







### Missione 4 Istruzione e Ricerca

Work Package #3: Individuals and Households in the Labor Markets



# **GRINS** FOUNDATION









A time-use observatory on young households with children to describe and monitor gender inequalities









### Why a time use observatory on young couples combining data on time-use, social norms and preferences









- Despite progress, gender disparities persist in economic outcomes.
- Influenced by **unequal distribution of unpaid care work**, rooted in **social norms** (Ferrant, Pesando, and Nowacka, 2014).
- Impact on career development and the "glass ceiling" because women experience a disproportionate burden of housework and childcare (Sevilla-Sanz et al., 2010; Hwang et al., 2019).
- Establishment of a time use observatory is vital for addressing from both a scholarly and public policy perspective how gender gaps in time use may affect a persistent gender gap in the labor market.
- Foster female participation in the labor market for long-term economic sustainability.

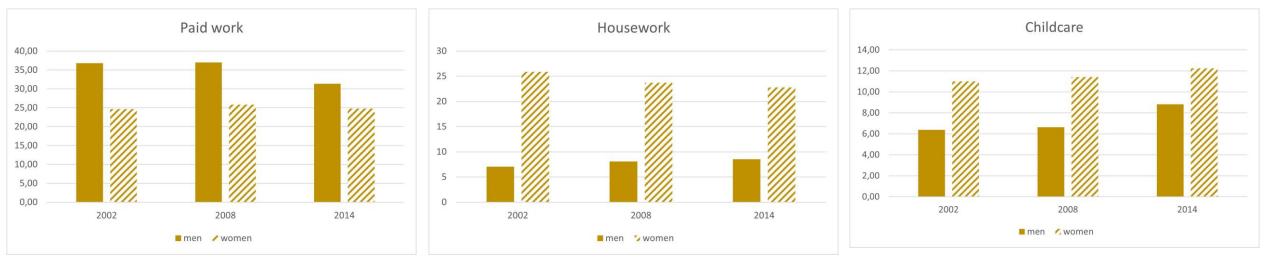








- Data from Italy: Wide gender gaps in paid work and unpaid work.
- In couples with both working parents
- Women devote more than 20 hours per week to housework and men less than 10
- Women's time devoted to childcare almost doubles men's time



Source: elaboration of the data in Barigozzi, Di Timoteo, Monfardini (2022)









- Gender gaps in paid and upaid work explained by **gender norms** (Gimenez-Nadal and Sevilla, 2011; Gimenez-Nadal and Molina, 2016).
- Couples' behavior reflects existing **gender roles and stereotypes** (Couprie, Cudeville, and Sofer, 2020).
- This emphasis on **gender norms** is pivotal in the socio-economic questionnaire upon which the time use observatory relies.









- The higher gap is registered in families with age between 24 and 44. The smaller gap in families between 20 and 24 (Campaña, Gimenez-Nadal, and Velilla, 2023).
- The gender gap in unpaid work is persistent even in young households where the parteners have similar paid work responsibilities (Barigozzi, Di Timoteo, Monfardini 2022)

 Pressing need to focus on young households to understand how social norms evolve over time.









- The role of institutional conditions is fundamental and familyfriendly policies are needed (Campaña, Gimenez-Nadal, and Velilla, 2023).
- The project aims at analyzing how changes in policies (**paternity** leave) affect gender gaps in time use.









- Fathers' involvement in childcare may lead to higher labor force attachment among mothers increasing the **opportunity cost of maternity**.
- Fathers' involvement in childcare may increase their awareness of childrearing costs and shift preferences from quantity of children to quality of time with children **delaying and reducing fertility.**

 The project aims at studying the relationship between time use and fertility intentions.









• Partners' expected performance in housework and childcare is important in determining how individuals decide to allocate time to unpaid work (Álvarez and Miles-Touya, 2019)

 Need to explore individual expectations about the performance of the partner in childcare and housework as a determinant of time allocation within the couple.









- Significance of measuring not only primary but also secondary activities to capture and adequately study women's multitasking practices (Craig 2006, 2007; Sayer et al. 2009).
- Women multi-task over 11 hours on average throughout the day combining childcare, housework and paid work (Chopra and Zambelli, 2017).

• The project aims at administering a time-use questionary based on diaries that register **primary and secondary activities**.









• Extra sense of time pressure for women that negatively affects their subjective well-being (Craig 2007; Offer and Scheiner 2011).

• The project aims at studying gender gaps in **mental load**.









• Lower female economic empowerment (Duflo, 2012) thus reducing female bargainging power and income, increasing female exposure to violence (Tauchen et al. 1991).

 The project aims at studying the relationship between time use, masculinity and gender violence.









## All the highlighted aspects have a strong impact on women's performance in the labor market and, thus, on gender inequalities in the labor market









#### The time-use observatory









#### The time-use observatory: Where?

- Emilia Romagna and Campania
  - Research team:
    - PE9-GRINS hires: Elena Pisanelli (since March 2023)
    - Francesca Barigozzi, Pietro Biroli, Margherita Fort, Chiara Monfardini, Natalia Montinari, Roberto Nisticò, Valeria Zurla









#### The time use observatory: Survey

- Survey conducted by IPSOS, which has experience in time-use diaries collection in other countries.
  - Long negotiations.
  - Writing of a detailed document explaining the details of the survey from sampling to data collection and questionnaires design.
- Negotiating with Regione Emilia-Romagna for long-term co-financing to ensure long-term sustainability.









#### The time use observatory: Sampling

- 1,000 individuals (of which minimum 75% are couples).
  - They have a cohabiting partner.
  - They have at least one cohabiting child and the oldest cohabiting child is younger than 11 y.o.
  - Representative at province level.
  - Quotas: gender, employment status, size of the municipality, age of older child.
  - 100 individuals as replacement.
  - 20€ individual participation, 50€ couple participation (25€ each)









#### The time use observatory: Data collection

- Socio-economic questionnaire on web-app (starting mid-December 2023).
  - 70 questions
  - Demographics
  - Gender norms
  - Mental load
  - Career aspirations and family life
  - Beliefs on time investment with children
  - Paternity leave
  - Gender violence
  - Fertility intentions

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#### The time use observatory: Data collection (Cont.)

- Time use diary on web-app
- Bigoni, M., Bortolotti, S., Fort, M., Guarini, A., Iorio, D., Monfardini, C., Sansavini, A., Sansone, D., Suttora, C. (2023): <u>A new timeuse diary app to measure parental</u> investments.
- Starting beginning of January 2024

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#### The time use observatory: Existing indicators









- Already existing indicators produced by Istat
  - Representative at regional level
  - Gender gap in time use (2014)









#### The time use observatory: Produced indicators – gender gap









- Representative at province level
- Current data (2024 onwards)
- Gender gap in time use
- Gender gap in multitasking
- Gender gap in mental load
- Gender gap in reconciling career aspirations and family life
- Reciprocity in couples' investment of time with children
- Gender identity
- Fertility intentions
- Probability of being at risk of gender violence (both against women and men)
  Work in progress









#### The time use observatory: Produced indicators – couple gap









- Couple gap in:
  - Time use
  - Multitasking
  - Mental load
  - Reconciling career aspirations and family life
  - Reciprocity in investment of time with children
  - Gender identity
  - Fertility intentions

### Work in progress...









#### The time use observatory: Projects









- Effect of paternity leave on gender inequality in time use
- Expectations about partners' childcare and housework quality and time allocation within the household
- Unveiling the Extent and Determinants of Mental Load: Shedding Light on an Invisible Dimension of Gender Inequality
- Parents' time with children as an investment
- Masculinity, Time Use Patterns, and Intimate Partner Violence
- The higher you climb, the harder you fall: on career mothers and their identity
- Fertility intentions and time allocation choices









#### The time use observatory: Follow ups









- We can identify families "at-risk" of entering parenthood and thus consider expanding our survey to those targeted families in the future
- Expand geographically
- Extend to families with older children
- Incorporate modules specifically aimed at evaluating local policies and programs