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The Two-Part Gender Revolution, Women's Second Shift and Changing Cohort Fertility

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3RD HUMAN FERTILITY DATABASE SYMPOSIUM FERTILITY ACROSS TIME AND SPACE: DATA AND RESEARCH ADVANCES



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Abstract: The two parts of the gender revolution have been evolving side by side at least since the 1960s. The first part, women's entry into the public sphere, proceeded faster than the second part, men's entry into the private sphere. Consequently, women's employment has risen a greater burden of unpaid household work.

The Gender Revolution

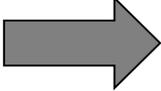
A two part process

- **First half** - more gender equality in the public sphere, i.e. massive increase in female labor force participation
- **Second half** - more gender equality in the private sphere, i.e. men's increasing involvement in the tasks of home and family

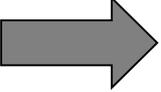
The Gender Revolution and Fertility

- **First half** - major negative consequences for the families
- **Second half** - potentially positive consequences for the families
- No country have reached the end of either the first or the second half of the gender revolution

Research Question



To examine the connection between the growth of **female labor force participation** relative to men's and the growth of **men's domestic participation** relative to women' and their relationships with **cohort fertility** across a wide range of industrialized countries



Do countries with patterns that minimize **the "second shift"** experience less drastic decline or even increase in fertility than those seen in countries whose patterns maximize the second shift?

Data

- National information on cohort fertility
- National information on labor force participation
- Surveys of time use

- Period 1960 to 2010

11 countries

- **Northern Europe:** Finland, Norway, Sweden
- **Western/central Europe:** France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom
- **Southern Europe:** Italy, Spain
- **North America:** Canada, the United States

Measures: Cohort fertility

- Cohort fertility rate at age 40
- Covering cohorts from 1920-1973
- Data from Human Fertility Database
- The components of the gender revolution (period measures) is linked to cohorts at age 27
 - E.g. gender revolution measures around 1960 are associated with the completed fertility rate of the 1933 cohort (27 years in 1960)

Measures: Gender revolution

Employment

- LFP-SR (labor force participation sex ratio): The ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate (from 0-1)

Domestic hours

- TDH-SR (total domestic hours sex ratio): The ratio of men's domestic hour to women's domestic hours (from 0-1)

"Second shift"

- SSR (second shift ratio): The ratio of LFP-SR divided by THD-SR (from 1-2)

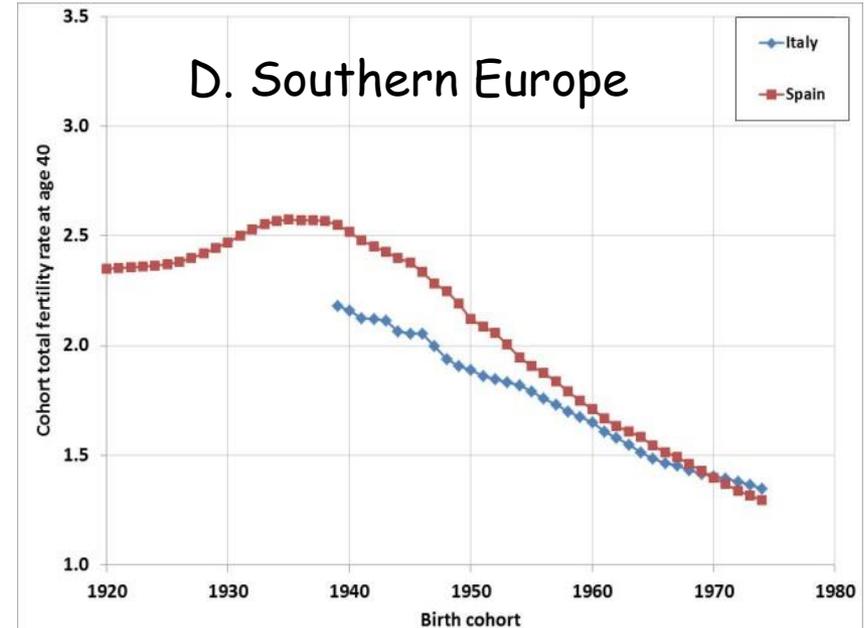
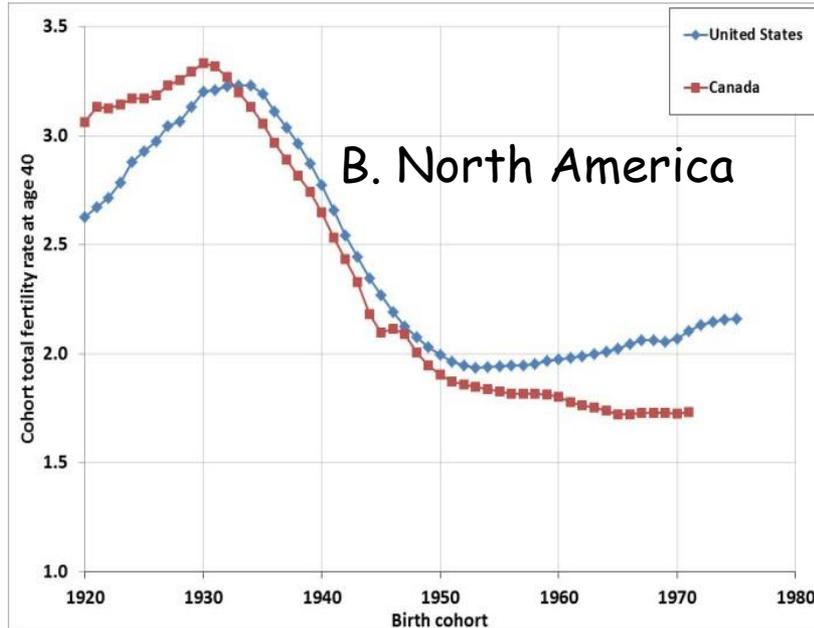
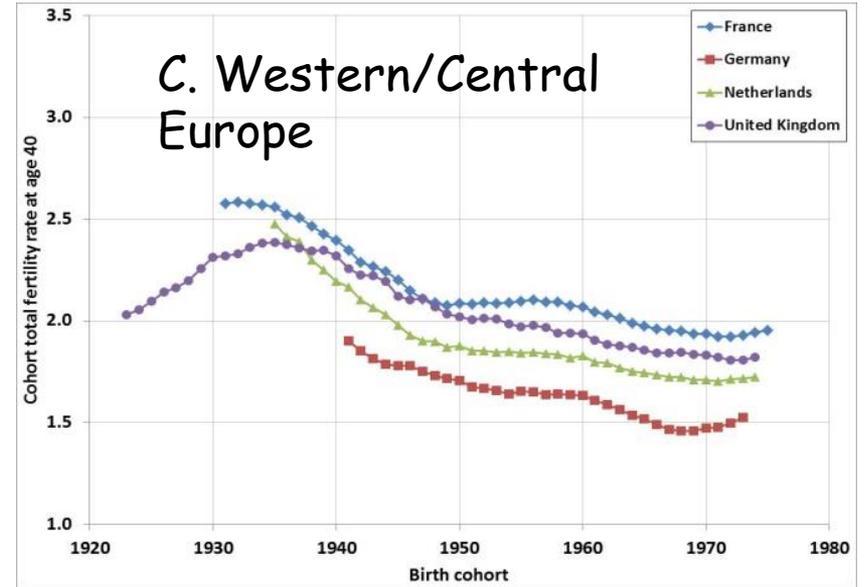
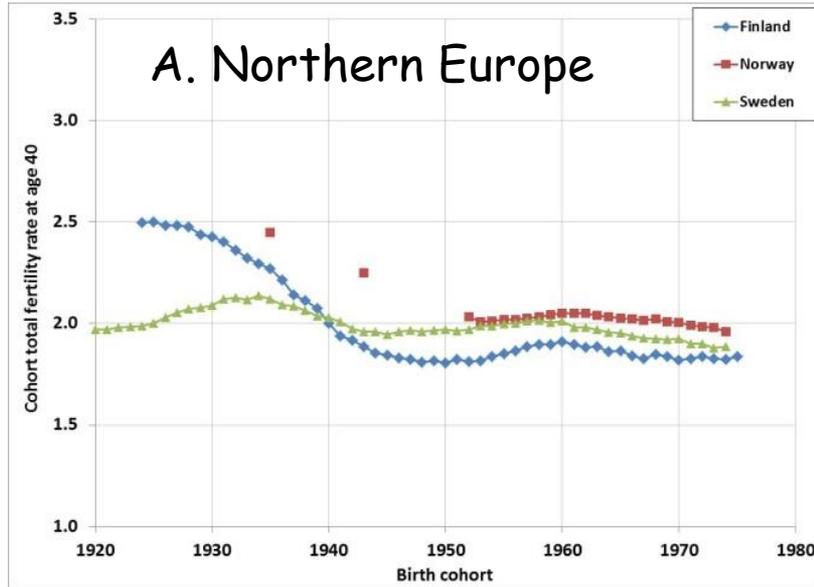
Methods

Descriptive analysis

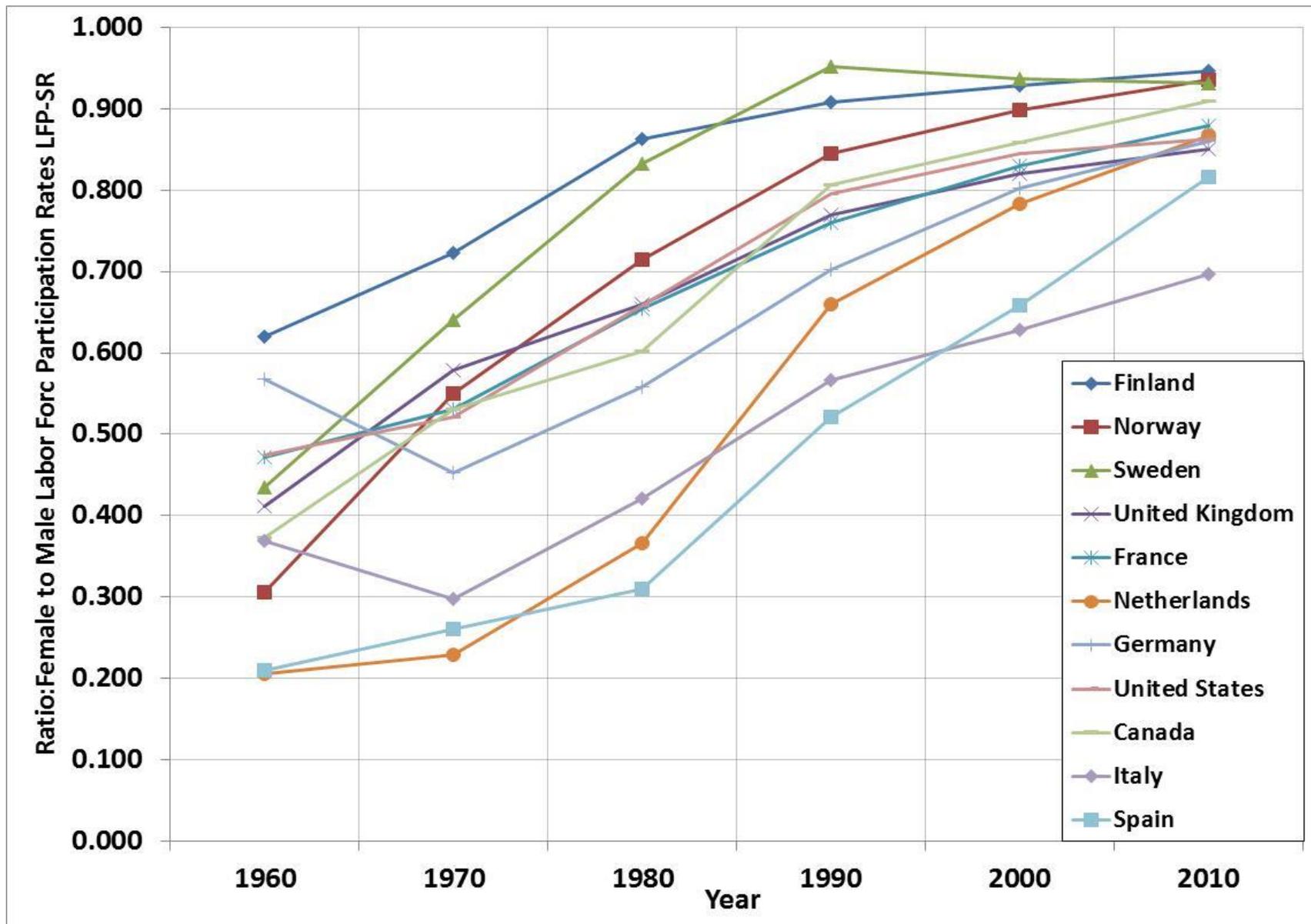
- Examining of trends and patterns in the four measures for clusters of countries

More data needed for more advanced statistical techniques - for the future...

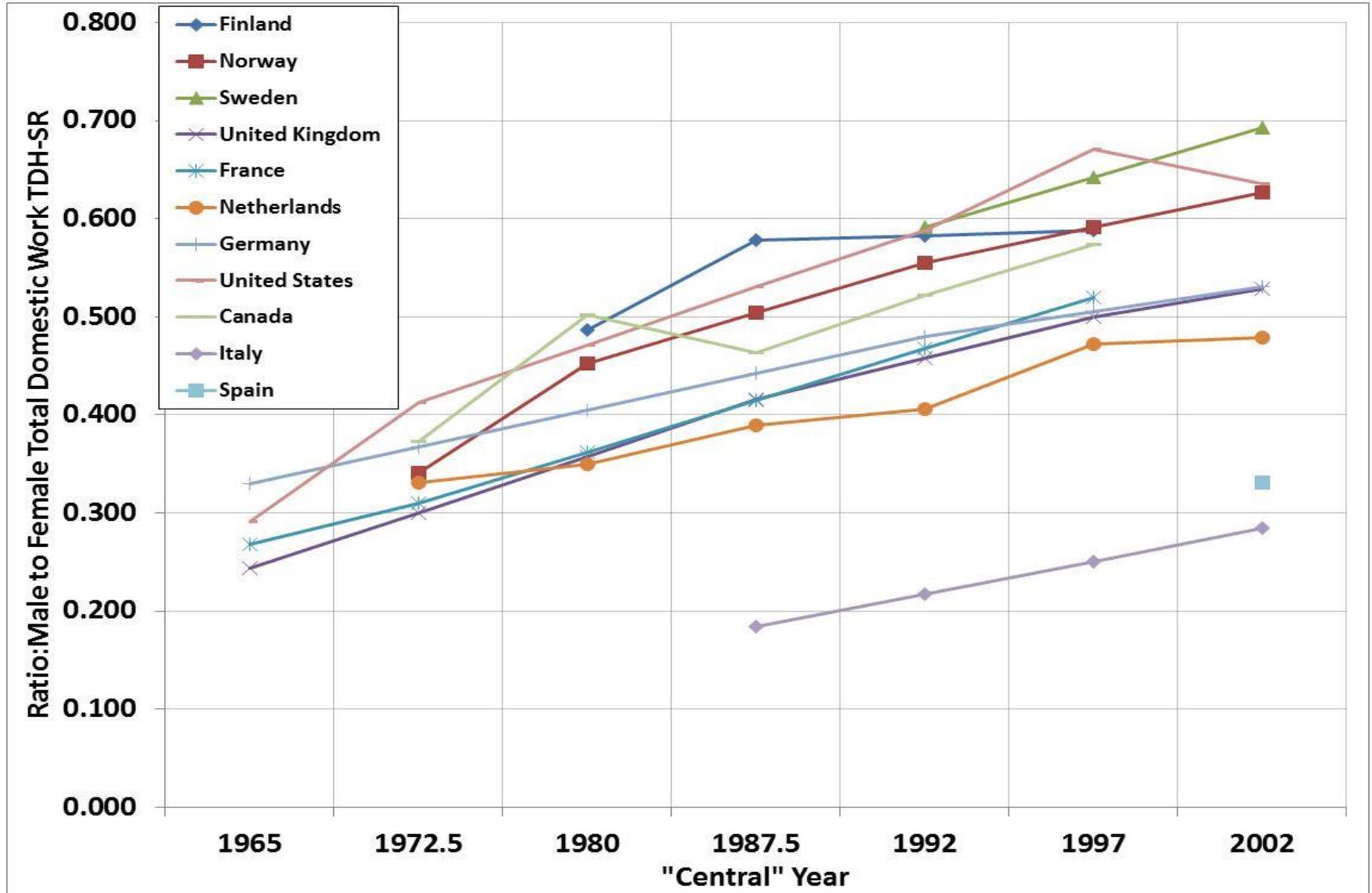
Cohort Fertility rates



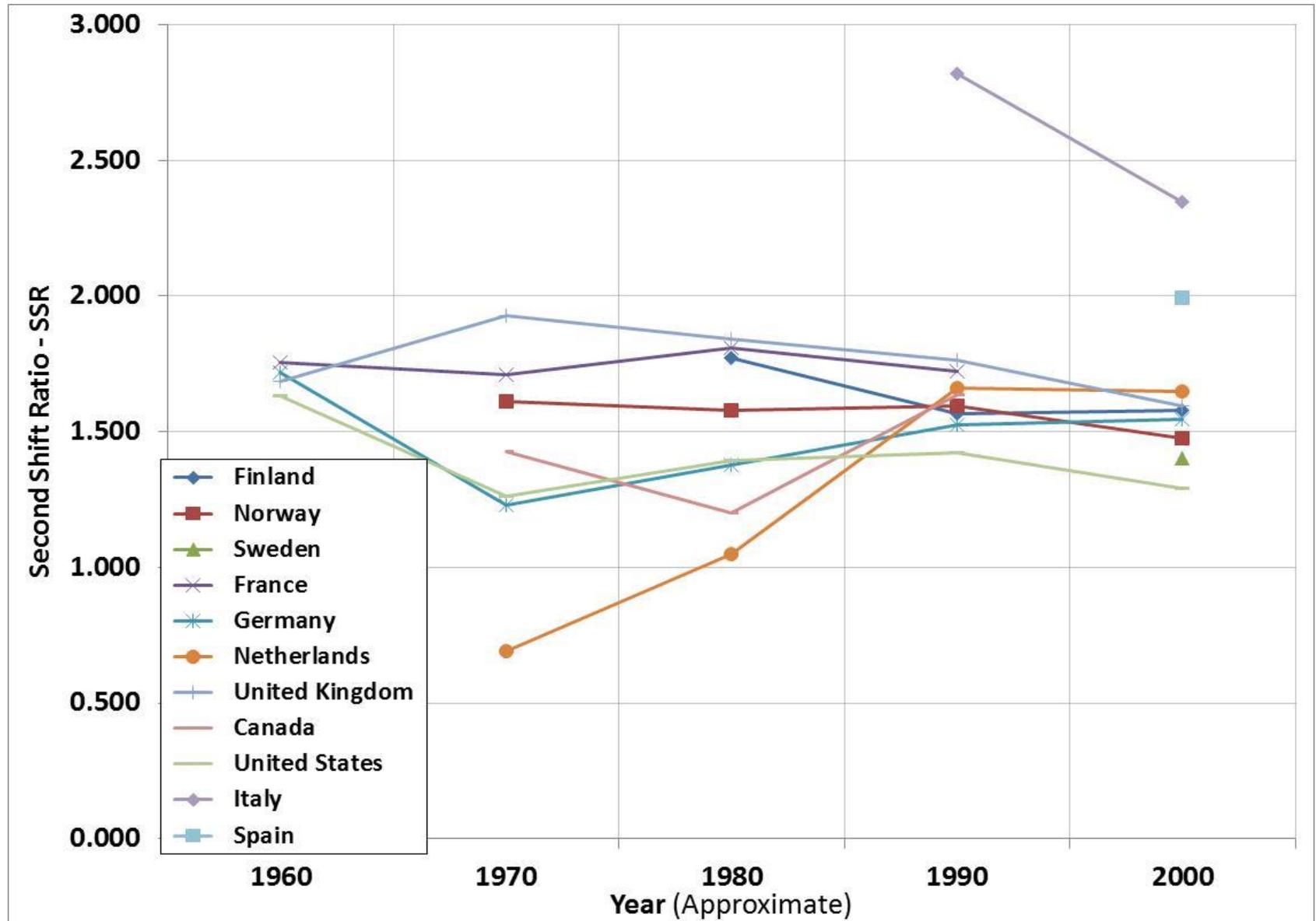
LFP-SR: The ratio of female to male labor force participation rate



TDH-SR: The ratio of men's domestic hour to women's domestic hours



SSR (second shift ratio): The ratio of LFP-SR divided by THD-SR



Conclusion

- So far, the gender revolution have not generated a turnaround in cohort fertility, however
- ...wherever the gender revolution made significant progress, cohort fertility declined the least, e.g. Northern Europe
- ...wherever the gender revolution made the least progress, cohort fertility have experienced the steepest declines, e.g. Southern Europe

A large, detailed stone sculpture of a crowd of people, rendered in a realistic, somewhat somber style. The figures are densely packed, with some looking towards the viewer and others looking away. The sculpture is set against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. The text "Thank you!" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

Thank you!