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

2   division and satisfaction

3   Carlotta Reinhardt[1], Margaret Bassney[1], & Anushree Goswami[1]

4   [1] Smith College

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

Results

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 (APIM; THIS NEEDS TO BE A REAL CITATION SO THERE IS A BIBLIOGRAPHY Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). 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. (THIS FOLLOWING SENTENCE CONFUSES ME!) Since we were working with dyadic data, our data was not independent and the errors for the members of a dyad were correlated. To account for the nonindependence, the APIM considered how much of the variation in satisfaction was caused by the dyad compared to the explanatory variables we were actually interested in. To account for the correlated errors, we weighted each dyad so that the residuals of each individual were constant.

Main Results

Gender Role Beliefs as a moderator. 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 (β =-0.02, $p =$
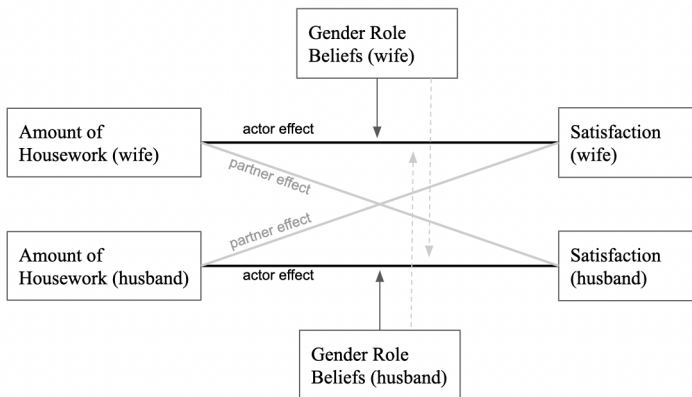
Figure 1. Schematic representation of actor and partner effects in the APIM moderated by gender role beliefs.

29 0.02, β =-0.03, $p = 0.01$). For the female partners, gender role beliefs significantly

30 moderated the relationship between the wives' housework distribution and satisfaction

31 with the housework distribution. The moderation effect was 0.07 ($p = 0.00$, SE $= 0.02$).

32 Higher gender role beliefs, which means more conservative, was therefore associated with a

33 higher satisfaction when the amount of housework was kept constant. The wife's gender

34 role beliefs and husband's gender role beliefs significantly moderated the relationship

35 between the wife's housework distribution and the wife's satisfaction with the housework

36 distribution. The moderation effect was -0.06 ($p = 0.01$, SE $= 0.02$). When the husbands

37 had more conservative gender role beliefs, the wife's satisfaction decreased by -0.06 while

38 keeping housework distribution constant. Moreover, a moderation effect was found for the

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

40 was moderated by the husband's gender role beliefs. More conservative gender role beliefs

41 were associated with lower satisfaction when housework distribution was held constant 0.07

42 (INCLUDE NUMBERS). All other paths were not significantly related to each other

43 (INCLUDE LOWEST OF ALL NONSIGN. P VALUES HERE, AND THEN $p > \dots$)

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

45 HERE? THAT MUST BE CLEAR AND RELATED TO A FIGURE ETC.) Only looking
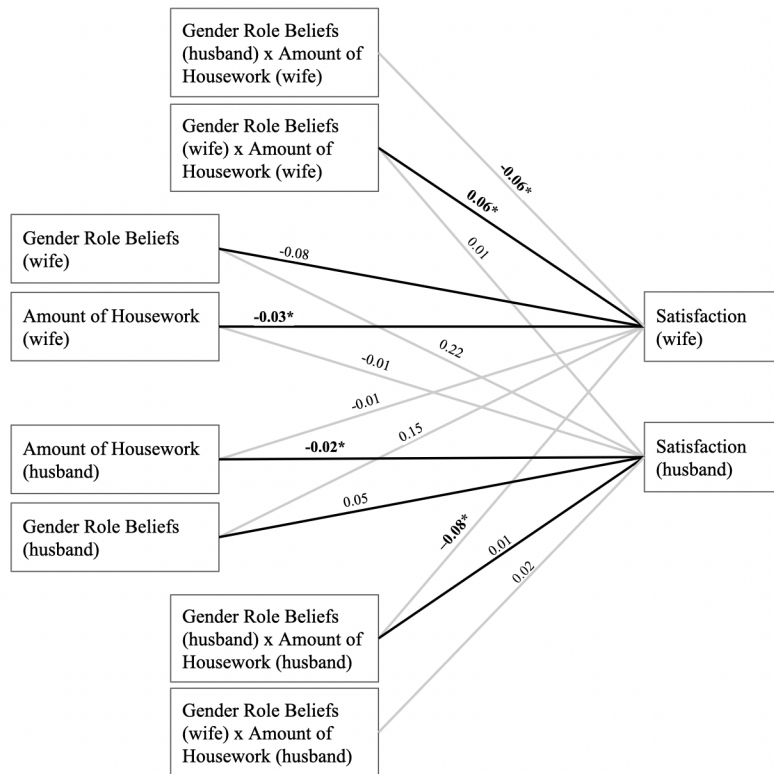
Figure 2. Moderation effects in the APIM. Values shown in the figure are uncorrected b coefficients (PLEASE TRY TO FIND WHAT THE NUMBERS MEAN, I AM LOST - i dont understand what you mean by uncorrected b coefficients).

at the three way interactions with gender we found two significant gender differences in the moderation effects. The interaction between actors housework distribution and their own gender role beliefs was significantly different for husbands and wives with an estimate of 0.06 ($p = 0.03$). 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 husbands.

In addition the interaction between actors housework distribution and their partners gender role beliefs was significantly different for husbands and wives with an estimate of -0.08($p = 0.01$).The moderation effect of ones partners gender role beliefs was -0.08 units lower for women than men meaning the moderation effect of her husbands gender role

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

57 role beliefs effected the relationship between housework distribution and satisfaction for her

58 husband.

Moderation of Wife's Housework Distribution and Satisfaction by Gender Role Beliefs
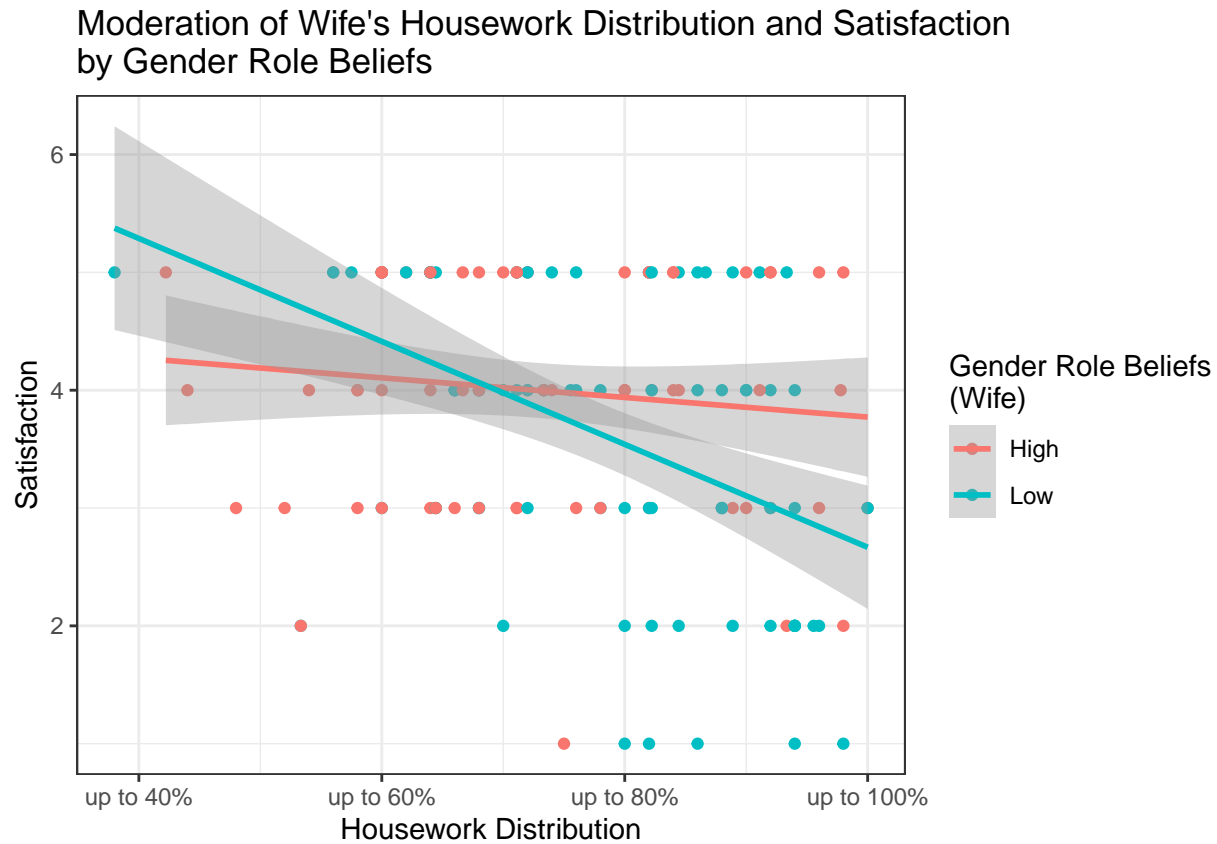

Figure 3. Moderation of wife's housework distribution and satisfaction by gender role beliefs. Housework distribution in %, Satisfaction and gender role beliefs were measured with a 5 point Likert scale (1 = liberal, 5 = conservative).

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

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

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

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

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

64 role beliefs, their satisfaction remains constant. As the housework distribution increases for
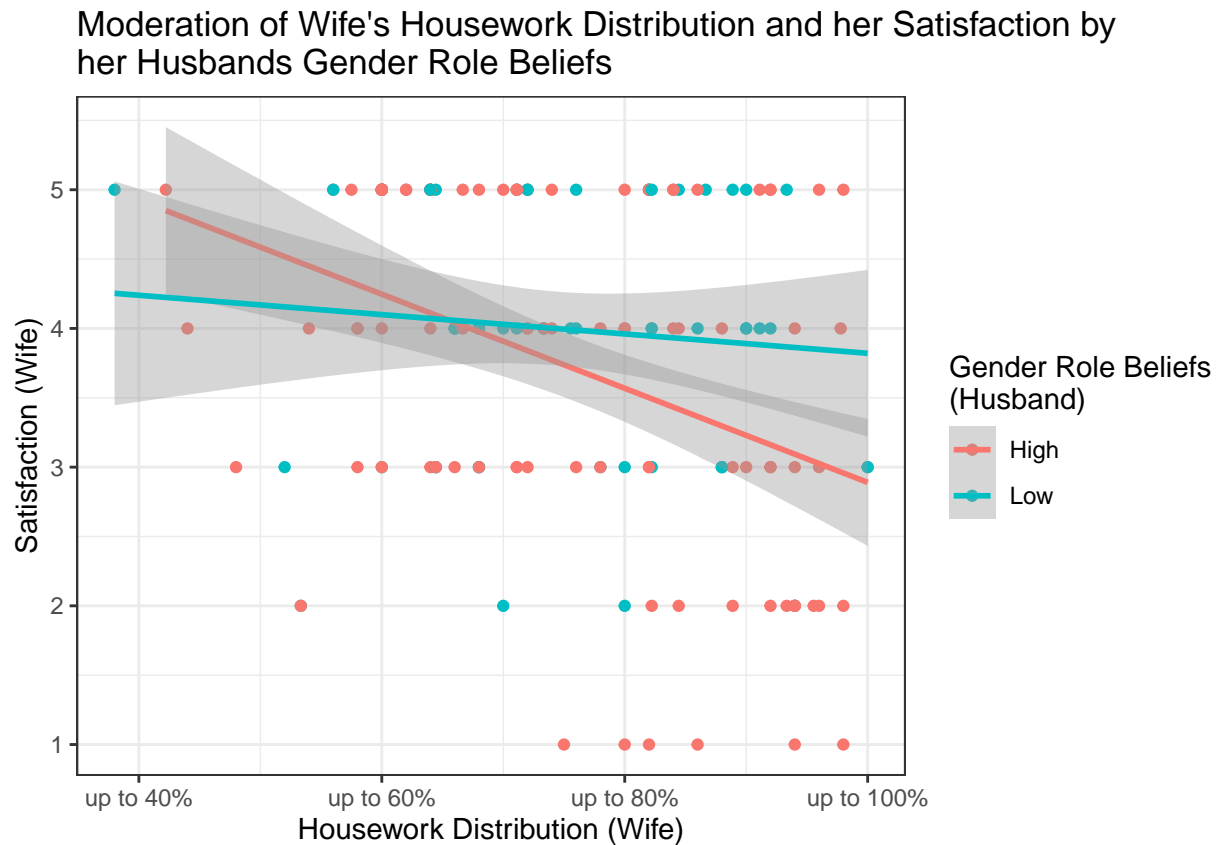
Figure 4. Moderation of wife's housework distribution and her satisfaction by their husbands gender role beliefs. Housework distribution in %, Satisfaction and gender role beliefs were measured with a 5 point Likert scale (1 = liberal, 5 = conservative).

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

66 **_Religion._** The two intercept model gives us the two coefficients for men and
67 women.

68 None of the interactions between actors housework distribution and their religion was
69 significantly different for husbands or wives. ($p >= 0.19, se = 0.08$). None of the results
70 illustrate that the average female-typed tasks completed by the actor or partner from the
71 husband and wife's perspective was related to their religion.

Exploratory Results

Mediation is a way for researchers to explain the process of one variable affecting another variable. It is essentially a possible explanation for the relationship between the two variables. Mediation assesses whether the effects of the X variable (the independent variable) are significant on the Y variable (the dependent variable), through a third variable called M (the mediator).

Based on our primary analysis so far, we are interested in further exploring how to concept of gatekeeping fits into our research. We want to explore whether gatekeeping is a mediator variable in our relationship between the partners' gender role beliefs and housework tasks. Are women with higher gender role beliefs more likely to gatekeep housework tasks?

The summary table above shows us that all paths are statistically significant ($p <= 0.00$). Not all the paths are positive, the effect of the partner gender role beliefs on the actor's satisfaction is negative. So, the partner's gender role beliefs could negatively impact the actor's satisfaction. The effect of the actor's gender role beliefs on the actor's satisfaction is 0.52 which means that the actor's gender role beliefs could positively impact the actor's satisfaction.

The summary table above shows us that not all paths are statistically significant. The effect of the actor's gender role beliefs on the actor's gatekeeping behaviors could be potentially mediated ($p = 0.00$). This path is also positive, so the actor's gender role beliefs could positively impact the actor's gatekeeping behaviors.

I DONT UNDERSTAND WHAT A B PATH IS SO I CANT ADD MY ANALYSIS THIS THIS PART - DO EITHER OF YOU UNDERSTAND IT?

Sobel Test. The Sobel test measures whether gatekeeping influences how the female partner's gender role beliefs affects her satisfaction. Looking at the p-value from

results table above, the data are not statistic. Gatekeeping doesn't have a significant influence on this relationship.

References