1 Satisfying housework division? Gender role beliefs and religion as moderators of housework

2 division and satisfaction

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Method

Participants

9 Originally, 364 individuals in a partnership living in the United States of America

10 participated in the study. In our analysis, we excluded all non-heterosexual couples and

11 participants that did not have any partner variables available. In the end, N = 166 couples

12 (N = 332 individuals) have been included in the analysis. Women and men from the final

13 sample of 166 adult couples were 44.83 (SD = 7.73, range = 26-74) and 46.85 (SD = 8.90,

14 range = 30-65) years old, respectively.

15 The relationships, at the time of the study, have been between 1.33 and 41.25 years

16 long, with an average of 18.47 years (SD = 9.51). The average yearly income was 66362

17 USD (SD = 76599 USD) for men and 76363 USD (SD = 57133 USD) for women. 29.5 % of

18 the women and 12.7 % of the men worked from home, 59.6 % of the women and 64.5 % of

19 the men did not work from home. No answer to this question was given by the remaining

20 participants (22.9 % of the men and 10.8 % of the women).

21 We further looked at men and women based on their religion and race.70 is the % of

22 the sample that identified as Christian, 4 % as Athiest, 4 % as Agnostic, 5 % as Jewish, 5

23 % as Hindu and 2 % as Muslim. 5 % identified had a religious orientation apart from the

24 mentioned ones and 4 % preferred not to answer this question. 74 % of the sample were

25 White, 1 % Hispanic and White, 7 % Black, 11 % were Asian, 6 % were Hispanic and 1 %

26 were Middle Eastern.0 % of the participants were another race and 1 % of the participants

27 preferred not to answer the question.

Procedure and Measures

Participating couples for this study were recruited online. The study was conducted in 2020 by Randi Garcia and contained two parts: The first part included a batterie of questionnaires that included all variables used in this study. In a second part, both partners were asked to fill out a daily survey for two weeks. Participants were instructed to not share their responses with their partner. Participants were compensated for the study if both, they and their partner, completed the questionnaires. For the second part, the daily measures, each participant received $2 per day. All participants gave their informed consent to participate in this study. In this analysis, selected data from the first batterie of questionnaires were used. The measures of interest are introduced below. A multivariate analysis of variances (MANOVA) has been conducted. T-tests were used to assess gender differences in relevant outcome variables. The analysis was conducted in R (R Core Team, 2020) and written with the R papaja package (Aust & Barth, 2020).

Demographic Variables.   Participants were asked to report several demographic data. We were interested in the participants gender, the couples' relationship length, the yearly income of each partner, their work from home status, religion affiliation, and race.

Housework Distribution.   The scale *Who does what?*, developed by (**cowan_when_1992?**), measures the percentages of who performs which chores and household activities through 14 statements that participants have to rate on a five point Likert Scale according to how often they do the chore mentioned in the statement (1 = *0 - 20 %* to 5 = *80 - 100 %*). Example questions include "make beds or change bed linens" and "take out garbage, recycling". Based on prior research and correlation analyses, we decided to split this scale into typically male and typically female tasks. The scale was reliable with a Cronbachs Alpha of 0.90 for female tasks and 0.83 for male tasks. The ICC was -0.84 for female tasks and -0.71 for male tasks.

⁵³ **Gender Role Beliefs.** Gender Role Beliefs are quantified through the *Gender Role*

⁵⁴ *Belief Scale* (GRBS) developed by (**kerr_development_1996-1?**). This self report scale

⁵⁵ measures gender ideology and beliefs about appropriate behavior for men and women.

⁵⁶ Example ideologies include "women should not expect men to offer them seats on buses"

⁵⁷ and "the husband should be regarded as the legal representative of the family in all

⁵⁸ matters of law". Participants rated how much they agreed on these sentences on a 5 point

⁵⁹ Likert Scale (1 = *Strongly Disagree* to 5 = *Strongly Agree*). The scale showed a high

⁶⁰ reliability with a Cronbachs Alpha of 0.89 and an ICC of 0.64.

⁶¹ **Housework Satisfaction.** Within the questionnaire, the question "How satisfied

⁶² are you with the division of household tasks?" was included to quantify the satisfaction

⁶³ with the division of housework tasks between the two partners. Participants responded on

⁶⁴ a 5 point Likert scale (1 = "very dissatisfied" to 5 = "very satisfied"). The ICC was 0.27

⁶⁵ <div align="center">**Results**</div>

⁶⁶ **Preliminary Analysis**

⁶⁷ Results of the preliminary analysis are shown in Table 1. T-tests showed that men

⁶⁸ are doing significantly more male housework tasks than women while women perform

⁶⁹ significantly more typically female tasks around the house. Satisfaction with the

⁷⁰ distribution of housework did not differ significantly between male and female partners.

References

Aust, F., & Barth, M. (2020). *papaja: Prepare reproducible APA journal articles with R Markdown.* Retrieved from https://github.com/crsh/papaja

R Core Team. (2020). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing.* Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. Retrieved from https://www.R-project.org/