

Measures

Angela Jauregui, Lauren Meyer, & Syrine Matoussi

Smith College

Author Note

The authors made the following contributions. Syrine Matoussi: .

Measures

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****Relationship Satisfaction.**** Relationship satisfaction was measured using 25 items from

****Distribution of Childcare Responsibilities.**** Distribution of childcare chores was bot

****Objectification.**** Self- and partner-objectification were both measured using 10 of th

Gatekeeping. To measure gatekeeping in childcare tasks, eight items pertaining to childcare were used from the Orientation Toward Domestic Labor Questionnaire (Allen & Hawkins, 1998?). Participants answered to what extent they agreed or disagreed with statements regarding their partner. Items were modified to be gender neutral and included “I like to be in charge when it comes to caring for our child” and “My partner doesn’t really know how to do a lot of childcare tasks, so it’s just easier if I do them.” Response options used a 5-part Likert scale ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree. Outcome was calculated using the mean for all eight rows. Alpha was .86. **Number of Children.** Number of children was used a moderating variable. Participants were asked to record the number of children they had under the age of 13. 18 of the couples in our sample reported discrepancies of the number of children they had, with each partner reporting a different number. #What did we do about this

Participants:

The current study includes 182 couples where 172 are heterosexual couples, 7 are same-sex female and 3 are same-sex male. The majority of the sample were married (91.8%) and 8.2% were not married but in a committed relationship. Overall, the sample was split evenly between genders, with women making up 51% and men making up 49% of it. The majority of the sample was white (74%), 10% identified as Asian or Asian American, 6.6% as Black or African American, and 5.8% as Latinx or Hispanic. The majority of the couples

reported working from home (61.5%) and 20% were working in person (the rest were either missing value or other). The average age for parents was 45.8 (middle-age) with $SD=8.35$ and the average annual income was 76,618 with $SD=105704$. The median was 60,000 showing that the couples were mostly middle class. Finally, the reported number of children was 1.34 but the variance was big across the couples with an $SD=2.17$.

In our analysis we discarded participants who did not answer most of the questions or missed questions that are crucial to our analysis. Specifically for our first research question we decided not to include the 7 same-sex female couples since we were mostly focused on the connection between childcare tasks and relationship quality for men. Overall there are 172 different-gender couples and 10 same-sex couples. The majority of the couples were same race (322), and 42 were mixed-race.

#more to do: better table ICC t-p vals relationship length same race/ different race

table/figure:

Data analysis

We used R [Version 4.0.4; R Core Team (2021)] and the R-packages *dplyr* [Version 1.0.5; Wickham, François, Henry, and Müller (2021)], *ggformula* [Version 0.10.1; Kaplan and Pruim (2021)], *ggplot2* [Version 3.3.3; Wickham (2016)], *ggridges* [Version 0.5.3; Wilke (2021)], *ggstance* [Version 0.3.5; Henry, Wickham, and Chang (2020)], *lattice* [Version 0.20.41; Sarkar (2008)], *lubridate* [Version 1.7.10; Grolemund and Wickham (2011)], *Matrix* [Version 1.3.2; Bates and Maechler (2021)], *mosaic* [Version 1.8.3; Pruim, Kaplan, and Horton (2017); Pruim, Kaplan, and Horton (2021)], *mosaicData* [Version 0.20.2; Pruim, Kaplan, and Horton (2021)], *papaja* [Version 0.1.0.9997; Aust and Barth (2020)], and *tinylabels* [Version 0.2.0; Barth (2021)] for all our analyses.

Results

Discussion

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