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

2 division and satisfaction

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7   **Results**

8 **Analysis Strategy**

9   To test our hypotheses that gender role beliefs and religion moderate the relationship

10 between housework distribution and satisfaction, we used multilevel modeling and the

11 Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2020)). The APIM

12 measures the effect of the explanatory variables for both members in a dyad at the same

13 time, so actor as well as partner effects could be considered in our analysis. This way, it is

14 possible to see how one partner's housework distribution affects both their own satisfaction

15 with the housework distribution (actor effect) and their partner's satisfaction with the

16 housework distribution (partner effect). In this analysis, we will look at the moderating

17 effect of each partner's gender role beliefs on the two actor effects (shown in figure 1) as

18 well as on the partner effects. (THIS FOLLOWING SENTENCE CONFUSES ME!) Our

19 research studied people in relationships, where each pair in a relationship is refered to as a

20 dyad. Since we were working with dyadic data, our data was not independent. For example

21 the amount of housework one partner does, will be correlated with how much housework

22 the other partner does.This will result in correlated residuals. To account for the

23 nonindependence, the APIM considered how much of the variation in satisfaction was

24 caused by the dyad compared to housework distribution and gender role beleifs. To

25 account for the correlated errors, we weighted each dyad so that the residuals of each

26 individual were constant. (IS THIS BETTER OR WORSE LOL)

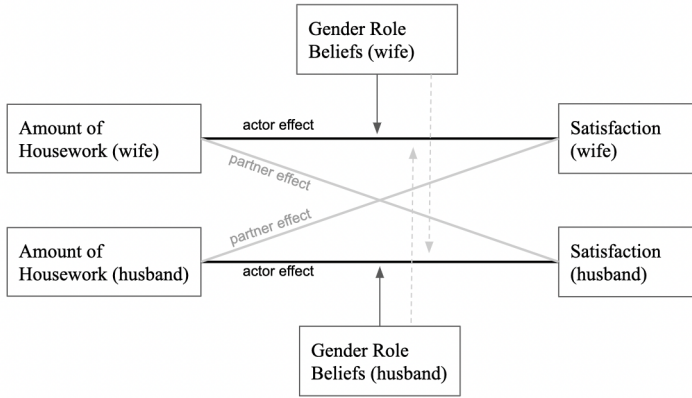*Figure 1*. Schematic representation of actor and partner effects in the APIM moderated by gender role beliefs.

Main Results

28   *Gender Role Beliefs.* All relevant results of the moderation analysis in the
29 APIM are shown in figure 2. It was shown that for husbands and wives, a higher amount of
30 housework was significantly related to a lower satisfaction (β =-0.02, $p = 0.02$, β =-0.03, p
31 $= 0.01$). For the female partners, gender role beliefs significantly moderated the
32 relationship between the wives' housework distribution and satisfaction with the housework
33 distribution. The moderation effect was 0.07 ($p = <0.01$, SE $= 0.02$). Higher gender role
34 beliefs, which means more conservative, was therefore associated with a higher satisfaction
35 when the amount of housework was kept constant. The wife's gender role beliefs and
36 husband's gender role beliefs significantly moderated the relationship between the wife's
37 housework distribution and the wife's satisfaction with the housework distribution. The
38 moderation effect was -0.06 ($p = 0.01$, SE $= 0.02$). When the husbands had more
39 conservative gender role beliefs, the wife's satisfaction decreased by -0.06 while keeping
40 housework distribution constant. Moreover, a moderation effect was found for the
41 relationship between the husbands amount of housework and the wife's satisfaction which
42 was moderated by the husband's gender role beliefs($\beta = -0.01$, $p =0.68$) . More
43 conservative gender role beliefs were associated with lower satisfaction when housework

44 distribution was held constant 0.07. All other paths were not significantly related to each

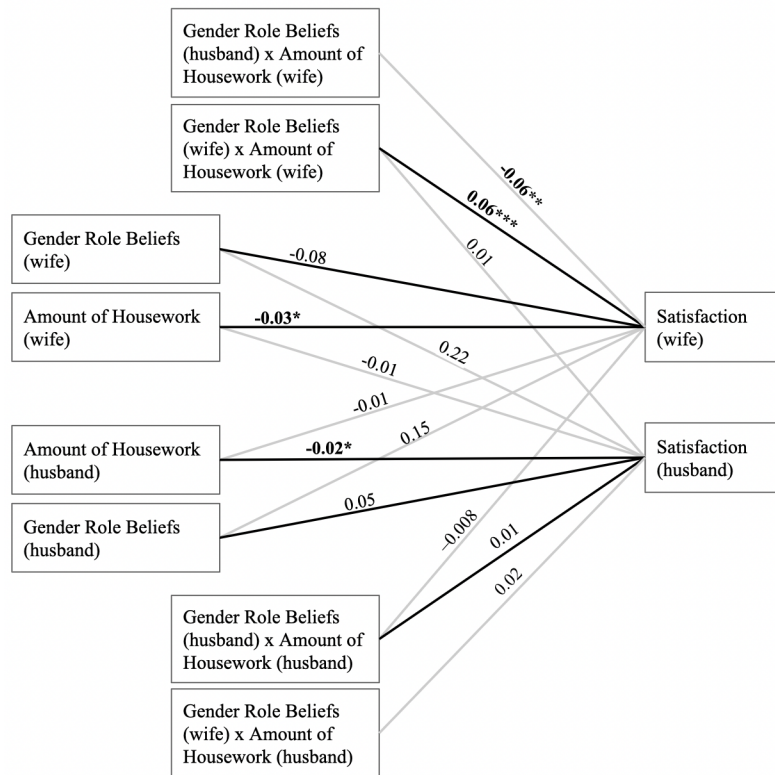45 other (INCLUDE LOWEST OF ALL NONSIGN. P VALUES HERE, AND THEN $p > \ldots$)

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

46   (I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS SENTENCE/SECTION. WHAT IS DESCRIBED

47 HERE? THAT MUST BE CLEAR AND RELATED TO A FIGURE ETC.)(By design

48 gender is a moderator, so explaining gender differences) Only looking at the three way

49 interactions with gender we found two significant gender differences in the moderation

50 effects. The interaction between actors housework distribution and their own gender role

51 beliefs was significantly different for husbands and wives with an estimate of 0.06 ($p =$

52 0.03). The moderation effect of ones own gender role beliefs was 0.06 units higher for

53 women than men meaning the moderation effect of gender role beliefs had a significantly

54 larger positive effect on satisfaction for wives than for husbands.

55   In addition the interaction between actors housework distribution and their partners

56 gender role beliefs was significantly different for husbands and wives with an estimate of

57 -0.08($p = 0.01$).The moderation effect of ones partners gender role beliefs was -0.08 units

58 lower for women than men meaning the moderation effect of her husbands gender role

59 beliefs had a significantly larger negative effect on satisfaction compared to how her gender

60 role beliefs effected the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction for her
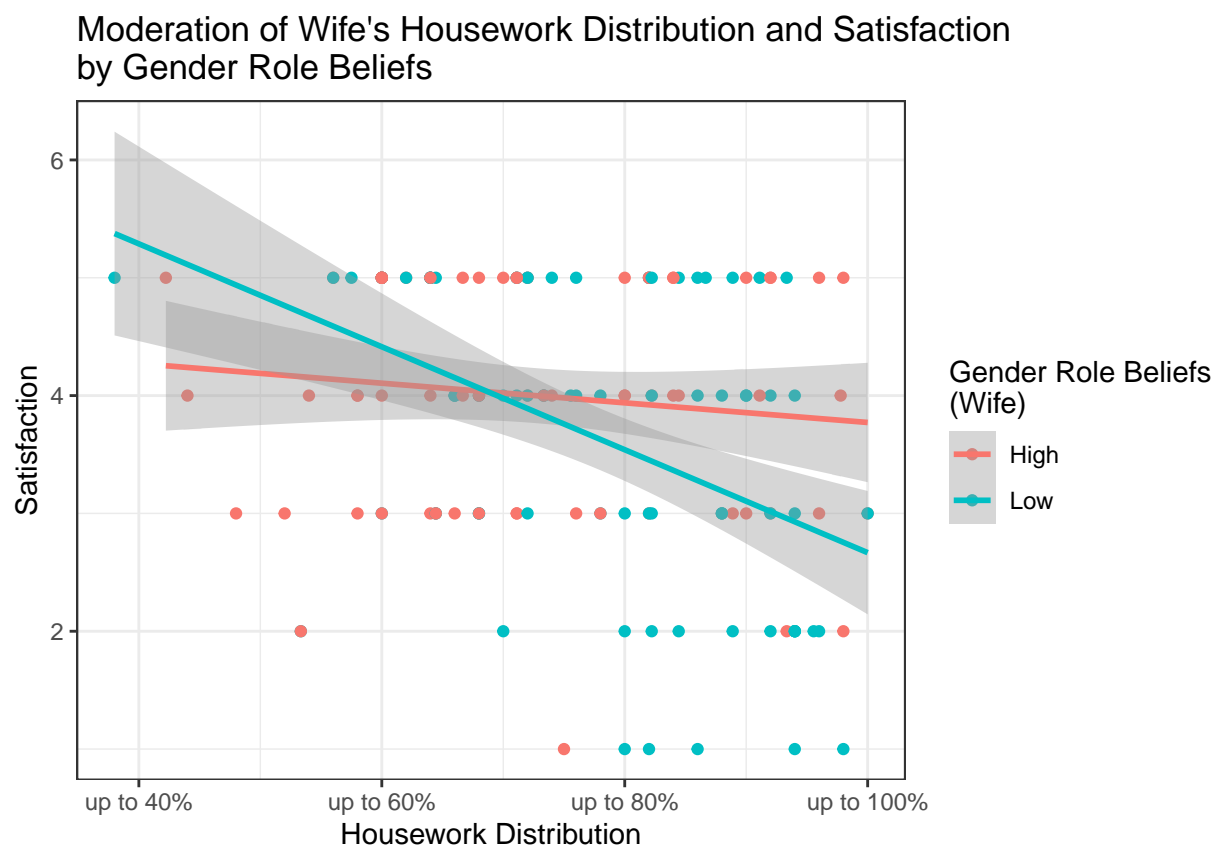
61 husband.

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).

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

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

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

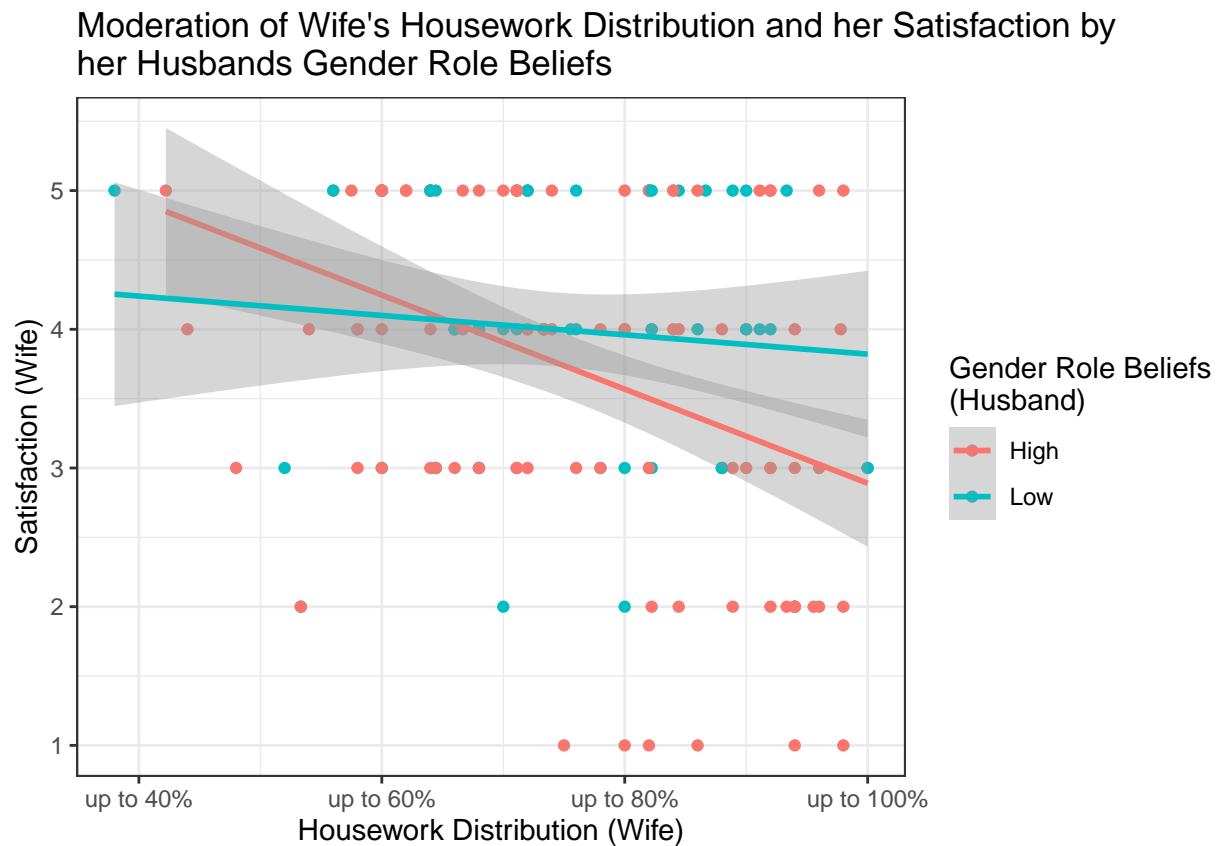65 satisfaction with an increasing amount of housework (figure 3).

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).

66 As the housework distribution increases for wives whose husbands have low gender

67 role beliefs, their satisfaction remains constant. As the housework distribution increases for

68 wives whose husbands have high gender role beliefs, their satisfaction decreases (figure 4).

69 **Religion.** No significant relationships between any of the variables have been found

70 in the APIM model including the moderator religion ($p > 0.19$). Religion did therefore not

71 moderate the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction for wives and

72 husbands.

Exploratory Results

⁷³

⁷⁴   In order to being able to find possible explanations for the association between

⁷⁵ gender role beliefs and satisfaction that we found in our analysis, we conducted a simple

⁷⁶ mediation analysis, investigating whether the wife's gatekeeping mediated the relationship

⁷⁷ between her gender role beliefs and her satisfaction, and therefore could explain the

⁷⁸ patterns found in the prior analysis. Are women with higher gender role beliefs more likely

⁷⁹ to gatekeep housework tasks which would in turn lead to a higher satisfaction? Linear

⁸⁰ models will be calculated for all paths to see whether all paths are significant first, before

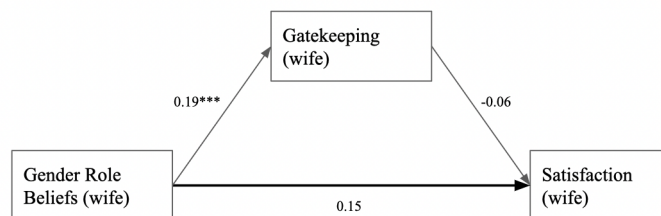⁸¹ we will calculate the mediation effect in a second step.

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. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

⁸²   As seen in figure 5, no significant relationship between gender role beliefs and

⁸³ satisfaction has been found, despite the moderating effect of gender role beliefs that has

⁸⁴ been found before. Because only the relationship between gender role beliefs and

⁸⁵ gatekeeping has been significant, a full mediation analysis was no longer appropriate to

⁸⁶ conduct. Instead, we conducted post-hoc t tests to get a better sense of the relationship

⁸⁷ between gender role beliefs and gatekeeping. INCLUDE T TESTS HERE.

References

Kenny, D. A., Kashy, D. A., & Cook, W. L. (2020). *Dyadic data analysis*. Guilford
     Publications.