The Disappearing Gender Gap

Raquel Fernández Joyce Cheng Wong

June 26, 2012

Raquel FernándezJoyce Cheng Wong () The Disappearing Gender Gap: The Impact

э

Main Facts

Btw 1935 and 1955 women cohorts

- LFP : from 40% to 70% (30-40 yrs)
- College attendance: from 29% to 44%
 - Men: from 39% to 44%

▲ 同 ▶ → ● 三

Main Facts

Btw 1935 and 1955 women cohorts

- LFP : from 40% to 70% (30-40 yrs)
- College attendance: from 29% to 44%
 - Men: from 39% to 44%

Main Facts

Btw 1935 and 1955 women cohorts

- LFP : from 40% to 70% (30-40 yrs)
- College attendance: from 29% to 44%
 - Men: from 39% to 44%

Question

Why?

Wage structure

- Skill Premium
- Gender Wage Gap
- Increasing Return to Experience

• Family Structure

- Lower fertility
- Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

▲ 同 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国

Question

Why?

Wage structure

Skill Premium

- Gender Wage Gap
- Increasing Return to Experience

Family Structure

- Lower fertility
- Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

< 同 ▶

3 🕨 🖌 3

э

Question

Why?

Wage structure

- Skill Premium
- Gender Wage Gap
- Increasing Return to Experience

Family Structure

- Lower fertility
- ▶ Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

э

Question

Why?

Wage structure

- Skill Premium
- Gender Wage Gap
- Increasing Return to Experience

-

Question

Why?

Wage structure

- Skill Premium
- Gender Wage Gap
- Increasing Return to Experience

• Family Structure

- Lower fertility
- Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

Question

Why?

Wage structure

- Skill Premium
- Gender Wage Gap
- Increasing Return to Experience

• Family Structure

- Lower fertility
- Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

Question

Why?

- Wage structure
 - Skill Premium
 - Gender Wage Gap
 - Increasing Return to Experience
- Family Structure
 - Lower fertility
 - Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

Question

Why?

- Wage structure
 - Skill Premium
 - Gender Wage Gap
 - Increasing Return to Experience
- Family Structure
 - Lower fertility
 - Higher Divorce Rate
- Cultural change

Methodology

• Dynamic life-cycle model

Calibration to match 1935 cohort

• Counterfactual exercises

Methodology

- Dynamic life-cycle model
- Calibration to match 1935 cohort
- Counterfactual exercises

Methodology

- Dynamic life-cycle model
- Calibration to match 1935 cohort
- Counterfactual exercises

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change

Wage structure

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
- 33% of schooling change.
- Family and Wage
 - Overshooting of LEP for young cohorts
 - \sim 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change

Wage structure

- 60% of LEP change (all cohorts)
- ▶ 33% of schooling change.
- Family and Wage
 - Overshooting of LEP for young cohorts
 - \sim 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change

Wage structure

- 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
- ▶ 33% of schooling change.

• Family and Wage

- Overshooting of LEP for young cohorts
 - 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change

Wage structure

- 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
- 33% of schooling change

Family and Wage

- Overshooting of LEP for young cohorts
 - 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change
- Wage structure
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
 - 33% of schooling change
- Family and Wage
 - ➢ Overshooting of LEP for young cohorts.
 - 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change
- Wage structure
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
 - 33% of schooling change
- Family and Wage
 - Overshooting of LEP for young cohorts 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

• Family structure (mainly divorce rate)

- ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
- 20% of schooling change
- Wage structure
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
 - 33% of schooling change
- Family and Wage
 - Overshooting of LFP for young cohorts
 - ▶ 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

- Family structure (mainly divorce rate)
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
 - 20% of schooling change
- Wage structure
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
 - 33% of schooling change
- Family and Wage
 - Overshooting of LFP for young cohorts
 - 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

- Family structure (mainly divorce rate)
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (only young cohorts)
 - 20% of schooling change
- Wage structure
 - ▶ 60% of LFP change (all cohorts)
 - 33% of schooling change
- Family and Wage
 - Overshooting of LFP for young cohorts
 - ▶ 60% of education changes (Overshooting of Men Education)

Rich model ۲

- ∢ ⊒ →

< /□> < □>

Rich model

- Computationally complex

э

< 17 > <

- Rich model
- Computationally complex
- Carefully calibrated

Limits

• Exogeneity of divorce

Heterogeneity

Data

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

Limits

- Exogeneity of divorce
- Heterogeneity

- 4 ⊒ →

(日)

Limits

- Exogeneity of divorce
- Heterogeneity
- Data

< ∃⇒

< /□> < □>

• Reverse causality (high female LFP, higher divorce rates)

Ambiguous interpretation (stigma, law?)

Raquel FernándezJoyce Cheng Wong () The Disappearing Gender Gap: The Impact

- Reverse causality (high female LFP, higher divorce rates)
- Ambiguous interpretation (stigma, law?)

• No General equilibrium for marriage (no stationary)

- Marriage: Exogenous shock to a given latent type.
- Divorce: Exogenous shock. Why can't be endogenized?

- No General equilibrium for marriage (no stationary)
- Marriage: Exogenous shock to a given latent type.
- Divorce: Exogenous shock. Why can't be endogenized?

- No General equilibrium for marriage (no stationary)
- Marriage: Exogenous shock to a given latent type.
- Divorce: Exogenous shock. Why can't be endogenized?

• Unilateral divorce (vs. Consensual)

- 10 states by 1970 (< 35 yrs old)
- 37 states by 1975 (< 40 yrs old)
- All but 6 by 1980 (< 45 yrs old)
- Can the different timing across states be used for estimation?
- Friedberg (1998), law change only explains 17% of changes in divorce rates

- Unilateral divorce (vs. Consensual)
- 10 states by 1970 (< 35 yrs old)
- 37 states by 1975 (< 40 yrs old)
- All but 6 by 1980 (< 45 yrs old)
- Can the different timing across states be used for estimation?
- Friedberg (1998), law change only explains 17% of changes in divorce rates

- Unilateral divorce (vs. Consensual)
- 10 states by 1970 (< 35 yrs old)
- 37 states by 1975 (< 40 yrs old)
- All but 6 by 1980 (< 45 yrs old)
- Can the different timing across states be used for estimation?
- Friedberg (1998), law change only explains 17% of changes in divorce rates

- Unilateral divorce (vs. Consensual)
- 10 states by 1970 (< 35 yrs old)
- 37 states by 1975 (< 40 yrs old)
- All but 6 by 1980 (< 45 yrs old)
- Can the different timing across states be used for estimation?
- Friedberg (1998), law change only explains 17% of changes in divorce rates

- Unilateral divorce (vs. Consensual)
- 10 states by 1970 (< 35 yrs old)
- 37 states by 1975 (< 40 yrs old)
- All but 6 by 1980 (< 45 yrs old)
- Can the different timing across states be used for estimation?
- Friedberg (1998), law change only explains 17% of changes in divorce rates

- Unilateral divorce (vs. Consensual)
- 10 states by 1970 (< 35 yrs old)
- 37 states by 1975 (< 40 yrs old)
- All but 6 by 1980 (< 45 yrs old)
- Can the different timing across states be used for estimation?
- Friedberg (1998), law change only explains 17% of changes in divorce rates

- Can't reject the *offer*, but generally men (women) gain (lose) from divorce
- If consensual, higher women bargaining power, lower labour disutility, lower effect on LFP?
- If unilateral, were changes in law (and in divorce rates) expected when LFP decision were taken?

- Can't reject the *offer*, but generally men (women) gain (lose) from divorce
- If consensual, higher women bargaining power, lower labour disutility, lower effect on LFP?
- If unilateral, were changes in law (and in divorce rates) expected when LFP decision were taken?

- Can't reject the *offer*, but generally men (women) gain (lose) from divorce
- If consensual, higher women bargaining power, lower labour disutility, lower effect on LFP?
- If unilateral, were changes in law (and in divorce rates) expected when LFP decision were taken?

- Correlation between labour disutility and wage(ability) ⇒ lower elasticity?
- Correlation between labour disutility and Pareto weights?
 - Might reduce average labour disutility, lower effect of Divorce rate?
- Correlation between wage(ability) and Alimony/ asset splitting rules?

- Correlation between labour disutility and wage(ability) ⇒ lower elasticity?
- Correlation between labour disutility and Pareto weights?
 - Both reduce female LFP
 - Might reduce average labour disutility, lower effect of Divorce rate?
- Correlation between wage(ability) and Alimony/ asset splitting rules?

- Correlation between labour disutility and wage(ability) ⇒ lower elasticity?
- Correlation between labour disutility and Pareto weights?
 - Both reduce female LFP
 - ▶ Might reduce average labour disutility, lower effect of Divorce rate?
- Correlation between wage(ability) and Alimony/ asset splitting rules?

- Correlation between labour disutility and wage(ability) ⇒ lower elasticity?
- Correlation between labour disutility and Pareto weights?
 - Both reduce female LFP
 - Might reduce average labour disutility, lower effect of Divorce rate?

• Correlation between wage(ability) and Alimony/ asset splitting rules?

- Correlation between labour disutility and wage(ability) ⇒ lower elasticity?
- Correlation between labour disutility and Pareto weights?
 - Both reduce female LFP
 - Might reduce average labour disutility, lower effect of Divorce rate?
- Correlation between wage(ability) and Alimony/ asset splitting rules?

Data

• Alimony, Child support \Rightarrow CPS

 Asset splitting ⇒ National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 (NLS-72).

- ∢ ≣ →

< 🗇 > < 🖃 >

э

Data

- \bullet Alimony, Child support \Rightarrow CPS
- Asset splitting \Rightarrow National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 (NLS-72).