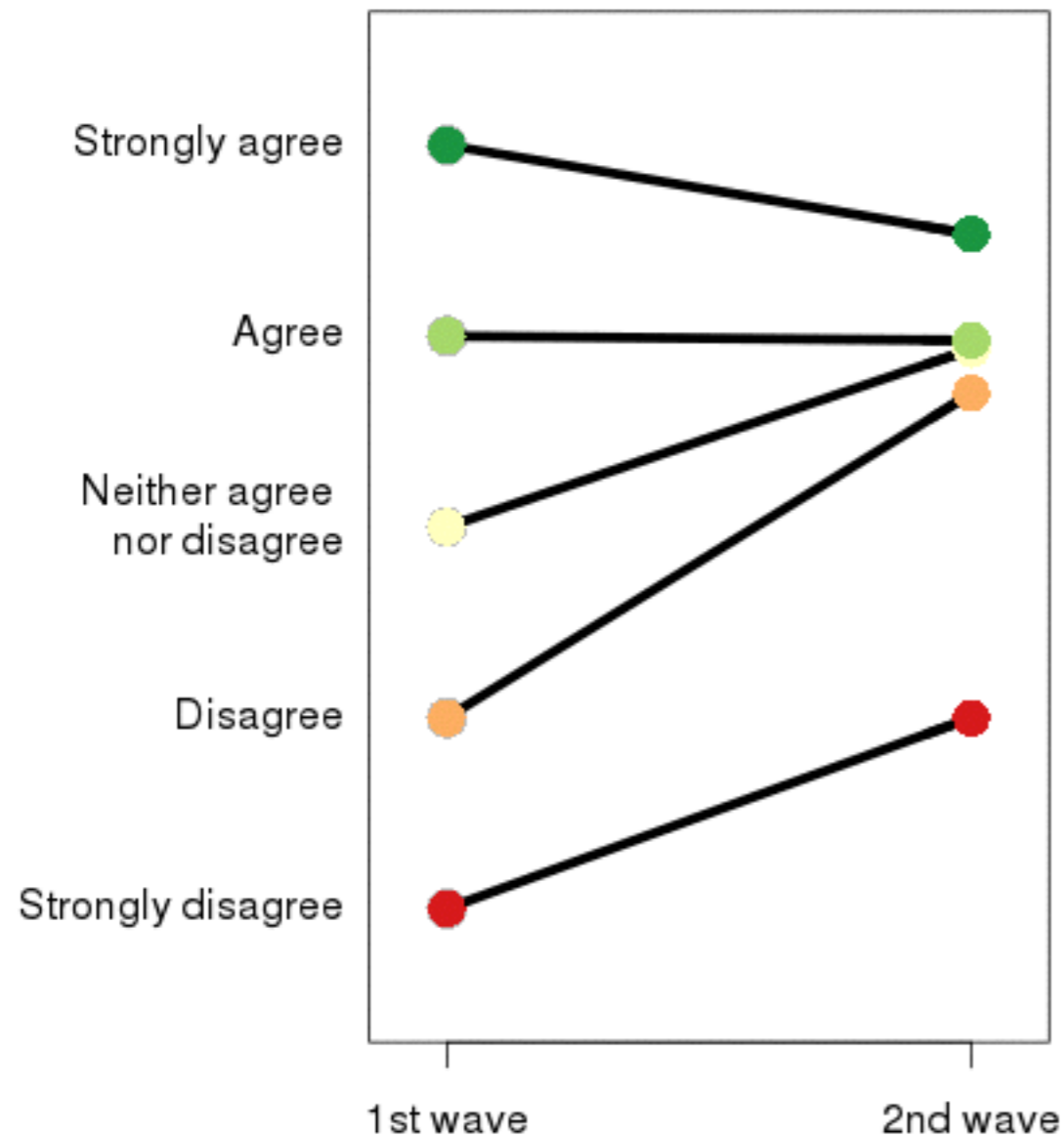
Working mother & Working woman

■ "Working woman" index ■ "Working mother" index

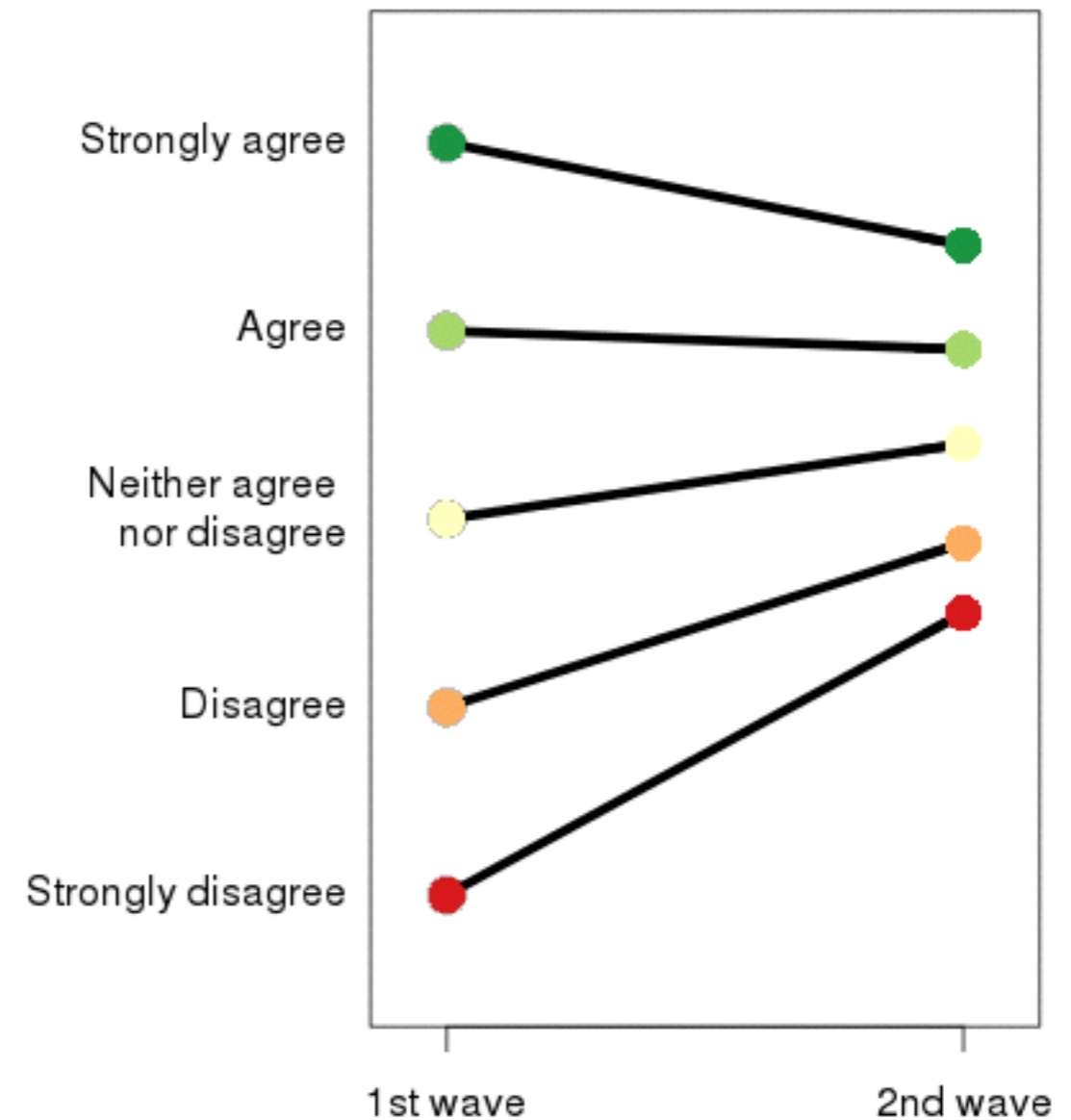


Opinion: When jobs scarce, men more right to job than women

1 + 1 child

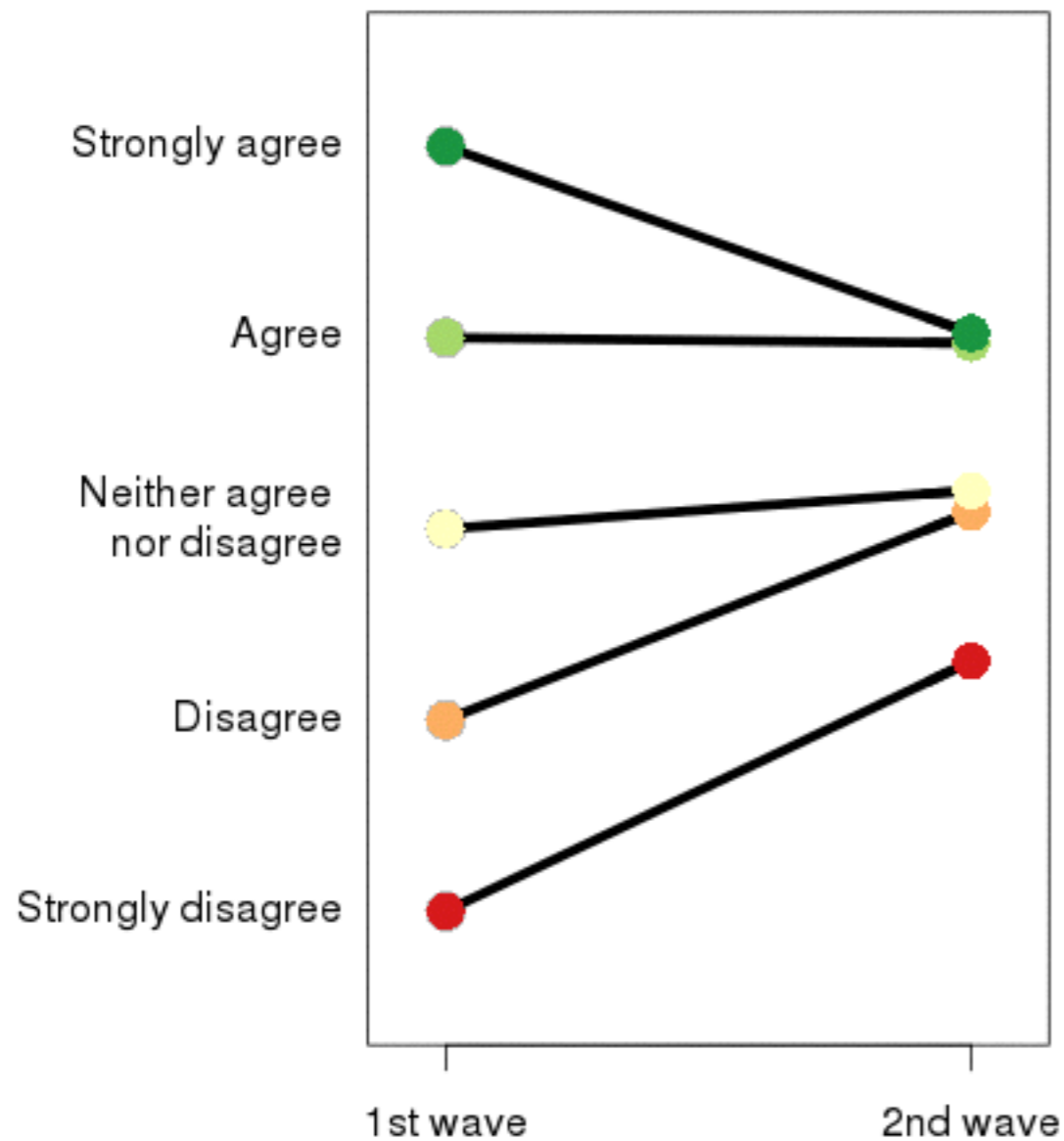


1 child

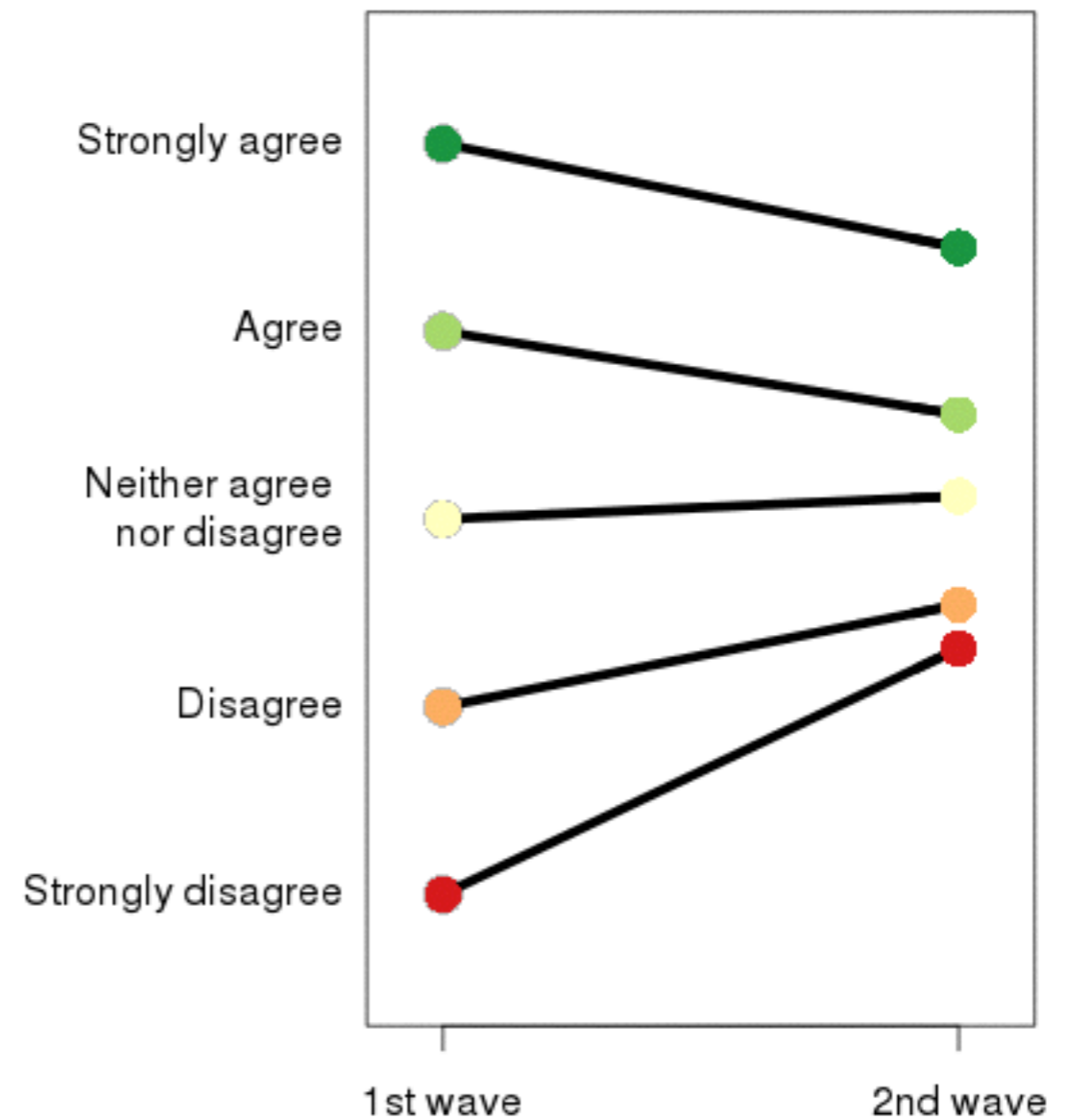


Opinion: A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his/her mother works

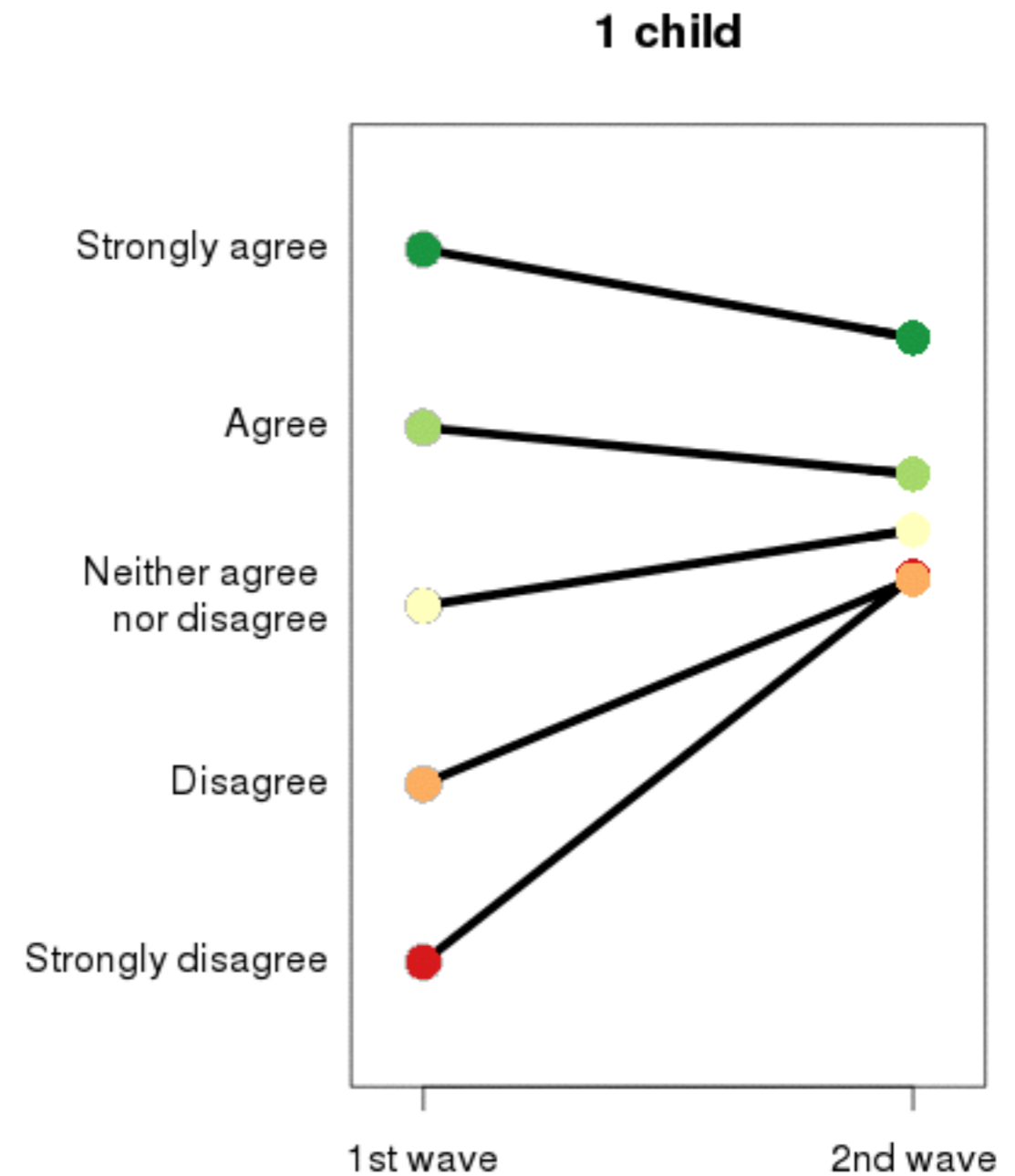
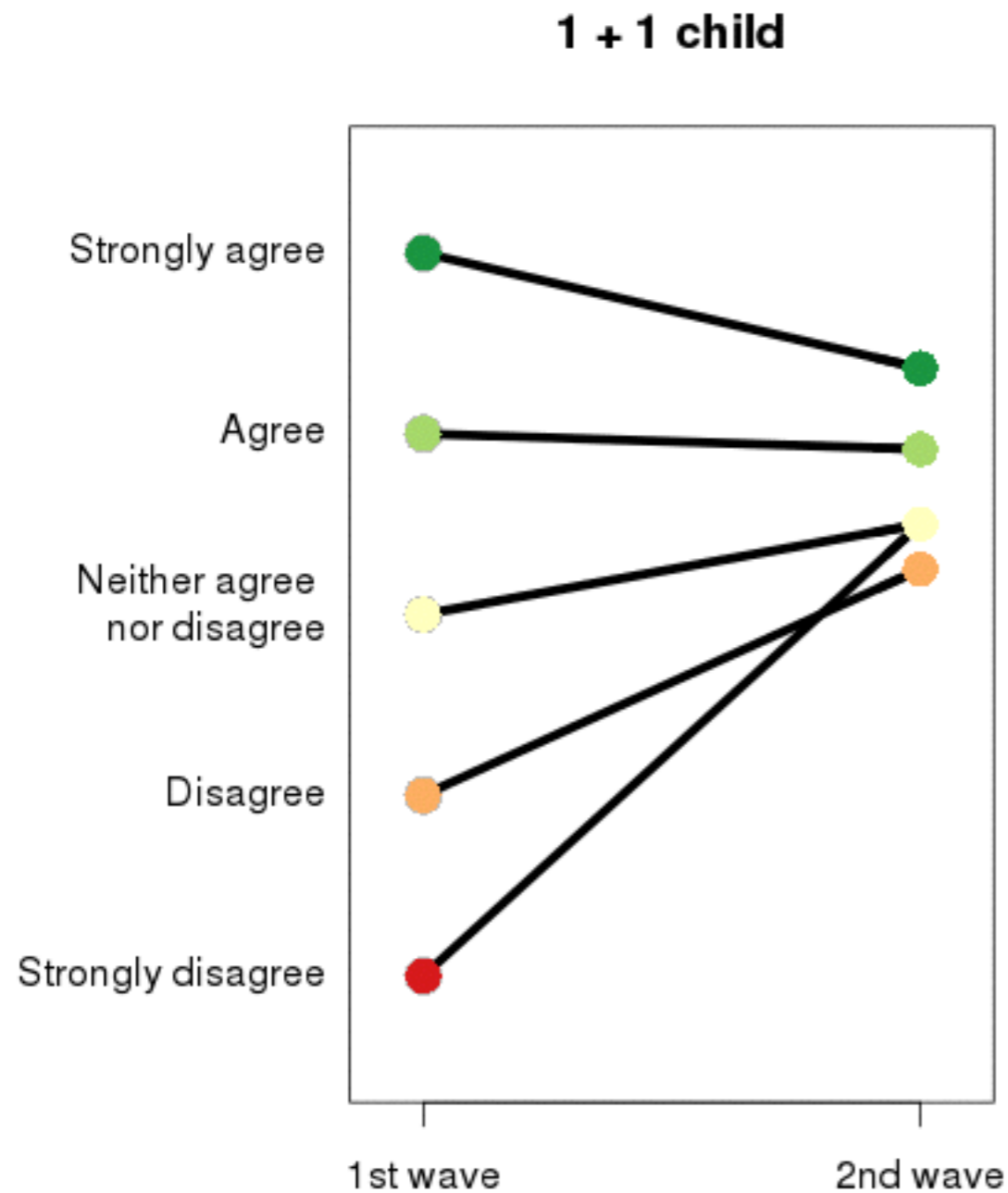
1 + 1 child



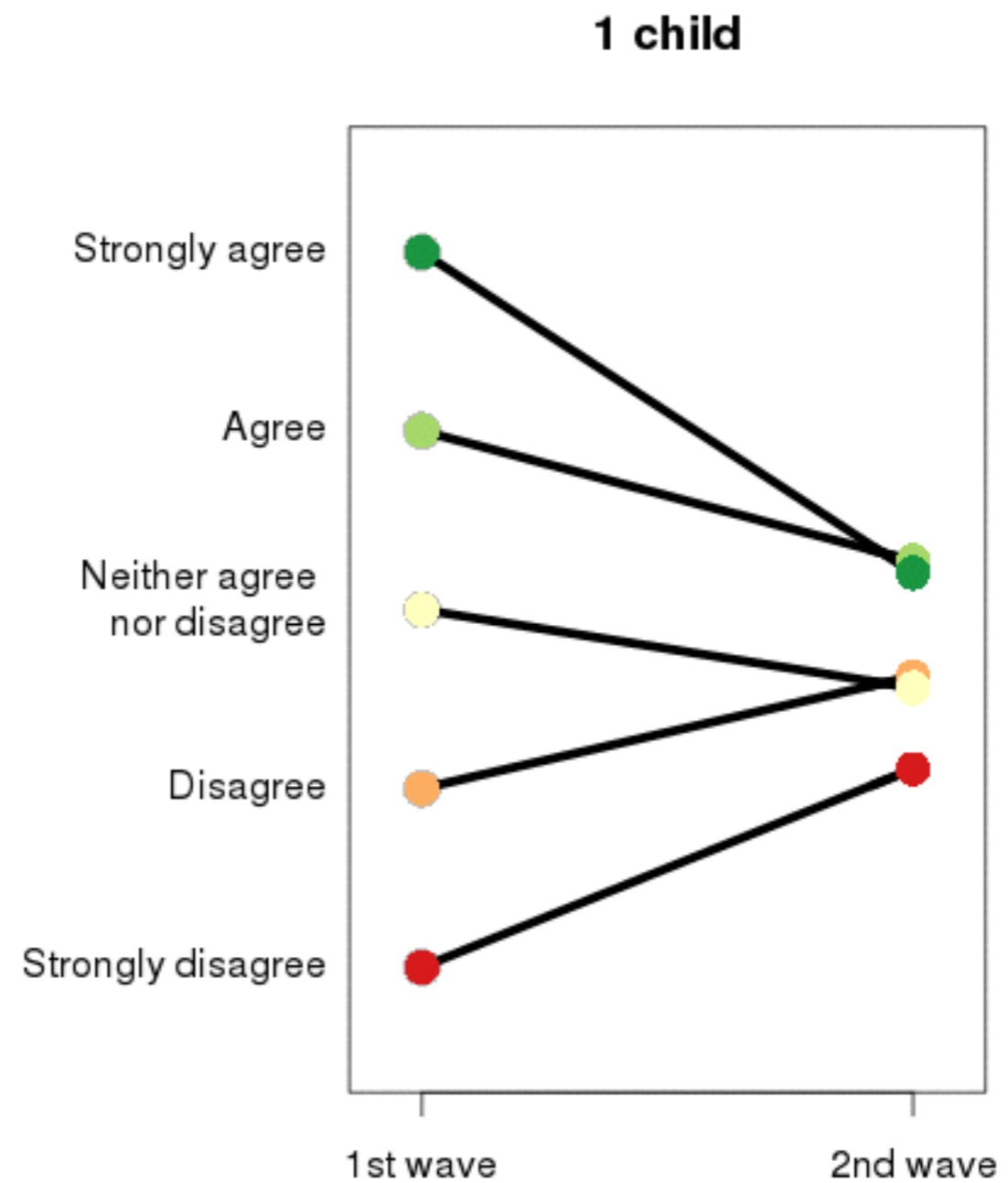
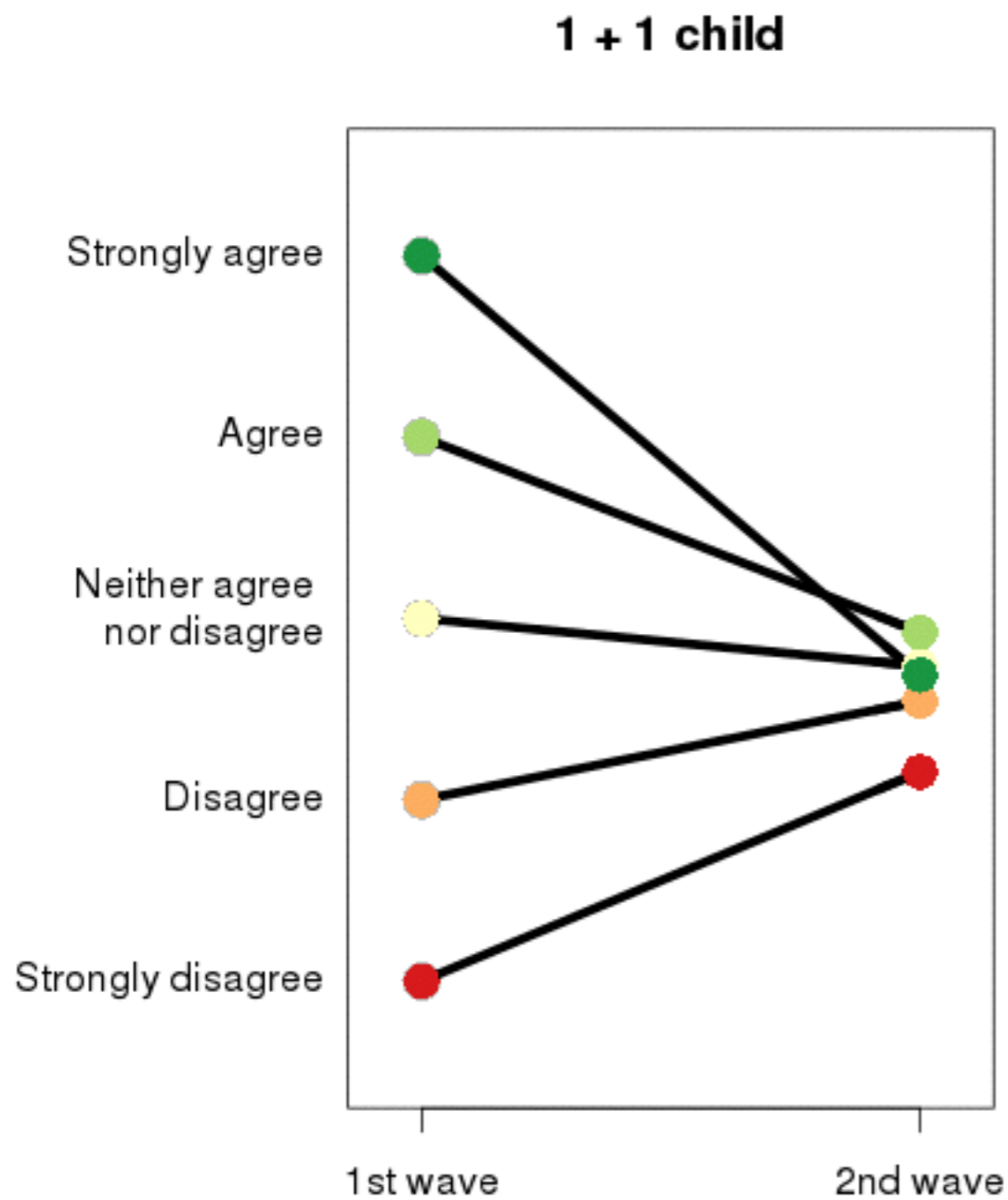
1 child



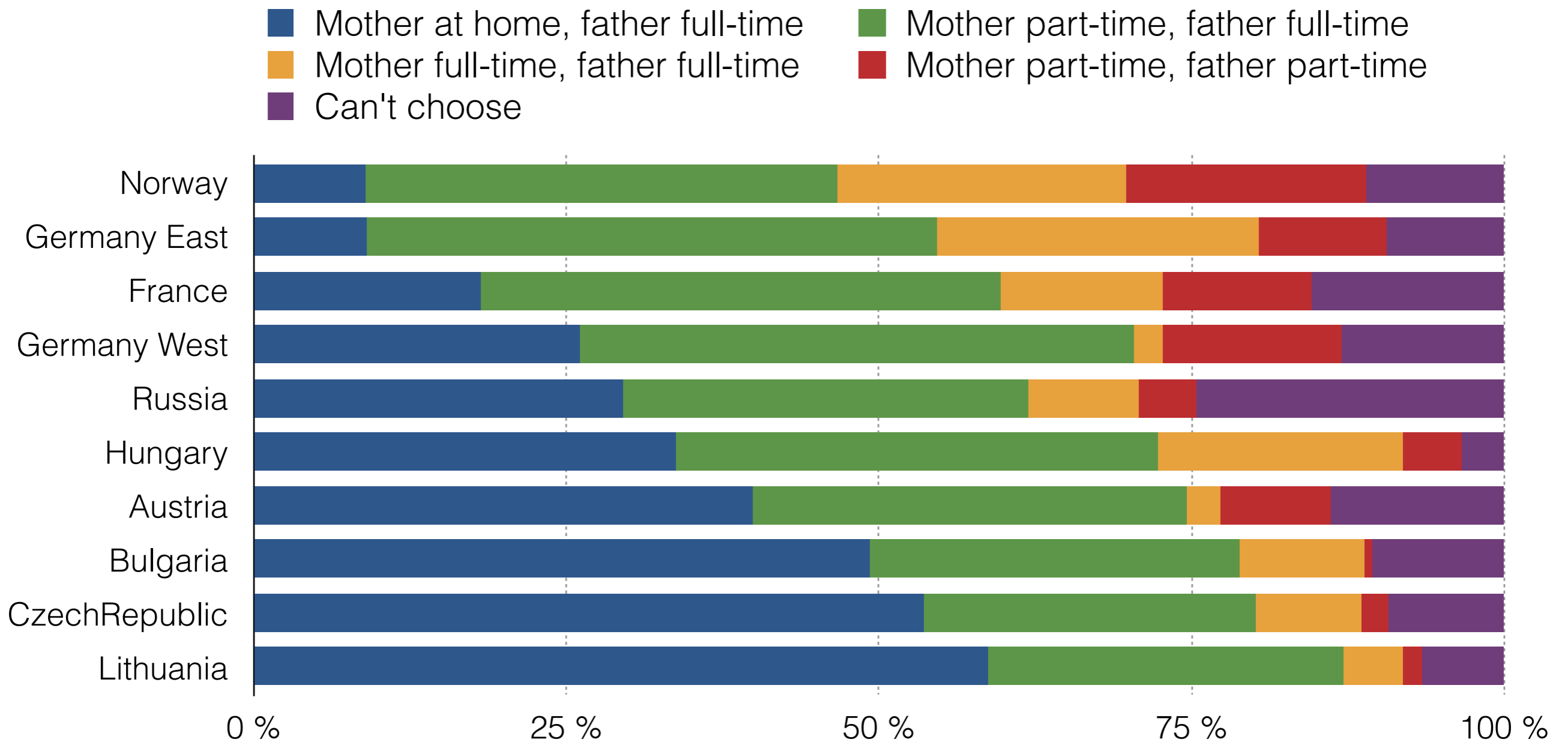
Opinion: If woman earns more than partner, not good for relationship



Opinion: Looking after the home/family is just as fulfilling as working for pay

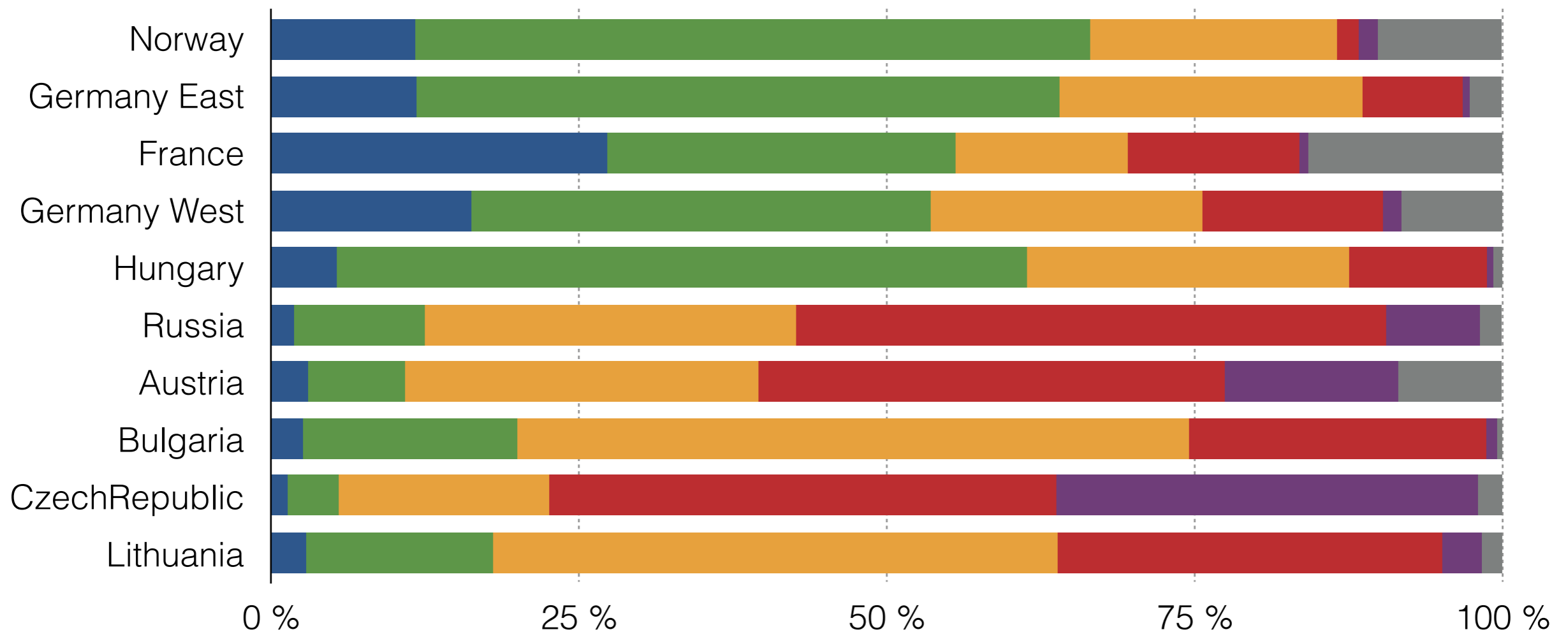


«Consider a family with a child under school age. What, in your opinion, is the best way for them to organize their family and work life?»



Consider a couple who both work full-time and now have a new born child. One of them stops working for some time to care for their child. Do you think there should be paid leave available and, if so, for how long? (in months)

1-6 7-12 13-24 25-36 37+ no leave



Data: The Generations and Gender Programme

Country	Wave1	Year	Wave2	Year	Sample*
Bulgaria	12858	2004	9344	2007	411(68)
Russia	11261	2004	7786	2007	381(52)
Georgia	10000	2006	8295	2009	33(5)
Germany	10017	2005	3226	2008-2009	109(30)
France	10079	2005	6534	2008	231(95)
Hungary	13540	2004-2005	10641	2008-2009	377(117)
Netherlands	8161	2002-2004	6091	2006-2007	167(61)
Lithuania	10036	2006	2294	2009	102(21)
Czech Republic	10006	2004-2006	3152	2008-2009	86(23)
					1897(472)

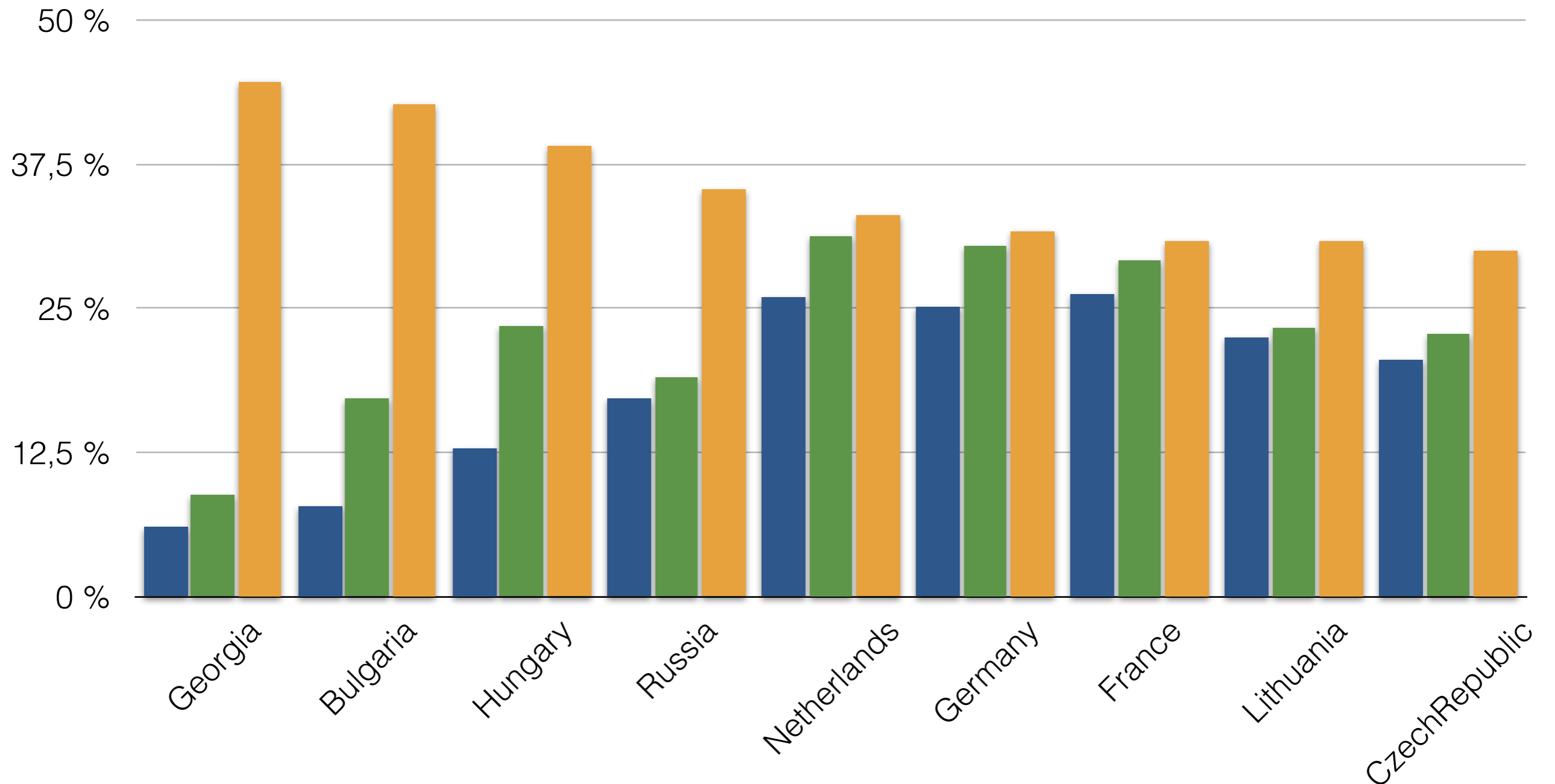
* the digit in brackets indicates a number of successes (the transition to a second birth)

Sample

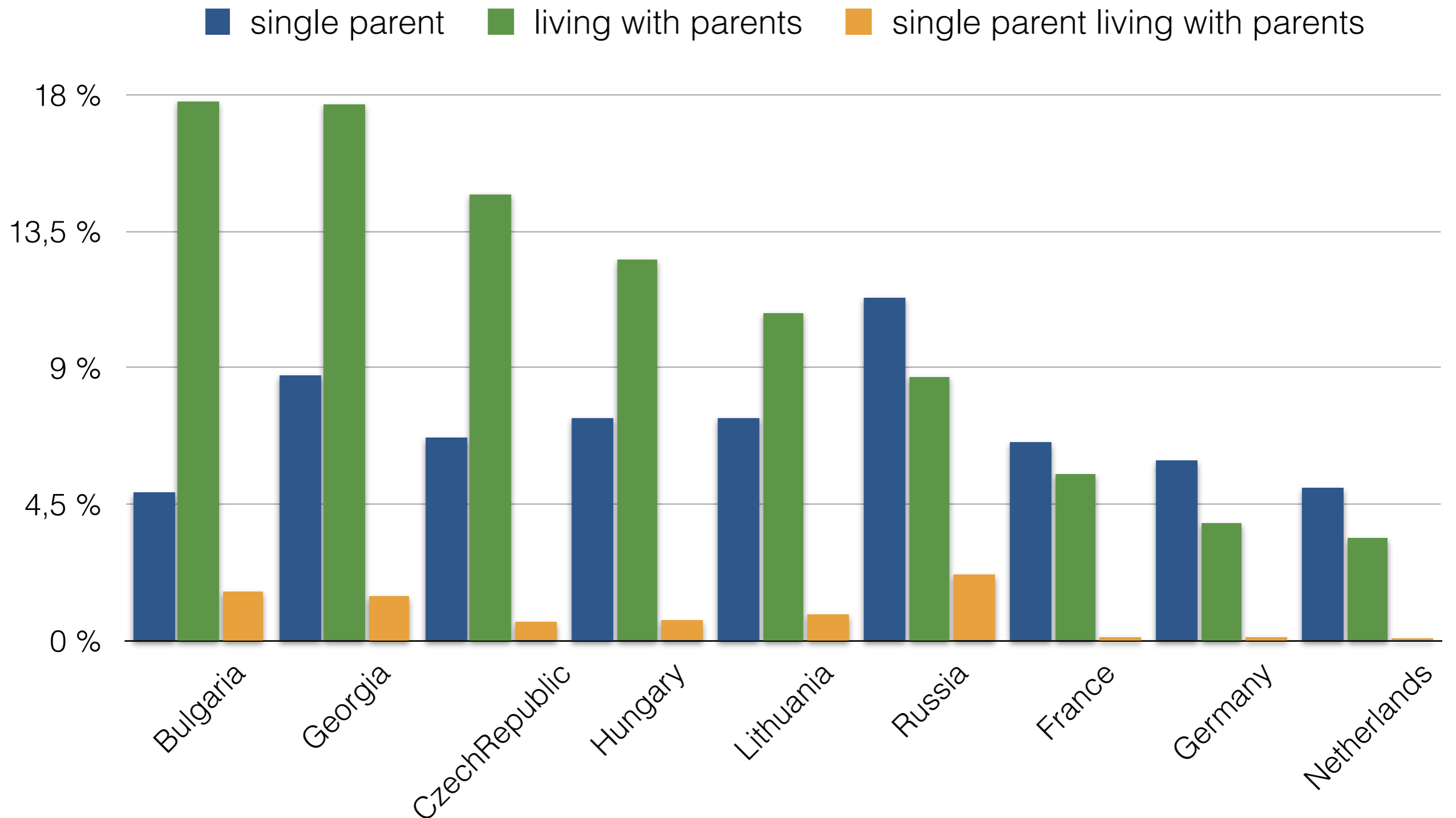
- Wave1: individuals with one children (0-14 years old) at the moment of the first interview
- Wave1: activity status respondent (partner): employed or self-employed/ in maternity, parental or childcare leave
- Wave1: the same partner since the time of the first interview
- Wave1: every child is biological child of respondent and his (her) partner
- Wave2: individuals with two children: the second was born during the period since the first interview

Household structure

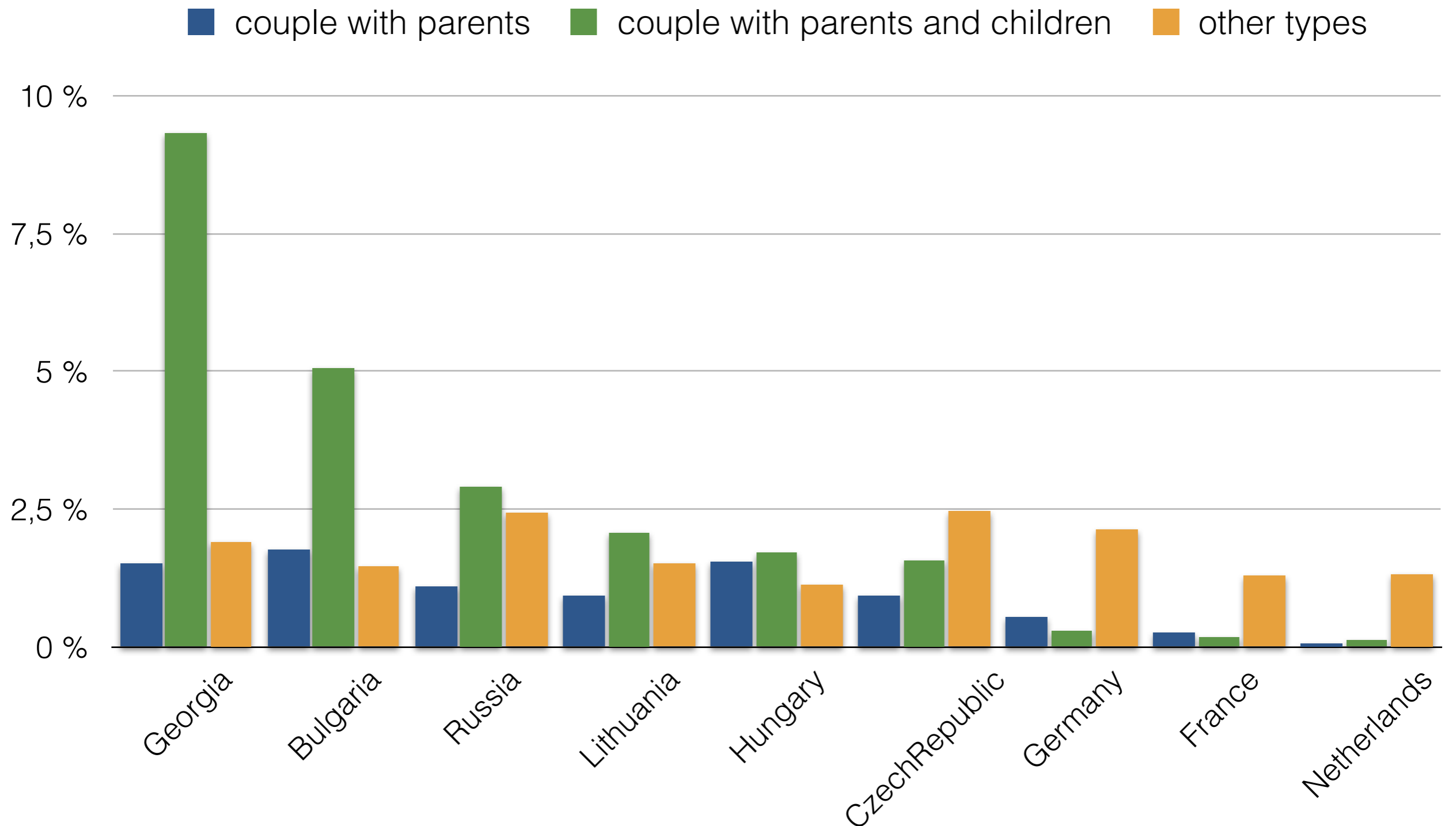
■ living alone ■ couple with no children ■ couple with children



Household structure

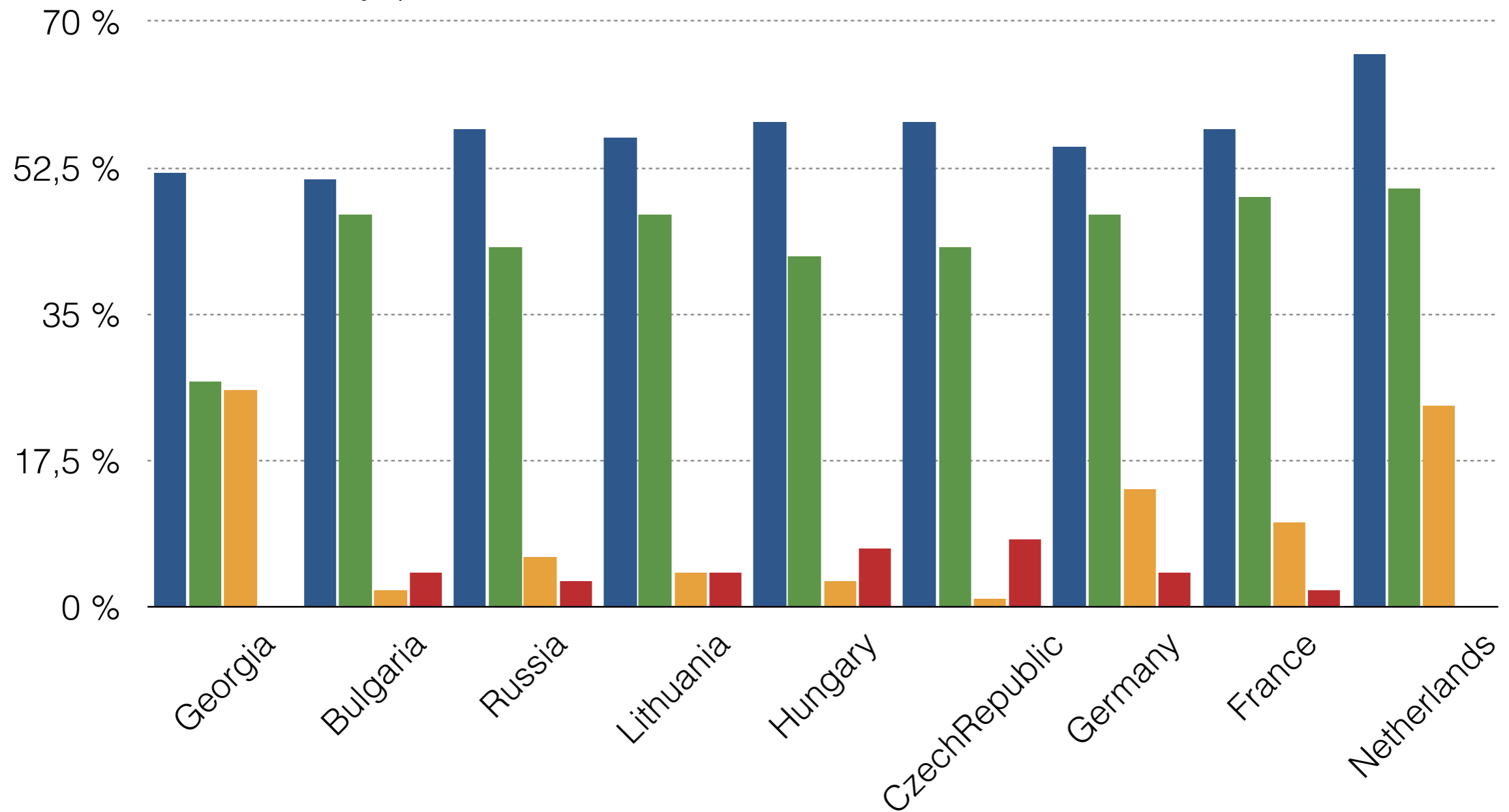


Household structure



Activity status

- employed or self-employed males
- employed or self-employed females
- looking after the home or family females
- maternity, parental, childcare leaves females



Results for household tasks with children

Women

baseline: children/ other	equal	partner	respondent
Dressing	-	-	-
Putting to bed	-	-	-
Illness	.(0,1)	-	*(0,05)
Transport	*(0,05)	.(0,1)	*(0,05)
Leisure activities	.(0,1)	-	.(0,1)

Men

baseline: children/ other	equal	partner	respondent
Dressing	-	-	-
Putting to bed	-	-	-
Illness	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-
Leisure activities	-	-	-

Results for who does household tasks

Women

Men

baseline: equal	other	partner	respondent	baseline: equal	other	partner	respondent
Paying bills, financial records	-	-	-	Paying bills, financial records	-	-	-
Small repairs in/around the house	-	-	.(0,1)	Small repairs in/around the house	-	-	-
Vacuum- cleaning the house	-	-	.(0,1)	Vacuum- cleaning the house	-	-	.(0,1)
Shopping for food	-	-	-	Shopping for food	-	-	-
Doing the dishes	-	-	-	Doing the dishes	-	-	-
Preparing daily meals	-	-	-	Preparing daily meals	-	-	.(0,1)

Thank you for your
attention!

This report was presented at the training methodological workshop
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