Time use variations during life course

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Background

- Differences in time use between men and women exists during all stages of the life course (Anxo et al., 2011)
- Individuals learn their gender roles in childhood and develop their gender identity throughout their entire lives (Wight, 2008)
- Differences are not the same in all ages and family situations



Background

- Parental home: Gender inequalities in time use begin at very young ages, and tend to increase with age (White, 2008)
- Single men and women tend to show fewer differences in their time use (South & Spitze, 1994)
- Entry in union: Enlargement in the gender gap in terms of time use (Gupta, 1999)
- Parenthood supposes a radical change in the time distribution between men and women and a dramatic rise in inequality (Anxo et al., 2011; Craig and Mullan, 2010; Baxter et al., 2008)
- Old ages differences decrease when individuals retire and during widowhood (Anxo et al, 2011)

Objectives



Analyze how men and women spend time and the gender gaps in time use in different stages of their lives

- Living in the parental home
- Living with a partner
- Arrival of children
- Elderly

Data and Methods



Spanish Time Use Survey 2009-2010, INE

Sample: 13,849 respondents

Methodology: Mean time spent by men and women in selected activities: Personal care, paid work, housework, care for others, study, voluntary, leisure, others

- Average time in selected activities
- Average time in specific housework and leisure activities
- Average time for employed population during weekdays and weekends

Data and Methods



Spanish Time Use Survey 2009-2010, INE

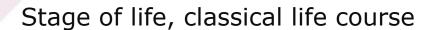
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Data and Methods

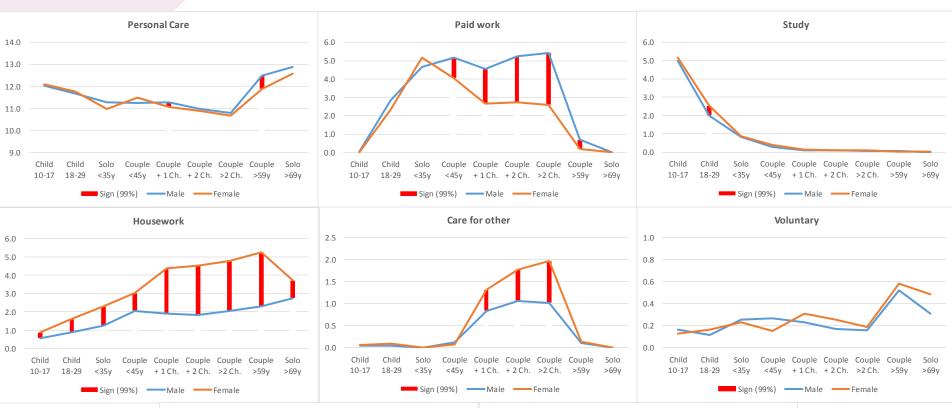


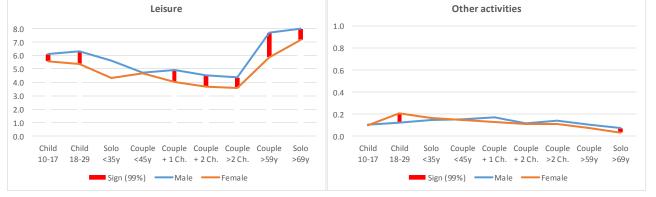


- Child 10-17 living with at least one parent M=648, F=569
- Child 18-29 living with at least one parent M=666, F=628
- ✓ Under 35y living alone M=80, F=67
- Living with a partner, age under 45 without children M=426, F=458
- Living with a partner with 1 child M=1.554, F=1.643
- Living with a partner with 2 children M=1.526, F=1.616
- Living with a partner with more than 2 children M=309, F=328
- ✓ Living with a partner, older than 59 without children M=1.374, F=1.205
- Older than 70 living alone M=169, F=583



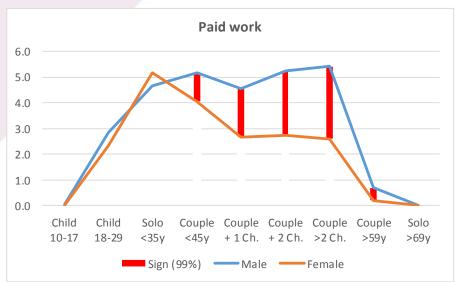
Results: All activities

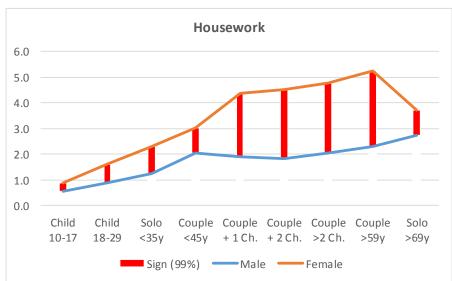


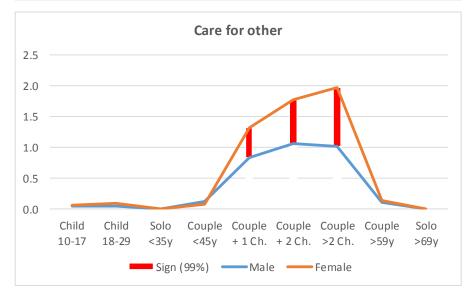


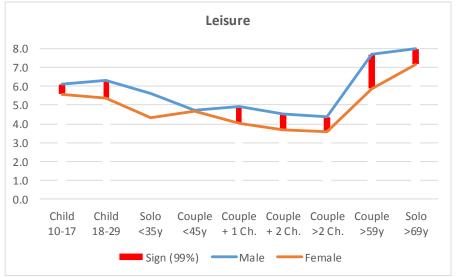


Results: Selected activities



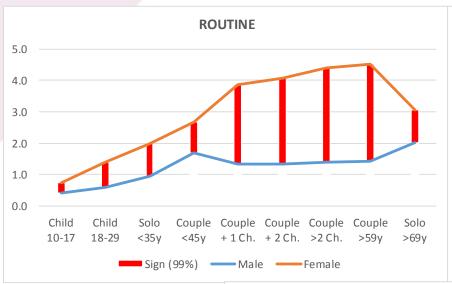


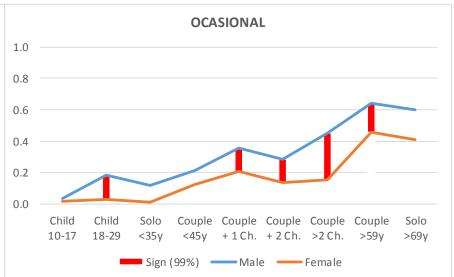


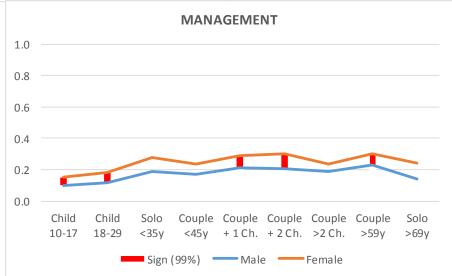




Results: Specific housework tasks







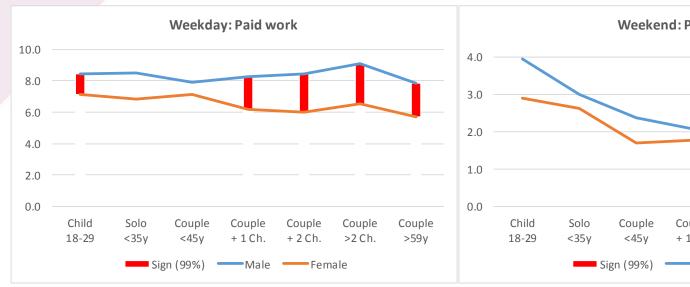


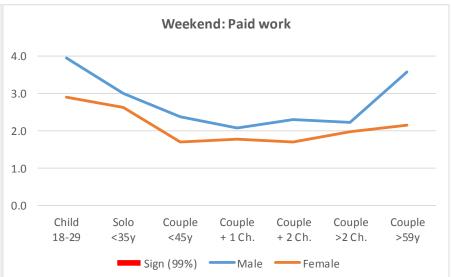
Results: Specific Leisure Activities





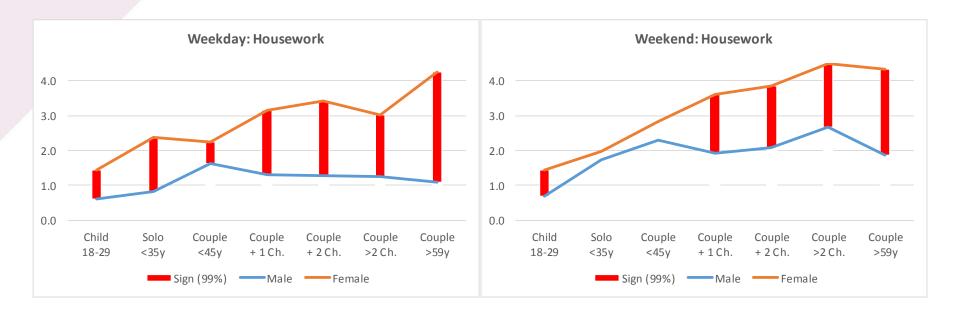
Results: Employed population. Paid Work





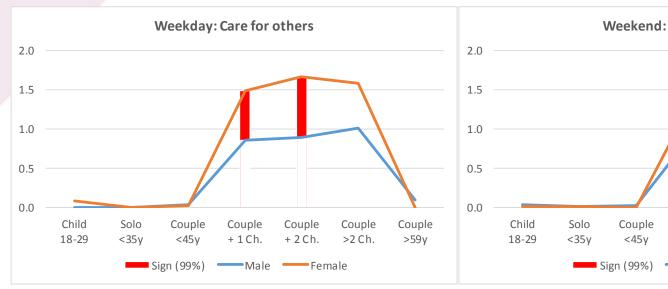


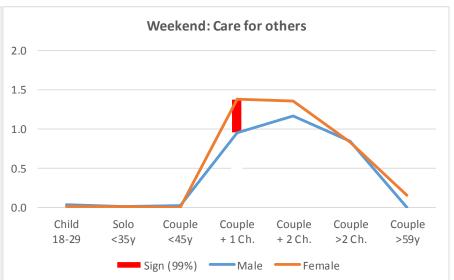
Results: Employed population. Housework





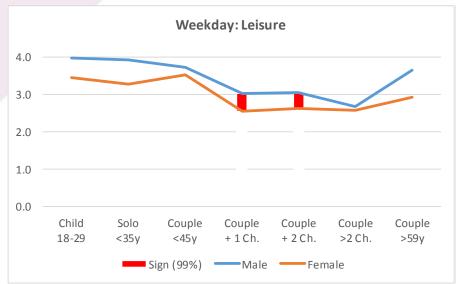
Results: Employed population. Care for others

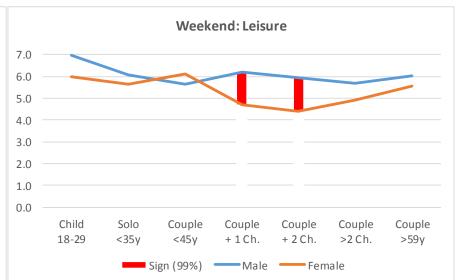






Results: Employed population. Leisure







Conclusions

- Time use of men and women changes during the life course, gender gap also varies
- Differences appears at early ages
- Most important differences are observed in housework, specially on routine housework
- Presence of children supposes an increase in the gender gap in all activities. It is more significant in housework, caring activities, and paid work
- Al older ages gender gap decreases among those living alone, similarly to younger individuals living alone



Conclusions



- Differences between routine and occasional activities
- Men spent more time in all leisure activities, specially for fathers

For employed:

- Men spent about 2 hours more of paid work during weekdays
- The average time is stable in all stages for men, while for women it decreases about one hour with the first child
- Work and family balance is more complicated for mothers during weekdays, because they are the main responsible for housework and caring activities
- Time use of fathers is more constant
- Differences are lower during weekends, except for leisure



Limitations and future work

- We are using cross-sectional data, not longitudinal
- Test other categories for life course stages
- Future: Compare Spain with other countries





Thank you!

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