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# Men in families – changes in time use

Ragni Hege Kitterød, Institute for Social Research, Norway

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# More involved fathering practices?

Show some changes in fathers' housework and childcare with data from the Norwegian Time Use Surveys 1971-2010.

- How much has men's family work increased?
- Who are the new, involved fathers? Are there any forerunners?
- Does the presence of small children impact men's work hours?
- Is there now a "second-shift" for fathers in Norway?

More active fathering practices has been a goal for decades.

- Beneficial for fathers and children.
- May facilitate women's labour market participation.  
Reduce gender differences in wages and careers.

A commission to study male roles appointed in 1986.  
Headed by Jens Stoltenberg. Final report in 1991.



# Work-family policies

- Affordable and high-quality public childcare.
- A generous parental leave scheme. 49/59 weeks with 100/80 % wage compensation.
- A 10 weeks father's quota.
- A cash for care scheme.

A father-friendly welfare state?  
Ambivalent work-family policies?

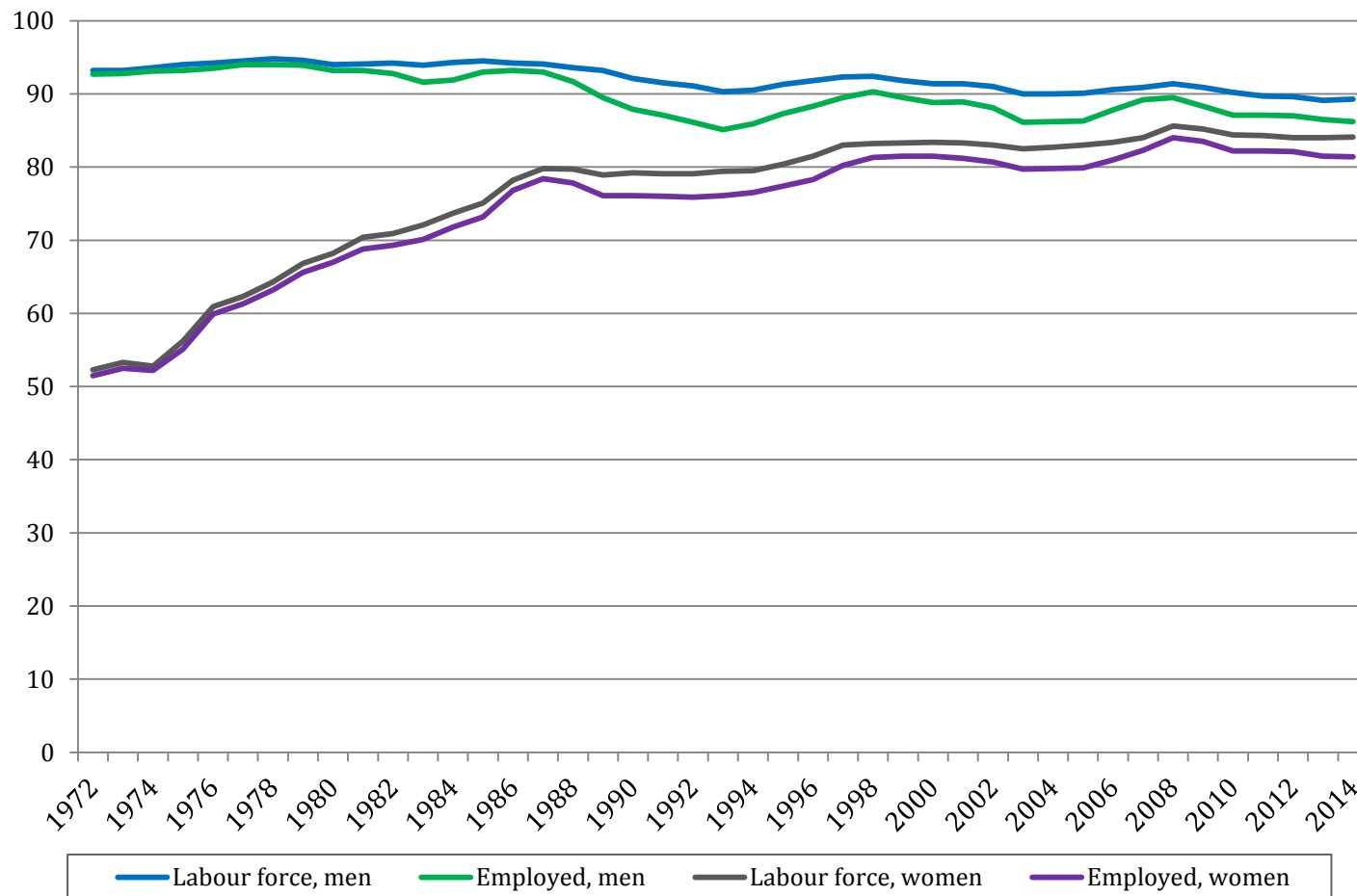


# Labour market

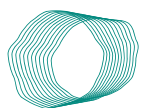
High female labour force participation  
Gender segregation, vertically and horizontally  
Women often work part time, seldom long hours  
Men seldom work part time, often long hours



## Employment and labour force participation among women and men 25-54 years. Percent

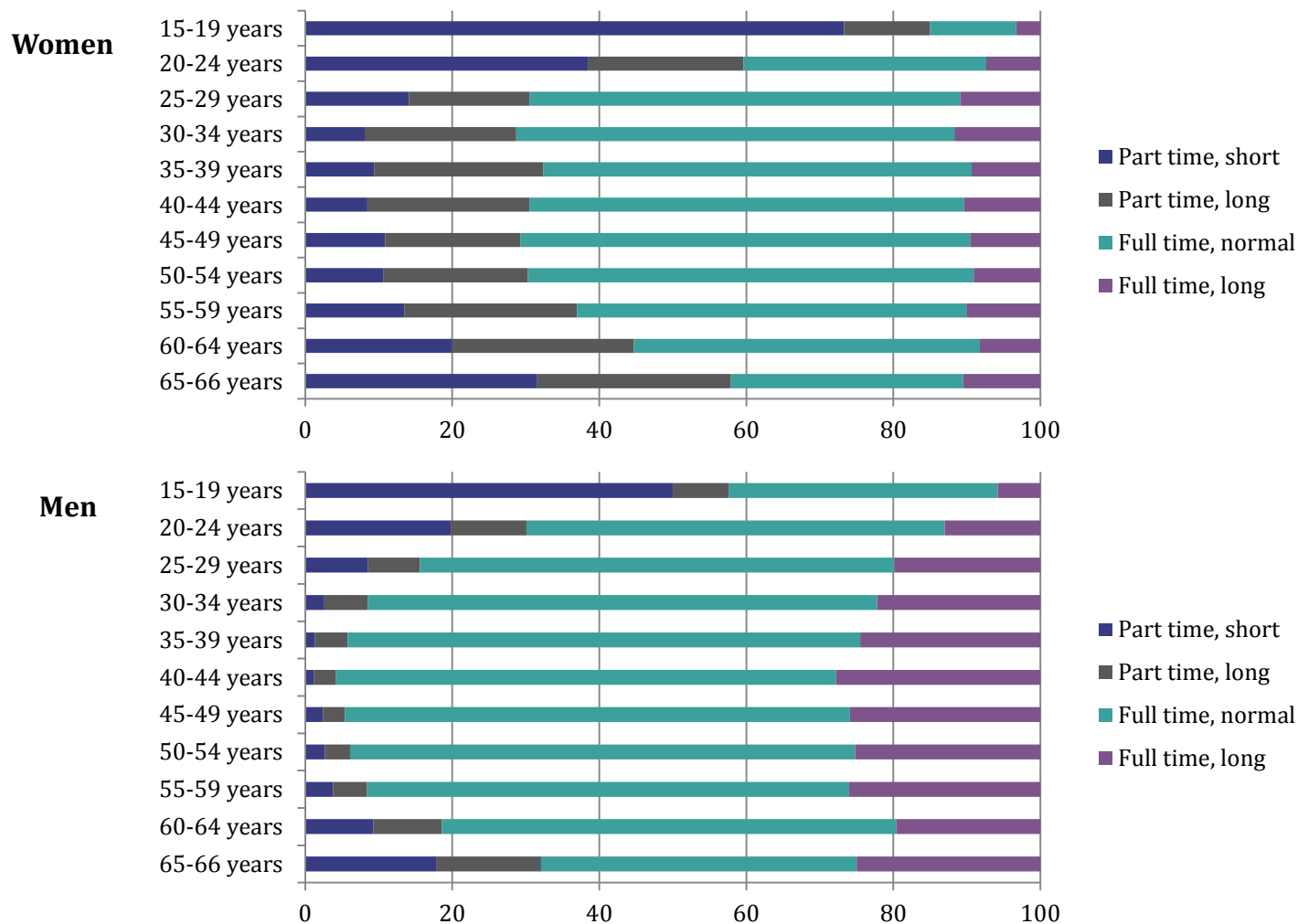


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Norway



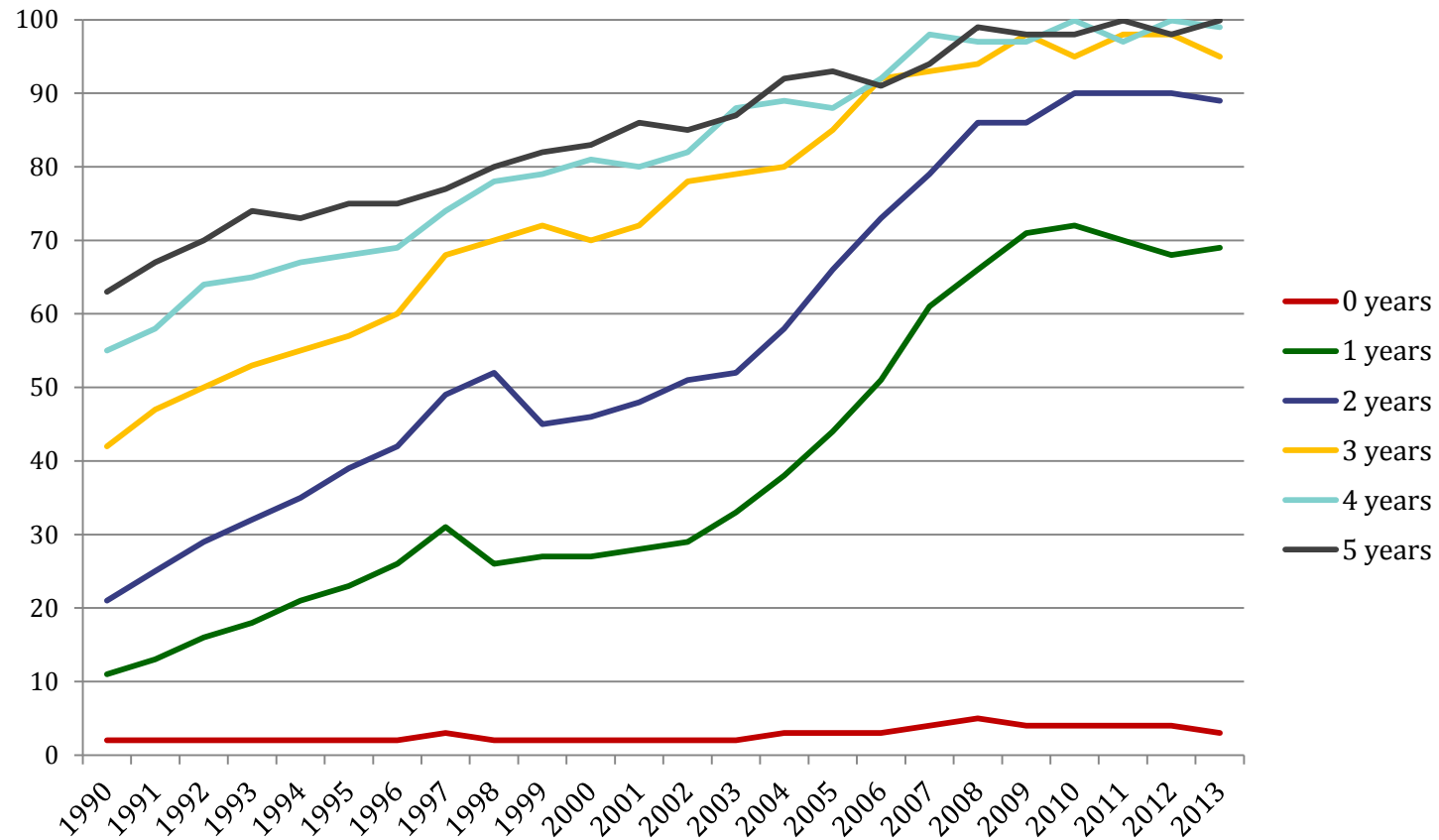
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## Contractual work hours among employed women and men in different age groups, 2014. Percent

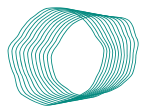


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Norway

## Percentage of children in kindergarten in different age groups.



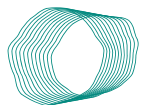
Source: Statistics Norway



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## Parental leave 1977-2014.

Year	Total leave (100/80 % compensation)	Reserved for the mother	Reserved for the father	Joint period (100/80 % compensation)
1977	18 (100%)	6		12
1986	18 (100%)	6	-	12
1987	20 (100%)	6	-	14
1988	22 (100%)	6	-	16
1989	24/30	6	-	18/24
1990	28/35	6	-	22/29
1991	32/40	8 (2+6)	-	24/32
1992	35/44,4	8 (2+6)	-	27/36,4
1993	42/52	9 (3+6)	4	29/39
2005	43/53	9 (3+6)	5	29/39
2006	44/54	9 (3+6)	6	29/39
2009	46/56	9 (3+6)	10	27/37
2011	47/57	9 (3+6)	12	26/36
2013	49/59	17 (3+14)	14	18/28
2014	49/59	13 (3+10)	10	26/36





# Data: Time-use surveys based on diaries

## Eksempel

Tidsrom	Hva gjorde du?	Reisemåte	Gjorde du noe annet samtidig?	Var du alene eller sammen med noen?							
	Noter ditt viktigste gjøremål for hver 10-minutters periode  Alle perioder fylles ut Bare ett gjøremål i hver periode Ang. alle reiser Skill mellom arbeid i hoved- og biyrke	Oppgi reisemåte ved reiser her. Bil, buss o.l., også til fots	Noter det du eventuelt gjorde samtidig  Bare ett gjøremål i hver periode	Alle perioder fylles ut							
				Var alene	Var sammen med husholdningsmedlem			Var sammen med andre			
				Ekkefelle	Datter, f. 2004				Samværsbarn	Slektinger	Venner/andre
06.00-06.10	Sov			x							
06.10-06.20	"										
06.20-06.30	"										
06.30-06.40	Dusjet										
06.40-06.50	Kledde på meg			x							
06.50-07.00	Lagde frokost		Hørte på radio		x	x					
07.00-07.10	Spiste frokost		"								
07.10-07.20	Lagde matpakke		Snakket med familien								
07.20-07.30	Kledde på datter		"		x						
07.30-07.40	Ringte til søster										
07.40-07.50	Gikk til barnehage	Gikk									
07.50-08.00	"	"									
08.00-08.10	Snakket med personalet					x					x
08.10-08.20	Gikk til bussen	Gikk		x							
08.20-08.30	Tok bussen til jobben	Buss	Leste avis								

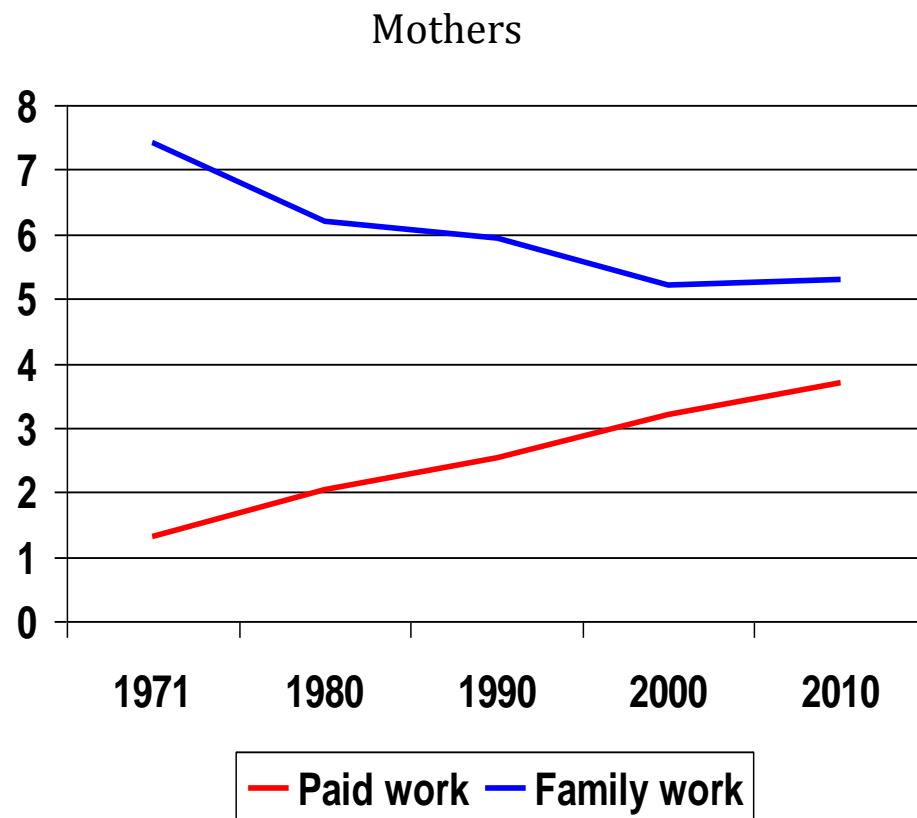
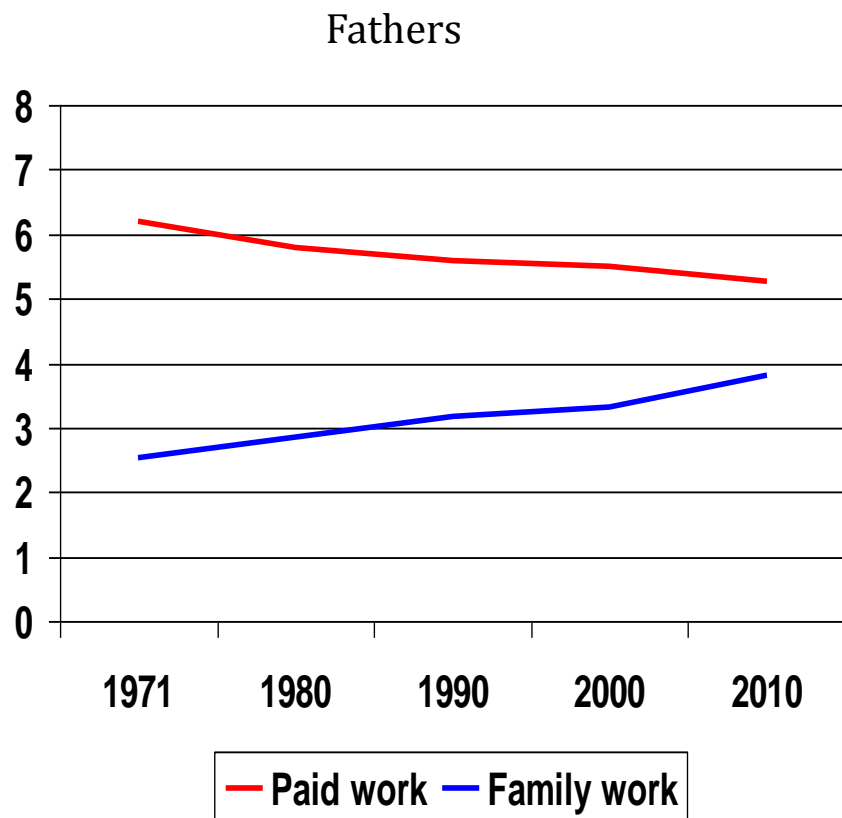


# Family work

- **Routine housework**  
(food preparation, dish washing, housecleaning, washing clothes)
- **Active childcare**  
(caring for children, help with home work, playing with children, escorting them)
- **Maintenance work**  
(remodelling, construction, care of garden and property, care of pets)
- **Purchase of goods and services**  
(purchase of grocery and goods, medical treatment, visit to public offices)
- **Other**  
(purchase of grocery and goods, medical treatment, visit to public offices)



Time spent on paid work and family work among fathers and mothers with children 0-14 years. 1971-2010. Hours per day



Time spent on paid work and family work among fathers with children 0-14 years.  
1971-2010. Hours and minutes per day

	1971	1980	1990	2000	2010	Change 1971- 2010
<b>Paid work</b>	6.14	5.49	5.35	5.30	5.15	<b>- 0.59</b>
<b>Family work, total</b>	2.31	2.51	3.10	3.20	3.50	<b>+1.19</b>
Routine housework	0.35	0.44	0.44	0.55	1.04	<b>+0.29</b>
Active childcare	0.23	0.40	0.58	0.50	1.03	<b>+0.40</b>
Maintenance work	0.46	0.40	0.34	0.38	0.41	<b>-0.05</b>
Other	0.47	0.48	0.54	0.58	1.02	<b>+0.15</b>
Number of days	1297	1088	800	801	869	

# Who are the new, involved fathers?

## An analysis of changes from 1970-2010

In a multivariate framework, we have looked at the role of

- The father's education
- The father's age
- The child's age
- Number of children in the household
- Weekday vs weekends

### Results:

Fathers with pre-school children increased their family work more than those with school-aged children.

Apart from this, most fathers were more involved in family work in 2010 than in 1970. No particular "forerunners".

However, among fathers with pre-school children the rise in family work from 2000 to 2010 was more pronounced among those with long university education than among less educated fathers.

Published in Kitterød and Rønsen (2013): *Hvem er de nye involverte fedrene? Økonomiske analyser 5/2013.*  
<http://www.ssb.no/kultur-og-fritid/artikler-og-publikasjoner/hvem-er-de-nye-involverte-fedrene>

Routine housework among fathers and mothers with children 0-14 years. Average time spent by all, percentage who performed housework, and average time spent by those who performed housework. Hours and minutes per day, 2010.

	Fathers					Mothers				
	1971	1980	1990	2000	2010	1971	1980	1990	2000	2010
Average, all	0.35	0.44	0.44	0.55	1.04	5.00	3.29	2.42	2.07	2.03
Percentage performers	51	63	79	81	83	99	99	98	97	97
Average, performers	1.08	1.09	1.03	1.08	1.18	5.03	3.32	2.46	2.11	2.07

# Does the presence of small children impact men's work hours?

Results from OLS-regressions of time spent on **paid work**. Fathers and mothers with children 0-19 years. Minutes per day

	Fathers				Mothers			
	1980	1990	2000	2010	1980	1990	2000	2010
<b>Age of youngest child</b>								
0-1 years	-28.4	-23.8	22.2	<b>-93.6</b>	<b>-150.0</b>	<b>-175.2</b>	<b>-181.1</b>	<b>-149.7</b>
2-3 years	15.7	35.8	13.9	-28.5	<b>-100.9</b>	<b>-153.3</b>	<b>-98.8</b>	-31.2
4-5 years	-7.1	20.7	18.9	-34.9	<b>-78.7</b>	<b>-117.9</b>	-29.0	1.3
6-12 years	26.1	12.3	16.6	0.0	<b>-46.7</b>	<b>-86.1</b>	29.1	-2.9
Ref. 13-19 years								

Controls: Number of children, day of week.

Results from OLS-regressions of time spent on **family work**. Fathers and mothers with children 0-19 years. Minutes per day

	Fathers				Mothers			
	1980	1990	2000	2010	1980	1990	2000	2010
<b>Age of youngest child</b>								
0-1 years	<b>31.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>184.0</b>
2-3 years	<b>34.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>	24.2	<b>96.3</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>87.9</b>
4-5 years	<b>40.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>
6-12 years	12.9	3.2	-7.2	1.2	<b>41.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	2.7	-4.8
Ref. 13-19 years								

Controls: Number of children, day of week.



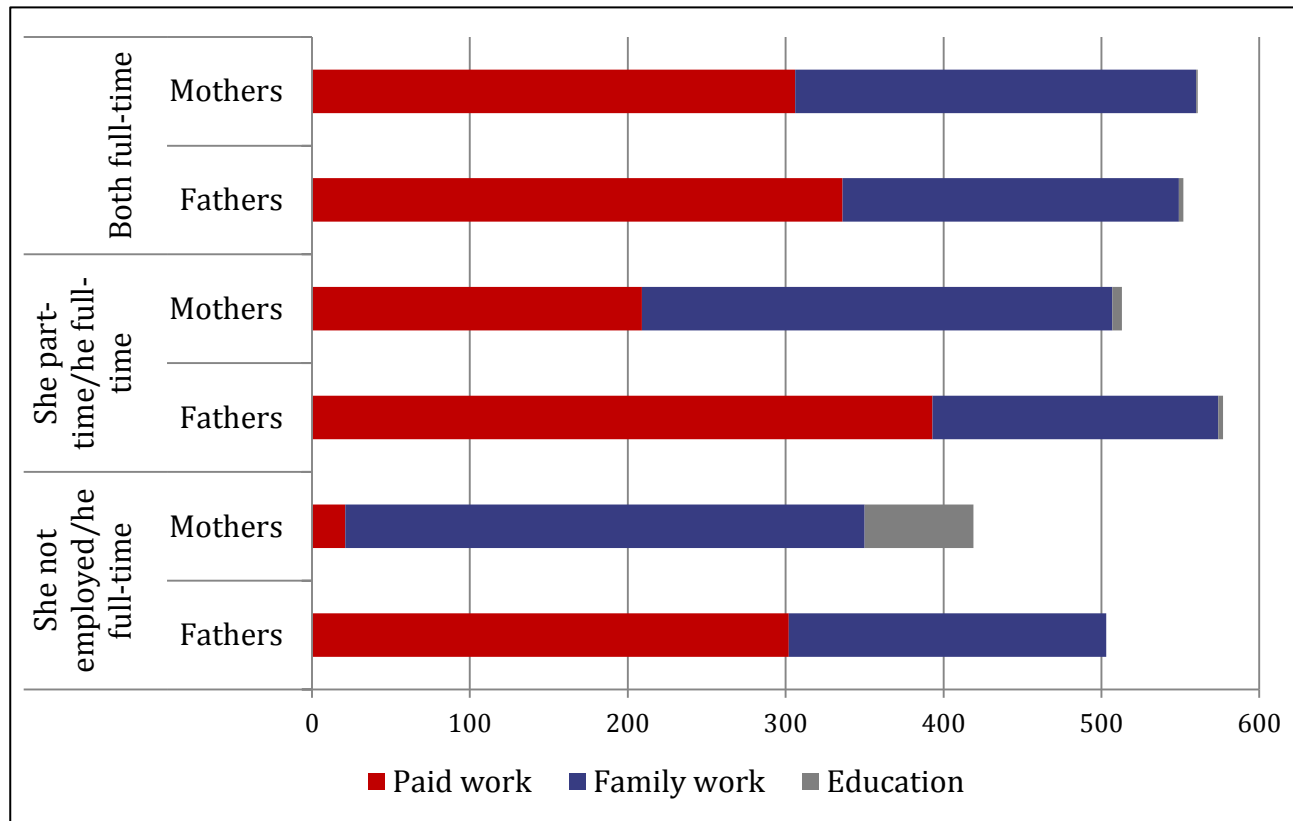
# Results

- Fathers with small children spend less time on paid work than fathers with the oldest children. This pattern appeared for the first time in 2010.
- Small children implies more family work for fathers. The association between the age of the youngest child and fathers' family work has become stronger.
- Mothers' time use is less affected by the presence of small children than before.
- Now only mothers with children below two years spend less time on paid work than mothers with the oldest children.

Published in Kitterød and Rønsen (2014): *Jobb og hjem i barnefasen. Nå jobber også far mindre når barna er små. Søkelys på arbeidslivet* 31 (1-2). <http://www.samfunnsforskning.no/Publikasjoner/Tidsskrifter/Soekelys-paa-arbeidslivet>

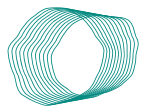
# Is there a second shift for fathers?

Total work hours among parents with children 2-19 years. Minutes per day, 2010.



Published in Kitterød and Rønsen (2013): Does more involved fathering imply a double burden for fathers in Norway? Discussion papers No 753, Statistics Norway.

[https://www.ssb.no/en/forskning/discussion-papers/\\_attachment/141126?\\_ts=1416d8a86a8](https://www.ssb.no/en/forskning/discussion-papers/_attachment/141126?_ts=1416d8a86a8)



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# In spite of reduced gendered differences in paid work and family work:

- Women on the average spend less time on the labour market and more time on family work than men.
- There are now many “symmetric” couples, but few “role reversal couples” in Norway. In four out of ten couples, both partners work equally much on the labour market. He works most in five out of ten couples. She works most in one out of ten couples.
- Women are severely underrepresented in corporate management positions. The “welfare state paradox”?
- Women more often than men withdraw from high-commitment careers when children arrive.
- The arrival of children still impacts women’s wages more than men’s.
- Still “gender-equality” light?