FP-12-10 Mothers and Fathers Exiting the Workforce in 2008

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In 2008, both mothers and fathers exited the workforce for various reasons, including caring for a minor child. Estimates from Current Population Survey (CPS) data spanning 1968-2009 indicate the percentage of homes with a stay-at-home father in which the wife earned 100% of the income increased from 1.2% to 3.4% (the percentage of homes with a stay-at-home mother decreased from 47.7% to 25.7%) (Kramer and McColloch, 2010). The increased trend of fathers leaving the workforce to take care of a child is associated with financial reasons (Doucet, 2004), parenting values, career advancement of his partner (Rochlen et al., 2010), and economic conditions (Chelsey, 2011). This profile depicts the reasons mothers and fathers leave the workforce and provides a demographic snapshot of those who left the workforce to care for a minor child versus those who stayed.

**Top Reasons Mothers and Fathers with a Minor Child at Home Exit the Workforce**

- Among men and women with children, 87% remained in the workforce while 13% exited.
  - Women were more likely to leave the workforce than men, 18% versus 8%.
- Mothers and fathers differed in their reasons for exiting the workforce in 2008.
  - Among mothers who left, the majority (68%) did so to care for a minor child. Mothers also left the workforce to attend school or receive training (6%) and because their current job was temporary (4%).
  - Substantially fewer fathers (15%) than mothers left the workforce to care for children. The care of a minor child was the third most common single reason provided by fathers for leaving the workforce.
  - The most common reason fathers (20%) left the workforce was to go to school or receive more training. A close second reason for leaving the workforce among fathers (19%) was layoffs.

*This profile draws on research published in the following articles:*


Race/Ethnicity of Mothers and Fathers with a Minor Child at Home Who Remain or Exit the Workforce

- Regardless of race and ethnicity, the large majority of mothers and fathers remained in the workforce.
  - Among mothers, Blacks (86%) were most likely to remain in the workforce followed by Whites (81%) and Hispanics (79%).
- Mothers, regardless of race and ethnicity, were more likely to leave the workforce than fathers to care for a minor child.
  - There is essentially no variation by race and ethnicity in the percentage of fathers who left the workforce to care for a minor child.
  - Similar proportions of White and Hispanic mothers left to care for a minor child (14% and 15%, respectively). Black mothers were less likely—about half as many (7%) left to care for a minor child.

Education of Mothers and Fathers with a Minor Child at Home Who Remain or Exit the Workforce

- Regardless of educational attainment, the majority of mothers and fathers remained employed. An educational gradient appears with greater retention in the workforce among the most educated.
- No variation exists in the percentage of parents who leave the workforce to care for a minor child by educational attainment (13% of mothers and 1% of fathers left the workforce to care for a minor child).
  - Yet among mothers who left the workforce, highly educated mothers more often left to care for children (81%) than did mothers with low educational attainment (46%).
  - Similarly, one-third of fathers with a college degree left to care for a child, whereas 8% of fathers without a high school degree left the workforce to care for a child.