Consequences of the reversal of the gender gap in education in the couples' allocation of time

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The Reversal of the Gender gap in Education (RGE)

Wor	men are achieving higher levels of education than men
hav	the first time in history, there are more couples in which womer e a higher level of education than their male partner (hypogamyn vice versa (hypergamy)
Con	sequences on family life Union formation Stability Division of roles in the couples
	has not translated into a better economic position for women in the household



RGE and couples' allocation of time

Theories to explain the division of the domestic labor
□ Relative resources□ Time availability
□ Doing gender
According to the firsts 2 perspectives, RGE should produce a reduction in the gender gap in housework
The goal of fully closing this gender gap remains elusive
Gender gap is also significant in paid work, leisure and childcare



Objectives

Evaluate the prevalence of the RGE in Spanish heterosexual couples
Explore if the RGE is translated in a better status of the woman
 Factors with an influence in the negotiation of gender roles: earnings and occupational prestige
Effect of the RGE in the couples' allocation of time (unpaid work, paid work, leisure, childcare)
☐ Variation in the effect when factors of negotiation are considered

Data & Measures



- Spanish Time Use Survey 2009-2010
 - □ Couples where both members are ages 15-64 and not retired
 - □ Sample size: 3,665 couples
 - Dependent variables: gender gap (man-woman) in housework, paid work, leisure, care for children
 - Control variables in OLS models:
 - ☐ Age of the woman. Less than 30, 30-49, 50 and more
 - Type of union: Cohabiting or married
 - □ Number of children: childless, 1, 2, 3 or more
 - Age of the youngest child: childless, 3 or less, 4-9, 10-17
 - ☐ Employment: Dual-earner, male-breadwinner, female breadwinner, none



Data & Measures: Individual level

Education: Secondary or less High school or basic vocational Superior vocational or 1r grade college College, master and PhD Occupational prestige (ESEG) (7-9) Lower status employees, not employed (5-6) Clerks and skilled services employees, skilled industrial employees (3-4) Technicians and associated professionals employees and small entrepreneurs (1-2) Managers and professionals **Earnings** Not employed or 600€ or less 601-1200 1201-2000 2001 or more



Data & Measures: Couple level

Homogamy low Occupations: Lower status employees, not employed Earnings: Not employed or 1200€ or less Education: Secondary or less Homogamy high Occupations: Categories 2-4 Income: 1201 or more Education: HS, Superior vocational or tertiary Hypergamy: Man's status is better Hypogamy: Woman's status is better



Results: Prevalence of RGE

	Education
Homogamy low	32.2
Homogamy high	21.6
Hypergamy	22.3
Hypogamy	23.9



Results: Prevalence of RGE

	Education				
Occupation	hypergamy	homogamy low	homogamy high	hypogamy	All
hypergamy	62.7	46.3	40.3	33.6	45.6
homogamy low	15.0	37.8	13.2	15.0	22.0
homogamy high	14.8	8.6	28.9	18.5	16.7
hypogamy	7.5	7.2	17.7	33.0	15.7

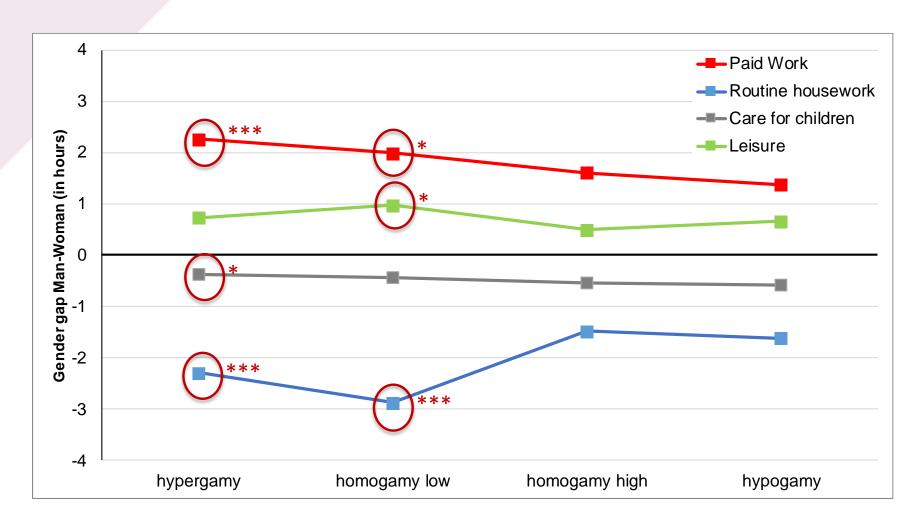


Results: Prevalence of RGE

	Education				
Earnings	hypergamy	homogamy low	homogamy high	hypogamy	All
hypergamy	66.7	57.1	47.7	44.4	54.2
homogamy low	13.9	30.1	11.4	16.3	19.2
homogamy high	12.1	3.1	27.6	20.0	14.4
hypogamy	7.2	9.7	13.3	19.3	12.2



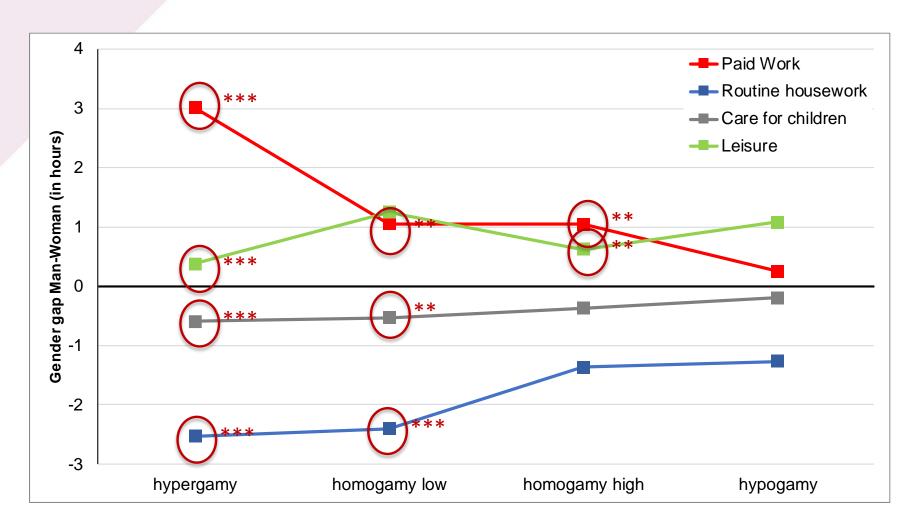
Results: Gender gap by couples' education



^{***} p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05



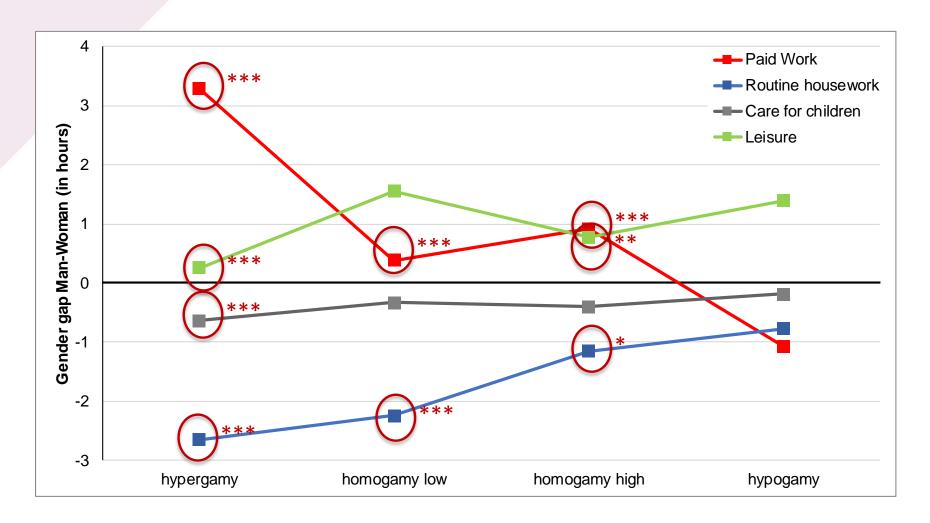
Results: Gender gap by couples' occupation



^{***} p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05



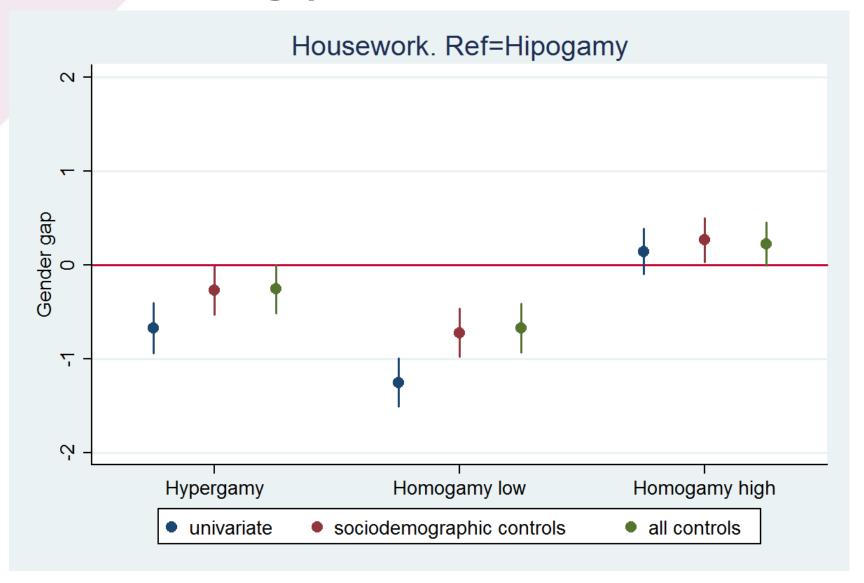
Results: Gender gap by couples' earnings



^{***} p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

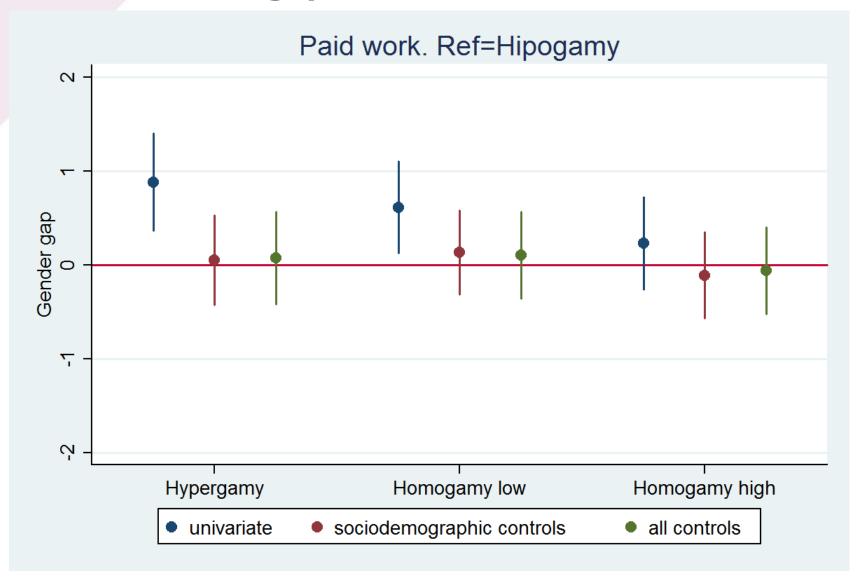


Results: Gender gap in Housework



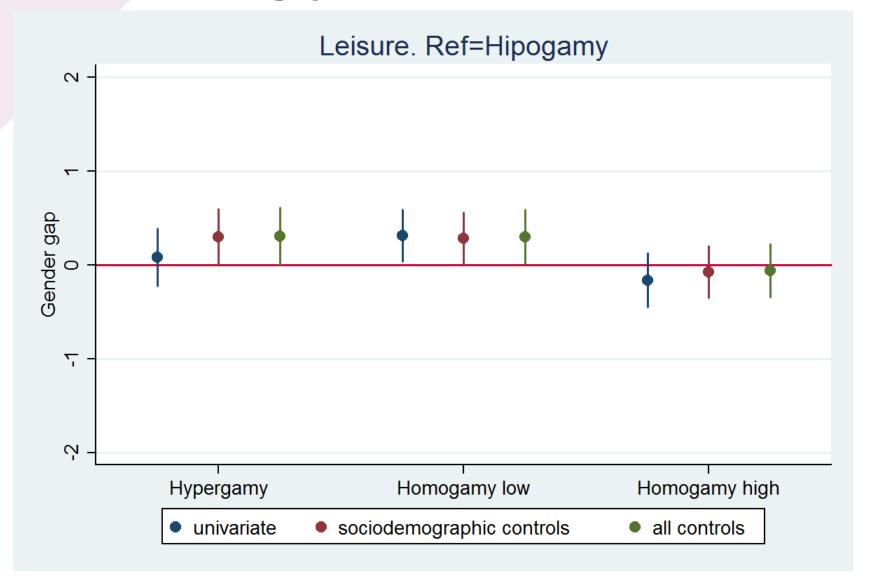


Results: Gender gap in Paid work



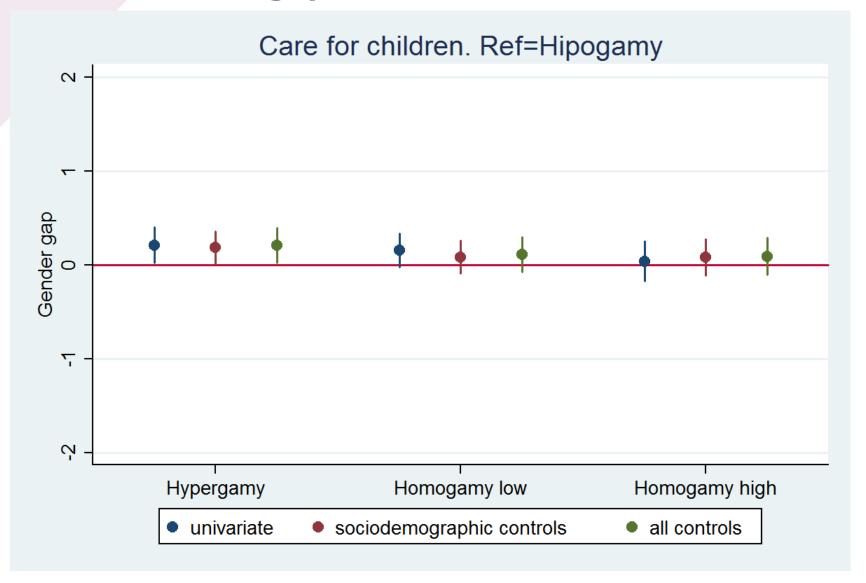


Results: Gender gap in Leisure





Results: Gender gap in Care for children





Conclusions

- About one quarter of the couples are hypogamous in terms of the education of both members
- It is not always reflected in the same situation in terms of occupation or earnings
- Hypogamous couples have a more egalitarian allocation of time compared to hypergamous and homogomous with low level of education



Conclusions

- However, even in hipogamous couples, women do more housework than men
- Differences with homogamous couples with high education are not significant in housework
- Differences decreases when sociodemographic characteristics of the couple are considered





Thank you!

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