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

2   division and satisfaction

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5   Abstract

6   Traditionally, women did most of the housework labor while men were involved in paid

7   labor. This role-understanding changed, so today a more equal housework distribution is

8   commonly associated with higher satisfaction. Nevertheless, past research has shown that

9   this might only be partly true as gender role beliefs could significantly influence the

10 satisfaction based on housework distribution between male and female partners. In our

11 research, we aim to further analyze the relationships between housework distribution and

12 satisfaction using a dyadic approach. Participants were 166 heterosexual married couples

13 living in the US. We found that gender role beliefs but not religion moderated the

14 relationship between females' perceived amount of housework and their satisfaction. While

15 satisfaction declined for liberal female partners who did more housework, it remained on a

16 constant level for females with traditional gender role beliefs, regardless of the amount of

17 housework they did. Our results support past research and suggest that females who are

18 doing the major amount of housework to this day, are also still seen as the main actors

19 when it comes to housework. They also and show greater variability in satisfaction levels.

20 Our findings will be relevant to consider in the context of couples therapy and might be

21 related to other health-related outcomes connected to satisfaction and overall health issues.

22   *Keywords:* keywords

23   Word count: X

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

25   division and satisfaction

26 **Housework distribution and satisfaction: The moderating role of gender role**

27   **beliefs and religion**

28 **Introduction**

29   Gender role beliefs have been widely debated in society for decades, as this

30 controversial concept subjects men and women to gender-specific roles. One audible voice

31 in this discourse is the voice of the Church. Pope Francis, for example, recently described

32 gender theory as evil and dangerous because "[i]t would make everything homogeneous,

33 neutral. It is an attack on difference, on the creativity of God and on men and women"

34 (League, 2020).

35   Traditionally, the majority of housework has been done by women while their male

36 partners have been involved with paid labor. This distinction of gendered labor has been

37 subject to the social change of the past few decades. Although most women in heterosexual

38 couples are now as equally involved in paid labor as their male counterparts, they often

39 still do the majority of the housework (R. Forste & Fox, 2008; Leopold, 2019;

40 **mikula_199?**). These evolving trends illustrate how traditional and conservative gender

41 role beliefs are slowly becoming more liberal. Gender role beliefs still heavily influence

42 women's role in society, from their job prospects to gender-based income inequalities. Even

43 though men are now doing more housework than before the "gender revolution"

44 (Goldscheider & Rico-Gonzalez3, 2014), there is still an unequal housework distribution

45 which has been found to result in lower satisfaction levels (Leopold, 2019). However, since

46 past research (Baxter & Western, 1998; Forste & Fox, 2012) has shown that this

47 relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction is complex, we will assess the

48 extent to which two variables, religion and gender role beliefs, strengthen or dampen this

relationship. (This will be done using a dyadic approach, which has not done before when assessing partner relationships. This approach will strengthen this study through specifying the effects of each partners' gender role beliefs and religion on the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction.) This research topic is important to investigate as it can help prevent future relationship conflicts and housework-related stress, which could impact negative health outcomes such as depressive symptoms, as well as divorce rates Glass & Fujimoto (1994).

Numerous past studies have analyzed the growing relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction. Nelson (1977) found that almost half of the housewives in the sample were intrinsically satisfied, but did not explain why the satisfaction differed. Using data from the late 1900's, Baxter and Western (1998) found that regardless of an extremely uneven distribution of housework labor, only 13-14% women were dissatisfied. In contrast, Mikula, Freudenthaler, Brennacher-Kroll, and Brunschko (1997) concluded that women did more housework than men and were significantly less satisfied. Their partners who performed less housework showed a higher satisfaction. More recent studies have found that women were more unsatisfied with the housework distribution than men and equal housework distribution was related to subjective marital equity (Charbonneau, Lachance-Grzela1, & Bouchard1, 2019; Spitze & Loscocco, 2000). Therefore, it is not appropriate to assume that an equal distribution of housework labor is the only predictor of satisfaction. Specifically examining housework tasks, Ellison and Bartkowski (2002) suggested that traditionally "female-typed" housework tasks have to be differentiated from "male-typed" tasks for a more accurate analysis of this relationship. "Female-typed" housework tasks include everyday chores such as laundry and cleaning. In most articles, the "female-typed" housework tasks were seen as prototypical housework tasks that significantly affected satisfaction levels (Benin & Agostinelli, 1988).

As outlined previously, although past research has shown contradictory findings regarding the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction, the overall

trend has been that women were found to be happier when they completed any amount of housework. Okulicz-Kozaryn and Rocha Valente (2018) proposed that this is currently changing because of the evolving gender role beliefs and the "gender revolution" (Goldscheider & Rico-Gonzalez3, 2014). Greater underbenefit, the act of one partner doing more housework than the other resulting in negative emotions, has been shown to relate to lower marital quality (DeMaris, 2010). This notion of underbenefit contradicts past research in which female partners evaluated their uneven housework distribution in a positive way. A variable that can explain these inconsistent findings concerning housework distribution and satisfaction is gender role beliefs. Indeed, Buunk, Kluwer, Schuurman, and Siero (2000), showed that egalitarian women tended to be more dissatisfied with an unequal distribution of housework in comparison to traditional women. Likewise, Evertsson (2014) reported that people who held egalitarian gender role beliefs were more satisfied with a more equal distribution of housework. For egalitarian couples it was observed that housework was more equally distributed, while in households that held traditional views women still did the majority of the housework (Greenstein, 1996). This shows that couples strived towards a distribution of housework that satisfied them (Benin & Agostinelli, 1988), but this balance looked different for everyone. Researchers found that the highest satisfaction levels in traditional couples were when both partners had varying involvements in household tasks and the subjective incongruence between attitudes and behaviors regarding family roles was low (Forste & Fox, 2012). It is therefore necessary to asses the effect of gender role beliefs on the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction, as prior research suggests that this relationship could be reversed when comparing traditional and egalitarian couples.

Men who were married to women with traditional views performed less housework than men who were married to women with egalitarian views (Greenstein, 1996). These men who did less housework were found to have greater satisfaction. This illustrates how gender role beliefs moderates the relationship between housework distribution and

103 satisfaction, since the men who were married to women with higher gender role beliefs

104 (traditional women) performed less housework and were therefore more satisfied. This

105 unequal housework distribution can have severe health consequences, as a greater

106 housework distribution has been associated with higher levels of depression (Glass &

107 Fujimoto, 1994). Since prior research only focused on either the male or female partner, it

108 did not provide a dyadic analysis on couples. This led to incomplete results which did not

109 reveal all the information needed to fully understand underlying dynamics between these

110 variables. Therefore, we will use a dyadic approach to assess this relationship.

111   Religion has been an important factor in relationship dynamics for decades. It

112 provides a powerful framework for gender norms and beliefs that are sanctified and

113 therefore qualitatively different from non-religious norms (Hunt & Jung, 2009). For most

114 religious denominations, religiosity was connected to patriarchal gender role attitudes at

115 home (Goldscheider & Rico-Gonzalez3, 2014). As shown in the quote by pope Francis,

116 religion and religious institutions are still powerful societal actors that influence intrinsic

117 values and beliefs (Musek, 2017). Religion still continues to heavily impact the distribution

118 of housework roles between heterosexual couples. Different levels of religiosity within

119 different religions carry specific gender stereotypes which shape the expectations of female

120 and male responsibilities. (Some common stereotypes are that women should cook and

121 clean, while men should perform paid labor and manage the car.) However, while many

122 couples have started to defy these stereotypes, some still continue to follow this structure.

123 This is more common if one partner strongly believes in such gender stereotypes (Blair &

124 Lichter, 1999). In religious couples, even a small contribution towards housework from men

125 was found to lead to higher female partner satisfaction (DeMaris, Mahoney, & Pargament,

126 2013). Both Gull and Geist (2020) and Ellison and Bartkowski (2002) concluded religion to

127 be a moderator on the amount of housework a wife performs, and the type of housework

128 religious men engage in. Although previous studies have suggested that religion has a

129 moderating role, the actual impact of religion on the relationship between housework

distribution and satisfaction has not been sufficiently investigated. This is because most studies have either focused on either the male partner or the female partner, and they lack a dyadic approach.

In our study, we examined the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction in a way past research has not done yet. This included a dyadic investigation of the impact of the moderating factors, gender role beliefs and religion, on the distribution and satisfaction of both partners. We conducted a questionnaire-based study that investigated the subjective housework distribution, satisfaction, religion, and gender role beliefs in heterosexual couples in a dyadic setting. We are interested in finding whether the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction is moderated by gender role beliefs and religion, and whether there are gender-related characteristics that affect one's own outcomes (actor effects) and their partner's outcomes (partner effects). Based on prior research, we expect that the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction is moderated by gender role beliefs. We hypothesize that the higher the amount of housework of an egalitarian partner, the lower the satisfaction is for an unequal housework distribution (Hypothesis 1a). For females with more traditional gender role beliefs, a reversed relationship is hypothesized. A higher amount of housework is associated with a higher level of satisfaction (Hypothesis 1b). Male partners with traditional gender role beliefs would be more satisfied if their wife did more housework (Hypothesis 1c). Because prior research lacks dyadic analyses, specifying the effects of each partners' gender role beliefs on the relationship of interest will strengthen the current study. Similar to the moderating role of gender role beliefs, it is expected that because religion is connected to more traditional relationship ideals, it can be another moderator for the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction. It is hypothesized that in non-religious couples, more housework is related to a lower satisfaction with housework distribution (Hypothesis 2a). For religious women, it is expected that more housework is connected to greater satisfaction (Hypothesis 2b) and religious male partners are more satisfied if their

157 wife does more housework (Hypothesis 2c).

158 Besides the hypothesized relationships described above, we will include an

159 exploratory analysis on partner gatekeeping behaviors. Gatekeeping is defined as behaviors

160 that prevent equal work performed by both partners in a relationship (Allen & Hawkins,

161 1999). According to Allen and Hawkins (1999), a mother's reluctance to share familial

162 responsibility inhibits greater father involvement in family work, resulting in an unequal

163 housework distribution. We will investigate whether gatekeeping in females is related to

164 gender role beliefs and therefore mediates the relationship between housework distribution

165 and satisfaction. Gatekeeping behaviors by one partner can shut out the other partner

166 from performing a household task.

Method

Participants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 -*

208 *20 % to 5 = 80 - 100 %*). Example questions include "make beds or change bed linens"

209 and "take out garbage, recycling". Based on prior research and correlation analyses, we

210 decided to split this scale into typically male and typically female tasks. The scale was

211 reliable with a Cronbachs Alpha of 0.90 for female tasks and 0.83 for male tasks. The ICC

212 was -0.84 for female tasks and -0.71 for male tasks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

220 reliability with a Cronbachs Alpha of 0.89.

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

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

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

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

225   **Results**

226 **Preliminary Analysis**

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

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

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

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

Analysis Strategy

To test our hypotheses that gender role beliefs and religion moderate the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction, we used multilevel modeling and the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2020)). The APIM measures the effect of the explanatory variables for both members in a dyad at the same time, so actor as well as partner effects could be considered in our analysis. This way, it is possible to see how one partner's housework distribution affects both their own satisfaction with the housework distribution (actor effect) and their partner's satisfaction with the housework distribution (partner effect). In this analysis, we will look at the moderating effect of each partner's gender role beliefs on the two actor effects (shown in figure 1) as well as on the partner effects.Our research studied people in relationships, where each pair in a relationship is refered to as a dyad. Since we were working with dyadic data, our data was not independent. For example the amount of housework one partner does, will be correlated with how much housework the other partner does.This will result in correlated residuals. To account for the nonindependence, the APIM considered how much of the variation in satisfaction was caused by the dyad compared to housework distribution and gender role beleifs. To account for the correlated errors, we weighted each dyad so that the residuals of each individual were constant.

Main Results

Gender Role Beliefs. All relevant results of the moderation analysis in the APIM are shown in figure 2. It was shown that for husbands and wives, a higher amount of housework was significantly related to a lower satisfaction. For wives we found β =-0.02, p = 0.02, and SE =0.01. For husbands we found β =-0.03, p = 0.01 and SE = 0.01. For the female partners, their own gender role beliefs significantly moderated the relationship between their housework distribution and their satisfaction with the housework
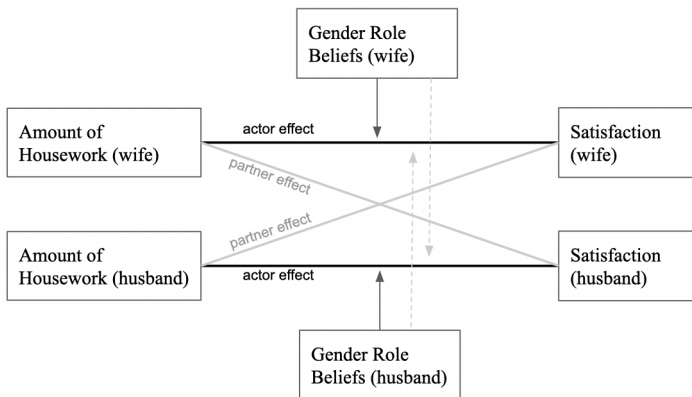
Figure 1. Schematic representation of actor and partner effects in the APIM moderated by gender role beliefs.

256 distribution. The moderation effect was 0.07 ($p = <0.01$, SE $= 0.02$). When the wives had

257 higher gender role beliefs, which means more conservative, their satisfaction with the

258 housework distribution tended to be higher, while keeping their own housework

259 distribution constant at the mean. The husband's gender role beliefs significantly

260 moderated the relationship between the wife's housework distribution and the wife's

261 satisfaction with the housework distribution. The moderation effect was -0.06 ($p = 0.01$,

262 SE $= 0.02$). When the husbands had more conservative gender role beliefs, the wife's

263 satisfaction decreased by -0.06 while keeping the wives housework distribution constant at

264 the mean. Moreover, a marginally significant moderation effect was found for the

265 relationship between the husbands amount of housework and the wife's satisfaction which

266 was moderated by the wife's gender role beliefs ($\beta = 0.03$, $p = 0.10$, SE $= 0.02$). When

267 wives had more conservative gender role beliefs, their satisfaction tended to be higher,

268 while their husbands housework distribution was held constant at the mean.

269   Wives who have low gender role beliefs, which means they are more liberal, reported

270 a lower satisfaction with an increasing amount of housework they had to do. Women with

271 more conservative gender role beliefs (high value) did not show a significant decrease in

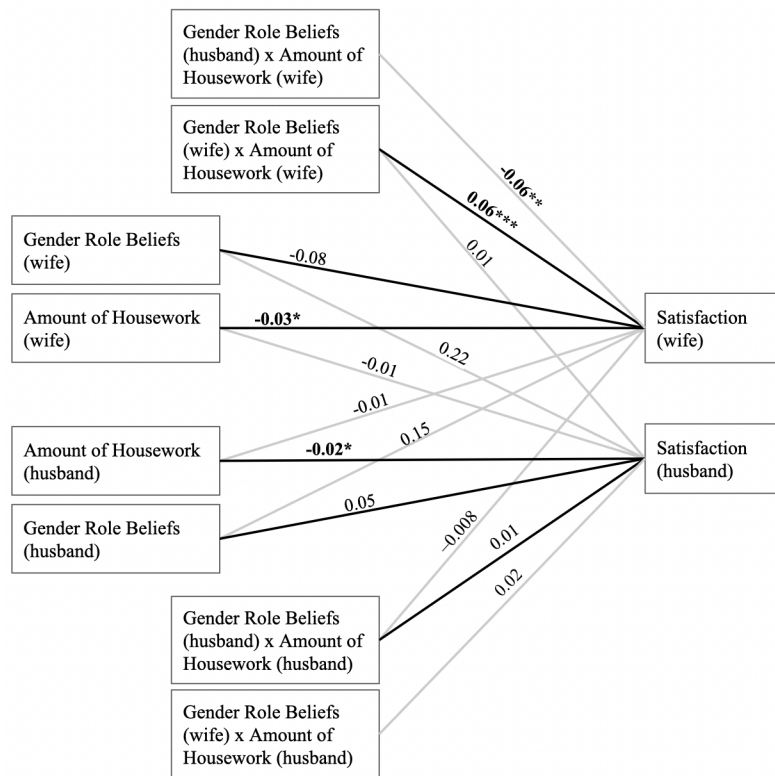272 satisfaction with an increasing amount of housework (figure 3).

Figure 2. Moderation effects in the APIM. Values shown in the figure are β coefficients. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

As the the amount of housework increases for wives whose husbands have low gender role beliefs, their satisfaction remains constant. When housework increases for wives whose husbands have high gender role beliefs, their satisfaction decreases (figure 4). Since we used distinguishable dyads, gender was a built in moderator. To see if the moderation effects differed significantly by gender, we looked at the three way interactions between gender, housework distribution, and gender role beliefs. We found two significant gender differences in the moderation effects. The interaction between the actor's housework and their own gender role beliefs was significantly different for husbands and wives with an estimate of 0.06 ($p = 0.03$, SE = 0.03). The moderation effect of ones own gender role beliefs was 0.06 units higher for women than men, meaning the moderation effect of gender role beliefs had a significantly larger positive effect on satisfaction for wives than for
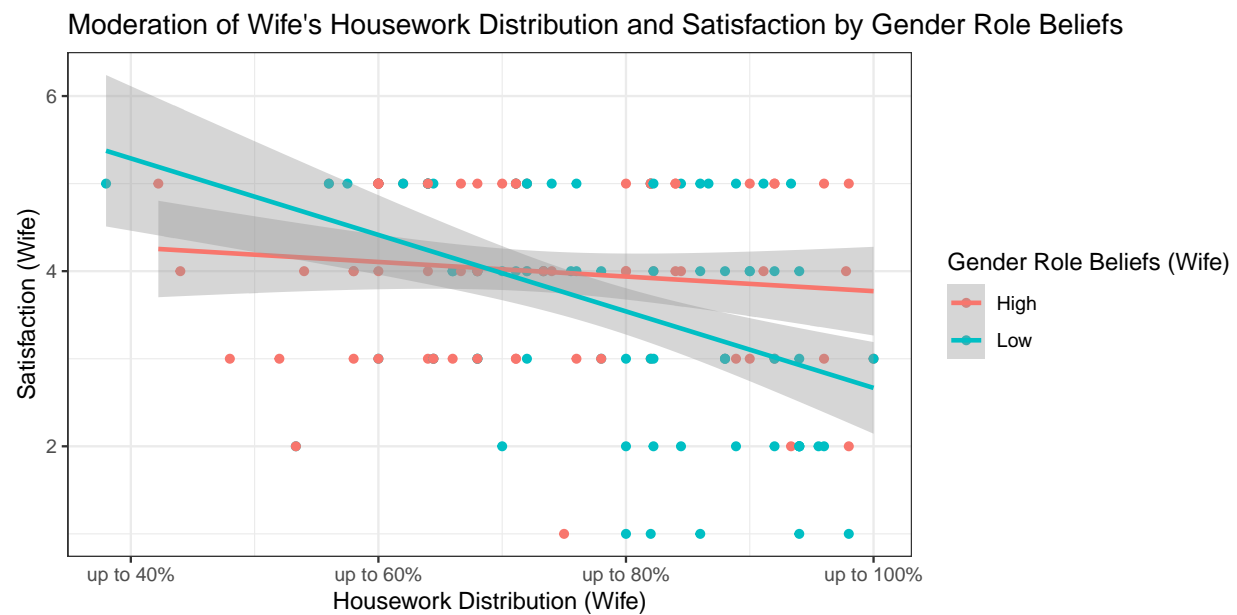
Figure 3. Moderation of wife's housework distribution and satisfaction by gender role beliefs. Housework distribution in %, Satisfaction and gender role beliefs were measured with a 5 point Likert scale (1 = liberal, 5 = conservative).

Figure 4. Moderation of wife's housework distribution and her satisfaction by their husbands gender role beliefs. Housework distribution in %, Satisfaction and gender role beliefs were measured with a 5 point Likert scale (1 = liberal, 5 = conservative).
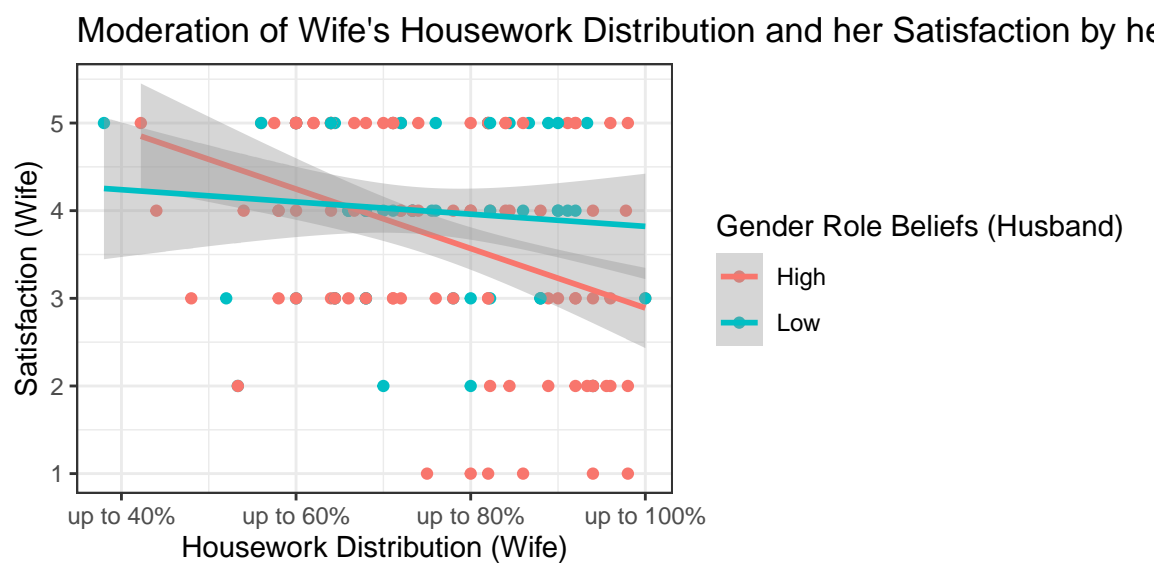
husbands. In addition, the interaction between the actor's amount of housework and their partners gender role beliefs was significantly different for husbands and wives with an estimate of -0.08($p = 0.01$, SE = 0.03).The moderation effect of the partners gender role beliefs was -0.08 units lower for women than men which means that the moderation effect of the husbands gender role beliefs had a significantly larger negative effect on satisfaction compared to how the wifes gender role beliefs effected the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction for her husband.

Religion.

```
##                                                                        Value
## as.factor(genderE_A)0                                               3.32762754
## as.factor(genderE_A)1                                               4.05281866
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A                      -0.03875499
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A                      -0.06194825
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P                      -0.02592709
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P                      -0.01354441
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:religionYN_AY                                 0.61802533
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:religionYN_AY                                 0.11464011
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY         0.08593242
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY         0.18314320
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY        -0.04173576
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY        -0.08910849
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY        -0.05663513
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY        -0.14888201
## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY         0.06268726
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY         0.10048400
##                                                                    Std.Error
## as.factor(genderE_A)0                                               0.32284833
```

```
## as.factor(genderE_A)1                                      0.64100937

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A              0.02762327

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A              0.05536091

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P              0.03691400

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P              0.04037087

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:religionYN_AY                        0.33876100

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:religionYN_AY                        0.65109100

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY 0.16052417

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY 0.15356074

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY 0.34006089

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY 0.07631683

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY 0.16617127

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY 0.13881408

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY 0.33890778

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY 0.07576981

##                                                              t-value

## as.factor(genderE_A)0                                      10.3070922

## as.factor(genderE_A)1                                       6.3225575

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A              -1.4029836

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A              -1.1189889

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P              -0.7023647

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P              -0.3354997

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:religionYN_AY                         1.8243698

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:religionYN_AY                         0.1760739

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY  0.5353239

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY  1.1926434

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY -0.1227303
```

```
## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY -1.1676126

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY -0.3408238

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY -1.0725282

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY  0.1849685

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY  1.3261745

##                                                                  p-value

## as.factor(genderE_A)0                                        2.379389e-21

## as.factor(genderE_A)1                                        1.003478e-09

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A               1.617218e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A               2.640971e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P               4.830311e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P               7.374977e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:religionYN_AY                         6.915428e-02

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:religionYN_AY                         8.603623e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY 5.928478e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY 2.340116e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY 9.024081e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_PY 2.439493e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY 7.334900e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_PY 2.843998e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)0:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY 8.533867e-01

## as.factor(genderE_A)1:Cavg_housework_female_P:religionYN_AY 1.858550e-01
```

No significant relationships between any of the variables have been found in the APIM model including the moderator religion ($p > 0.19$). Religion did therefore not moderate the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction for wives and husbands.

```
##                                                            Value  Std.Error
```

```
## (Intercept)                                                3.339863398 0.32251899
## Cavg_housework_female_A                                   -0.050228303 0.02579833
## religionYN_AY                                              0.599006195 0.33842059
## genderE_A                                                  0.515707354 0.63686670
## Cavg_housework_female_P                                   -0.030927580 0.03658124
## Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY                      0.041731544 0.02673442
## Cavg_housework_female_A:genderE_A                         -0.014569542 0.05824841
## religionYN_AY:genderE_A                                   -0.295140043 0.65351286
## religionYN_AY:Cavg_housework_female_P                      0.026788937 0.03749677
## genderE_A:Cavg_housework_female_P                         -0.002714599 0.04574653
## Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY:genderE_A           -0.003643815 0.05935305
## religionYN_AY:genderE_A:Cavg_housework_female_P            0.005681084 0.04706663
##                                                               t-value        p-value
## (Intercept)                                                10.35555584 1.500654e-21
## Cavg_housework_female_A                                    -1.94695917 5.251837e-02
## religionYN_AY                                               1.77000517 7.779168e-02
## genderE_A                                                   0.80975714 4.187530e-01
## Cavg_housework_female_P                                    -0.84544926 3.985668e-01
## Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY                       1.56096700 1.196374e-01
## Cavg_housework_female_A:genderE_A                          -0.25012770 8.026682e-01
## religionYN_AY:genderE_A                                    -0.45162086 6.518844e-01
## religionYN_AY:Cavg_housework_female_P                       0.71443323 4.755420e-01
## genderE_A:Cavg_housework_female_P                          -0.05934000 9.527227e-01
## Cavg_housework_female_A:religionYN_AY:genderE_A            -0.06139222 9.510897e-01
## religionYN_AY:genderE_A:Cavg_housework_female_P             0.12070299 9.040110e-01
```

Exploratory Results

In order to being able to find possible explanations for the association between gender role beliefs and satisfaction that we found in our analysis, we conducted a simple mediation analysis, investigating whether the wife's gatekeeping mediated the relationship between her gender role beliefs and her satisfaction, and therefore could explain the patterns found in the prior analysis. Are women with higher gender role beliefs more likely to gatekeep housework tasks which would in turn lead to a higher satisfaction? Linear models will be calculated for all paths to see whether all paths are significant first, before we will calculate the mediation effect in a second step.
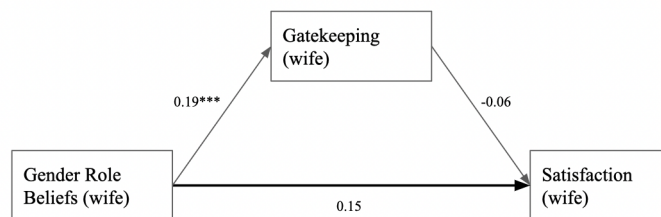

Figure 5. Proposed mediation model with wife's gatekeeping as the mediator of the wife's gender role beliefs and satisfaction. Values shown in the figure are β coefficients. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

As seen in figure 5, no significant relationship between gender role beliefs and satisfaction has been found, despite the moderating effect of gender role beliefs that has been found before. Because only the relationship between gender role beliefs and gatekeeping has been significant, a full mediation analysis was no longer appropriate to conduct. Instead, we conducted post-hoc t tests to get a better sense of the relationship between gender role beliefs and gatekeeping. INCLUDE T TESTS HERE.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = housework_satisfied_A ~ avg_grbs_A, data = dat_dyad)
```

```
## 
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -2.9121 -0.8892  0.1108  1.0497  1.3931
## 
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  3.44668    0.24500  14.068   <2e-16 ***
## avg_grbs_A   0.15260    0.08602   1.774    0.077 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 
## Residual standard error: 1.055 on 309 degrees of freedom
##   (11 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.01008,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.00688
## F-statistic: 3.147 on 1 and 309 DF,  p-value: 0.07703


## [1] "<0.01"


## Generalized least squares fit by REML
##   Model: housework_satisfied_A ~ genderE_A + avg_grbs_A:genderE_A + avg_grbs_P:gender
##   Data: dat_dyad
##        AIC      BIC    logLik
##   1246.758 1275.808 -615.3791
## 
## Correlation Structure: Compound symmetry
##  Formula: ~1 | dyadID
##  Parameter estimate(s):
```

```
## 433  ##         Rho
## 434  ## 0.7928238
## 435  ## Variance function:
## 436  ##  Structure: Different standard deviations per stratum
## 437  ##  Formula: ~1 | genderE_A
## 438  ##  Parameter estimates:
## 439  ##         0         1
## 440  ## 1.0000000 0.4325406
## 441  ##
## 442  ## Coefficients:
## 443  ##                                Value Std.Error    t-value p-value
## 444  ## genderE_A                  3.0019413 0.4629030   6.485033  0.0000
## 445  ## genderE_A:avg_grbs_A       0.5049834 0.1964984   2.569912  0.0107
## 446  ## genderE_A:avg_grbs_P      -0.6385568 0.1896109  -3.367721  0.0009
## 447  ## genderE_A:avg_gatekeeping_A -0.0601890 0.0975986 -0.616700  0.5379
## 448  ## genderE_A:avg_gatekeeping_P  0.0581994 0.1041255  0.558935  0.5767
## 449  ##
## 450  ##  Correlation:
## 451  ##                          gndE_A gndrE_A:vg_gr_A gndrE_A:vg_gr_P
## 452  ## genderE_A:avg_grbs_A        0.010
## 453  ## genderE_A:avg_grbs_P       -0.492 -0.641
## 454  ## genderE_A:avg_gatekeeping_A -0.474 -0.268            0.105
## 455  ## genderE_A:avg_gatekeeping_P -0.112 -0.303           -0.082
## 456  ##                          gndrE_A:vg_gt_A
## 457  ## genderE_A:avg_grbs_A
## 458  ## genderE_A:avg_grbs_P
## 459  ## genderE_A:avg_gatekeeping_A
```

```
## genderE_A:avg_gatekeeping_P -0.072
##
## Standardized residuals:
##         Min         Q1        Med         Q3        Max
## -0.6933287  0.7367898  0.9847320  1.2309150  1.8402539
##
## Residual standard error: 4.062019
## Degrees of freedom: 284 total; 279 residual


##
## Call:
## lm(formula = avg_grbs_A ~ avg_gatekeeping_A, data = dat_dyad)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -1.9222 -0.5067  0.1454  0.4413  1.6344
##
## Coefficients:
##                   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)        2.17664    0.11953  18.210  < 2e-16 ***
## avg_gatekeeping_A  0.19449    0.03774   5.153 4.68e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.6769 on 297 degrees of freedom
##   (23 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.08207,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.07898
## F-statistic: 26.56 on 1 and 297 DF,  p-value: 4.678e-07
```

487 #Discussion

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