



Is the distribution of "invisible" homework the most egalitarian among our grandparents?

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Motivation and Goals

- 1/ The ageing of population. From 20 to 30 % (Russia between 2000 and 2035)
- 2/ Domestic work is a huge part of our life. 23% of the GDP (2014 Russia) as an “invisible” product to the market economy [Kalabikhina, Shaikenova, 2018]
- 3/ The elder women could be at the intersections of gender and age inequalities. The gender distribution of time for household labor is asymmetric. However various age groups of women may be in the different life circumstances. Would older women be a worse or better than middle-aged women?

Our study focuses on the analysis of factors affecting inequality in the distribution among partners' responsibilities for maintaining the household, raising children and caring for elderly members of the household.

Particular attention is paid to age differences in gender inequality in the distribution of domestic work.

Gendered time distribution

- Gender gap in time spent on unpaid domestic work was decreasing [Sayer, 2005] or increasing [Anxo et al. 2007]
- Men begin to spend more time at home [Robinson and Godbey 1999]
- Women continue to perform most of the domestic work and increase market employment (a double burden) [Shelton 1992]
- The economic and sociocultural models of time distribution [Coltrane 2000]
- The concept of gender transition; a stagnation on disbalanced stage of low gender equality in family [Kalabikhina, 2009]

Factors of gender gap

- Women's and men's employment, earnings, gender ideology, and life-course issues [Coltrane 2000]
- The presence of a higher education in both partners [Hersch, Stratton, 1994]
- The unregistered marriage relations [Davis, Greenstein, Marks, 2007]
- The very small and teenage age of children [Hersch, Stratton, 1994]
- The older group of population [Diehl, Koenig & Ruckdeschel 2009]

Research Questions

- 1/ Who gives more time to whom?
- 2/ What age peaks do women and men have in spending time on house chores?
- 3/ What factors affect gender inequality in time distribution?
- 4/ Which concept — economic or sociocultural — explains the gender distribution of time for domestic chores in modern Russia?
- 5/ How much time do women or men with certain characteristics win or lose?

TIME USE SURVEY. RUSSIA, 2014



Period of observation: 12-28 of April, 2014



Unit of observation: People older than 12, members of separate households, totally 10 000 households



Results relevance: Russia in the whole, urban and suburban areas, socio-demographic population groups



General population: All private households in Russia



Data collection method: Expeditional and Selfregistration

Activities classified as unpaid work (Russia, 2014)

1. Cleaning
2. Washing clothes (including clothes repair, sewing)
3. Cooking
4. Service and repair
5. Gardening
6. Housekeeping (Finance, Planning, etc.)
7. Care after pets (no veterinarian)
8. Shopping

9. Care after children
10. Care after elderly people
11. Movement (Connected with care and provision)

- Statistical analysis
- National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) methodology
- Regressions (OLS, Logit regression, Matching)

Results:

- 1) Time transfers matrix**
- 2) Time transfers age-based profiles**
 - a) Net Time transfers age-based profiles**
 - b) Female time transfers (production & consumption)**
 - c) Male time transfers (production & consumption)**
- 3) Factors of gender gap in time distribution**
 - a) General population**
 - b) Younger and Older population**
- 4) Win or loss of hours**

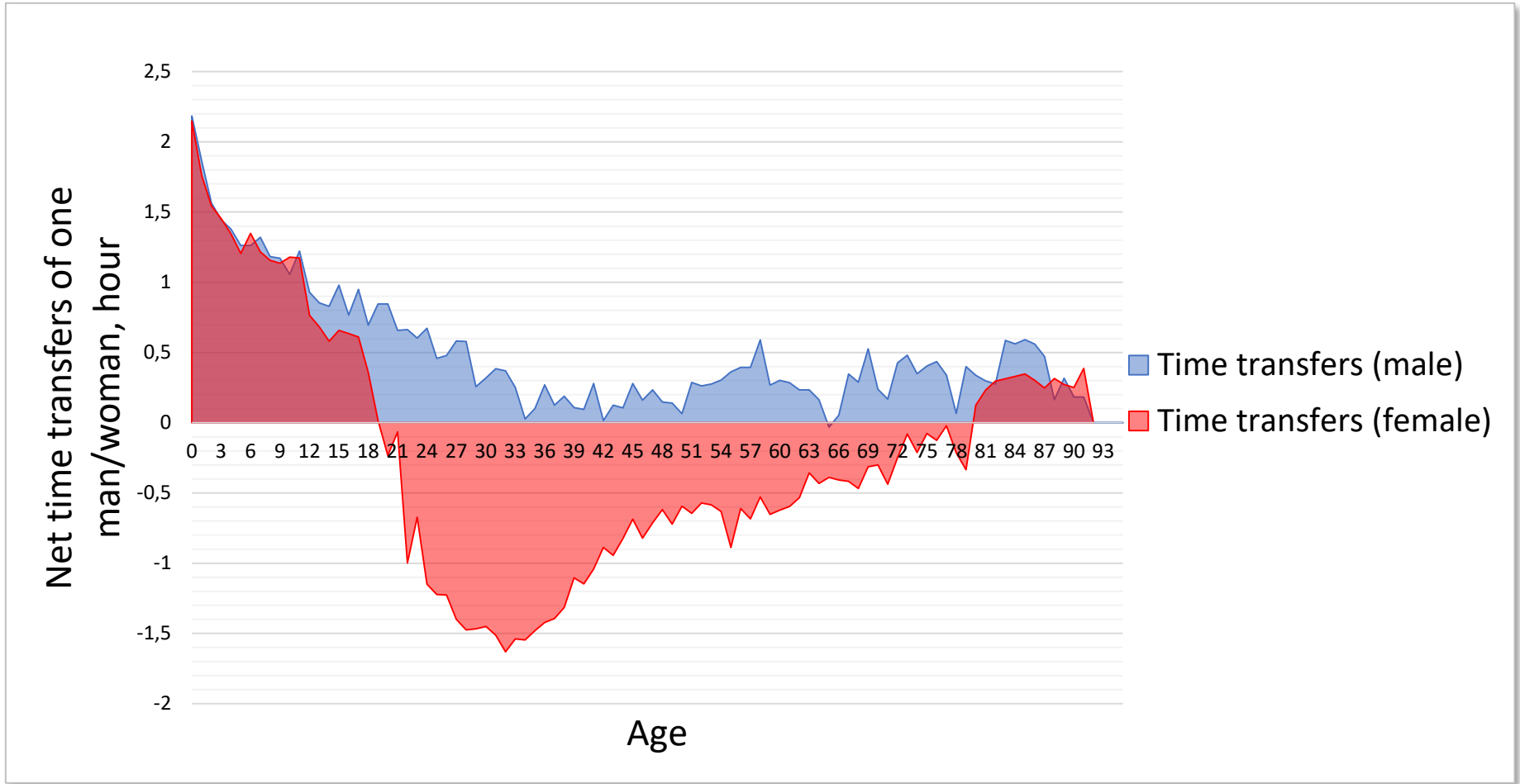
1) Time transfers matrix, hours

		<u>Time transfers consumers (Man)</u>					<u>Time transfers consumers (Woman)</u>				
Age		0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
<u>Time transfers producers (Man)</u>	0-19	0,13	0,16	0,17	0,13	0,31	0,16	0,17	0,17	0,21	0,11
	20-39	0,36	0,38	0,33	0,34	0,23	0,37	0,39	0,39	0,37	0,27
	40-59	0,42	0,47	0,74	0,49	0,57	0,44	0,46	0,59	0,60	0,80
	60-79	0,48	0,54	0,61	n/a	n/a	0,50	0,51	0,73	0,84	0,71
	80+	0,54	1,41	0,49	0,29	n/a	0,21	0,19	0,46	0,76	0,82
	0-19	0,23	0,28	0,25	0,25	0,26	0,24	0,21	0,25	0,17	0,26
<u>Time transfers producers (Woman)</u>	20-39	0,94	0,91	0,73	0,60	0,71	0,93	0,49	0,57	0,62	0,60
	40-59	0,77	0,78	0,90	0,92	1,08	0,74	0,69	0,54	0,66	0,86
	60-79	0,69	0,84	1,02	1,13	1,18	0,62	0,71	0,72	0,75	1,30
	80+	0,36	0,55	0,75	1,05	0,98	0,49	0,43	0,52	0,69	1,89
	0-19	0,23	0,28	0,25	0,25	0,26	0,24	0,21	0,25	0,17	0,26

Source: calculated and formed by authors according to [Selective supervision... 2015].

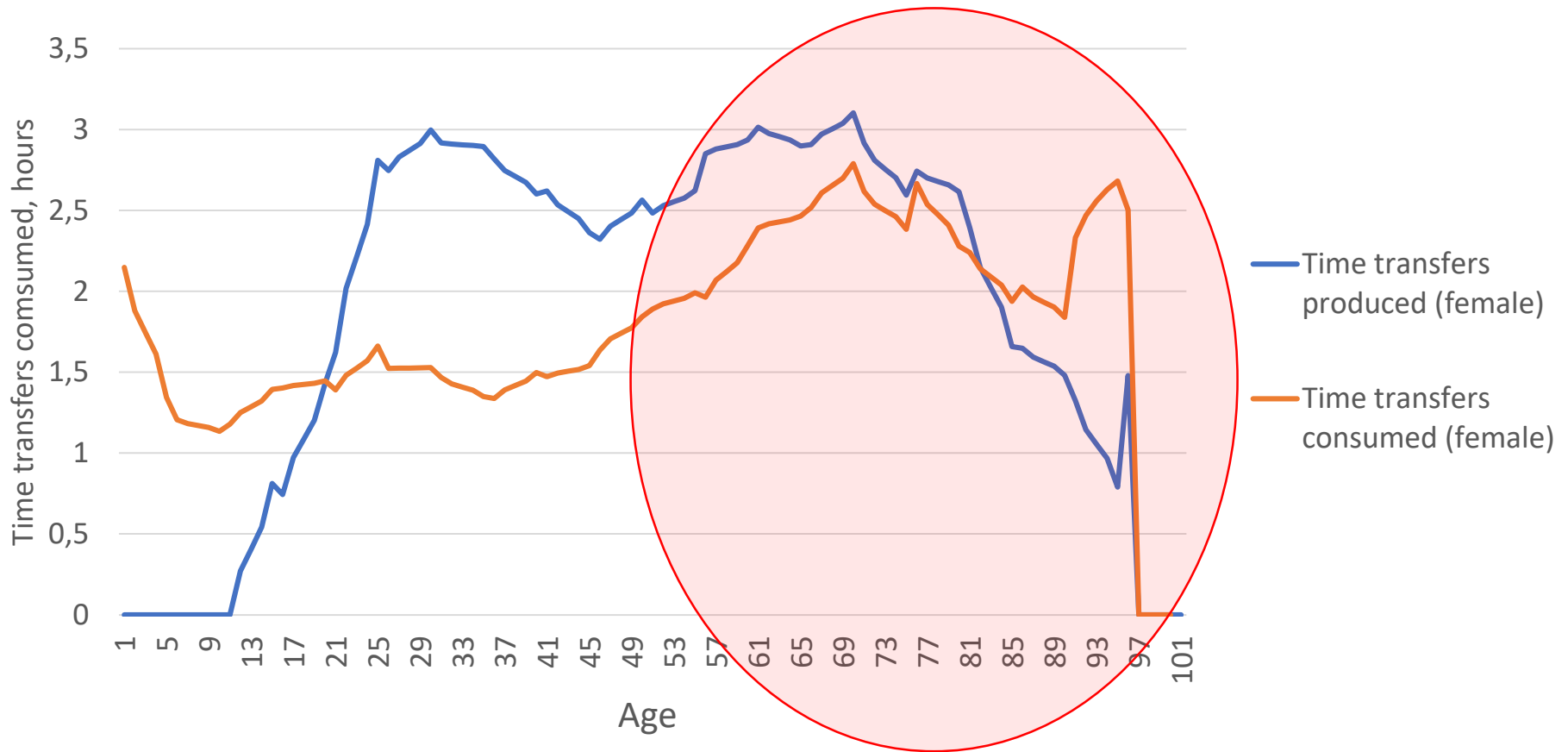
[Kalabikhina, Shaikenova, 2018].

2 a) Net Time transfers AB profiles, hours per day

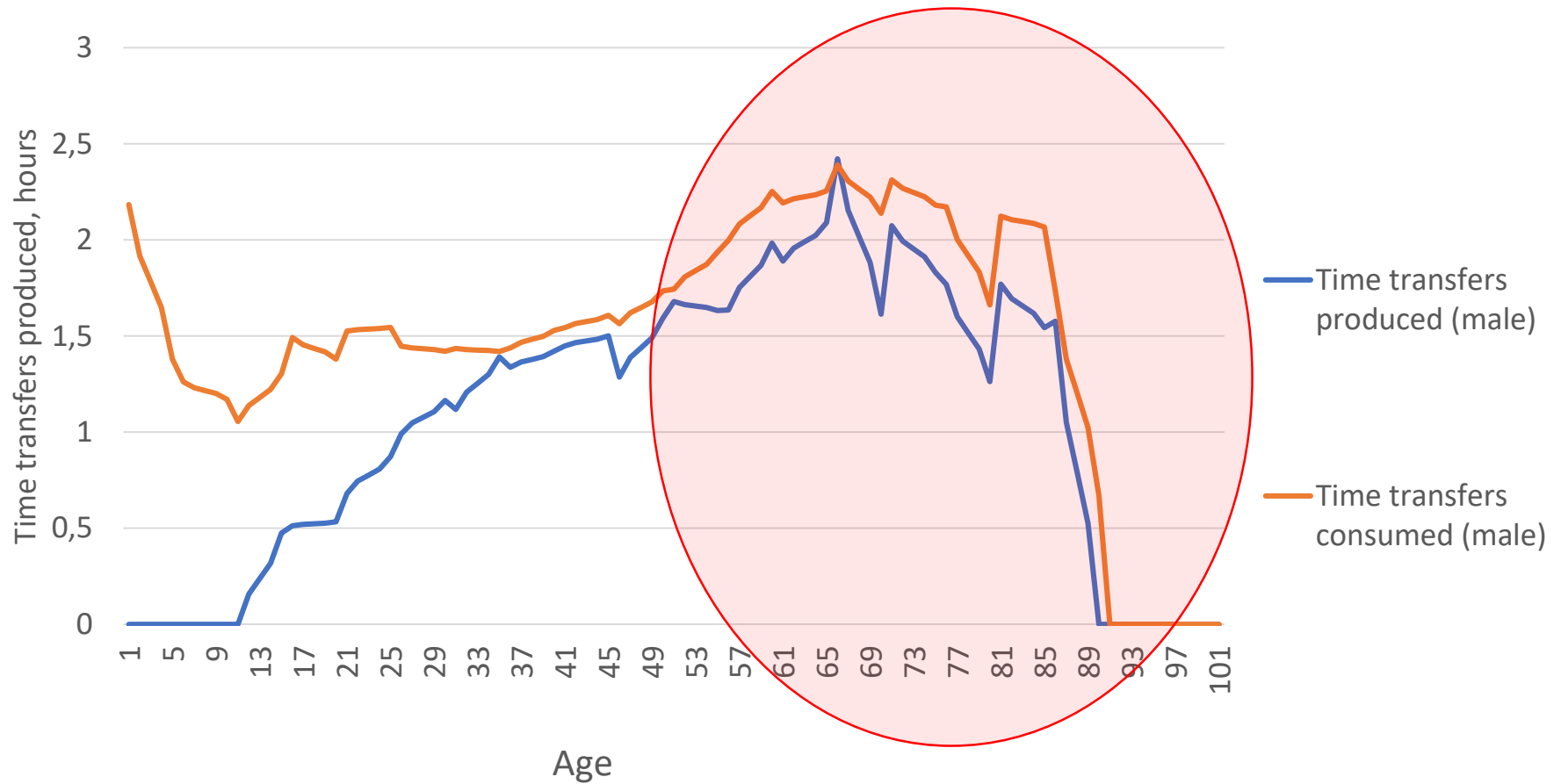


Source: [Kalabikhina, Shaikenova, 2018].

2b) Female time transfers, hours per day



2 c) Male time transfers, hours per day



Factors of gender gap in time distribution

Variable of interest: difference in time spent (W-M)	Young couples: under 55	Older couples: over 55
Marital status	⊗	⊗
Health disabilities or limitations of male partners	⊗	+
Health disabilities or limitations of female partners	-	-
Education	⊗	⊗
Male employment status	+	+
Female employment status	-	-
Labor conditions of male respondent	-	⊗
Labor conditions of female respondent	⊗	⊗
Incomes ratio (husband/wife)	-	⊗
Children and age of children	+	⊗
The size of locality	⊗	+
Presence of other household members except children and spouses	-	⊗
Availability of entertaining appliances (TV, VCR or DVD)	-	⊗

Quantitative difference in time spent on housekeeping

	Young couples: under 55		Older couples: over 55	
	Change of absolute difference in time spent (W-M)	Change of women share in total time spent	Change of absolute difference in time spent (W-M)	Change of women share in total time spent
Woman disability	Workday: - Holiday: 1,32 hour	Workday: - Holiday: 0,1	Workday: 1,7 hours Holiday: 1,43 hour	Workday: 0,16 Holiday: 0,14
Man disability	-	-	Workday: 1,22 hour Holiday: 1,06 hour	Workday: 0.11 Holiday: 0,09
Woman employed	Workday: 7,5 hours Holiday: -	Workday: 0,3 Holiday: -	Workday: 1,8 hours Holiday: -	Workday: 0,12 Holiday: -
Man employed	Workday: 2,36 hours Holiday: -	Workday: 0,23 Holiday: -	Workday: 1.4 hours Holiday: -	Workday: 0.16 Holiday: -
Woman works part-time	Workday: Holiday: 0,53 hour	Workday: Holiday: 0,03	-	-
Man works part-time	Workday: Holiday: 1,24 hour	Workday: Holiday: 0,09	-	-
Presence of other household members except children and spouses	-	Workday: 0,4 Holiday: -	-	-

Conclusions

- 1/ Gender inequality in the allocation of time for domestic work is high in Russia
- 2/ The main producers are women of young and middle reproductive age and early retirement age
- 3/ Men increase the production of time transfers with age, mainly spending time on their spouse. Egalitarianism is higher among grandparents.
- 4/ Older couples have fewer factors influencing the gap, the impact of partner health and the employment status in combination with the size of the household.
- 5/ Incomplete gender transition [Kalabikhina, 2009] and combination of economic and rudimentary sociocultural motives [Coltrane 2000] in the distribution of domestic labour between partners. The most successful women in the labour market are overburdened.
- 6/ The absolute amount in hours of winning or losing in the household work's gender gap reaches 0.5-2.5 hours for most of the characteristics

Future investigation

Whether increasing older men's participation in household work in older ages is an age-related or cohort effect

(the influence of a dominant gender ideology)

Age can be an indicator of an individual's experience in some domestic chores, and men learn longer because they are not taught these skills in childhood

Remember question on interpretation of decreasing of female home work in family with more than three children – is it redistribution to daughters?