

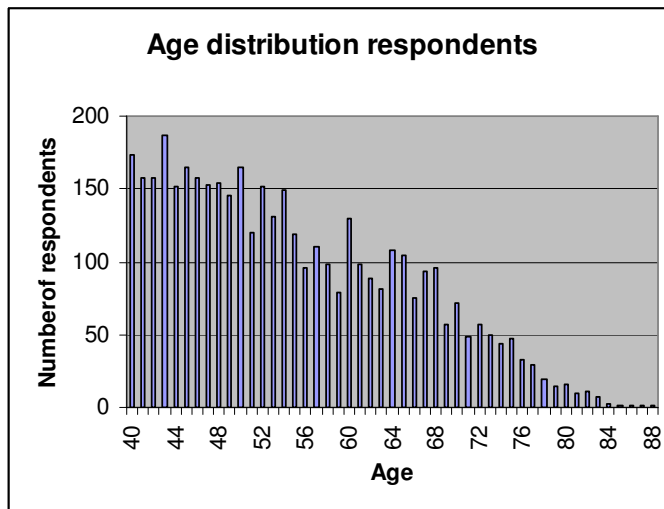
Appendices

Appendix 1: Distribution of the variable 'number of children'

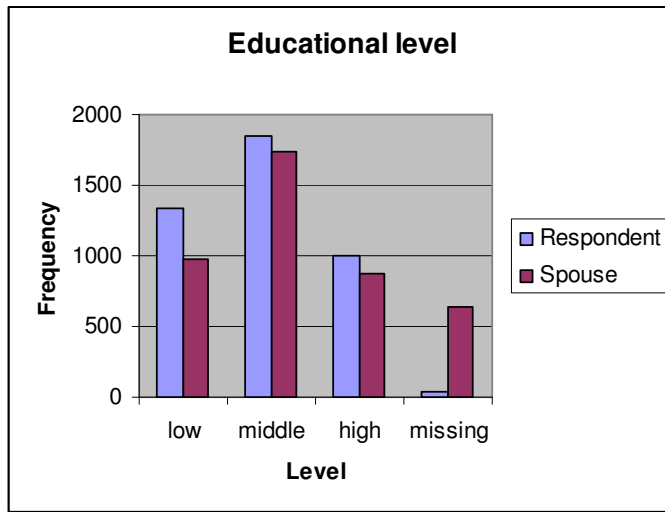
Children	Frequency	Percentage
0	264	6.2
1	696	16.5
2	1729	40.9
3	875	20.7
4	357	8.5
5	149	3.5
6	51	1.2
7	27	0.6
8	50	1.2

Appendix 2: Descriptives of the control variables

2.1 Age distribution of the respondents



2.2 Educational level of the respondents and their spouses



Appendix 3: Scatter-plot GEM*average children

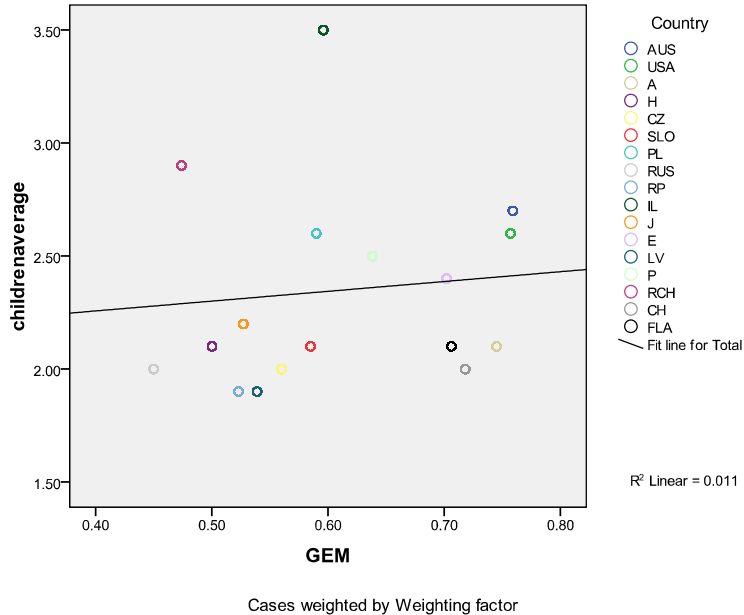


Figure x: Scatterplot of GEM*average number of children

Appendix 4: Poster for Popfest 2009

CHANGING GENDER ROLES

The influence of the division of domestic labour on fertility in a context of gender equality

Wike Been



Background

Changing gender roles in society: women increasingly involved in typical male domains of society, but the reverse is not true, women typically do the major share of the domestic labour (including child care). This leads to a double burden for many women, they have to do 'it all': have a job, take care of the house and children, be a good wife, have a good social life etc.



SUPERMOM

Theory

McDonald (2000) theorizes that low fertility is a result of the changing gender roles, caused by a current discrepancy between high gender equity in individual oriented institutions (educational system, labour market) and low gender equity in family oriented institutions (family itself).

Research question

What is the effect of the division of domestic labour on fertility in a context of gender equality?

CONCEPTUAL MODEL



Hypothesis

In a context with high gender equity, the total number of children women have during their life will be lower as the share of domestic labour she is doing is larger.

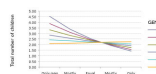
Results

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7
Intercept	0.618 (0.045)	0.627 (0.050)	0.628 (0.050)	0.627 (0.050)	0.626 (0.048)	0.625 (0.048)	0.623 (0.048)
Division of domestic labour (DDL)	-	-0.007 (0.015)	-0.007 (0.015)	-0.111 (0.048)	-0.087 (0.035)	-0.087 (0.035)	-0.144 (0.044)
Gender ideology	-	-	-	-0.164 (0.045)	-0.214 (0.078)	-0.214 (0.078)	-0.214 (0.078)
Interaction: DDL * Gender ideology	-	-	-	0.228 (0.078)	0.267 (0.078)	0.267 (0.078)	0.174 (0.078)
Control variables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working mother during childbearing years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variance components	Between country variance	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)
	Residual variance	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)

Note: A random slope did not improve the model and is therefore not included.
* p < 0.05

Interpretation of the log odds (model 6)

Gender ideology	Lowest share (0.0)	Low (0.2)	Public low (0.4)	Public high (0.6)	High (0.8)	Highest (1.0)
Child men (1)	4.51	3.97	3.33	2.84	2.44	2.09
Child women (2)	3.91	3.39	2.81	2.37	2.01	1.73
Equal (3)	3.35	2.97	2.59	2.33	2.15	2.18
Women men (4)	1.91	1.92	2.01	2.15	2.31	2.59
Child women (5)	1.44	1.58	1.73	1.89	2.07	2.27



Data

International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Survey of 2002: family and changing gender roles.

Method

- Multi-level analysis (using MLWIN)
- Count variable = Poisson distribution
- Comparable to log linear analysis

Countries included

Russia, Republic of Chile, Hungary, Philippines, Japan, Latvia, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Israel, Portugal, Spain, Flanders (Belgium), Switzerland, Austria, Australia, US

Variables

- Response:**
Total number of children the respondent ever had
• 0 (lowest) – 8 (highest)

Explanatory:

- Division of domestic labour
(Combined variable: 1) doing the laundry 2) grocery shopping 3) cleaning 4) preparing the meals
• 1 (only partner) – 5 (only me)
Gender Empowerment Measure (UNDP)
• 0.00 – 1.00

Control:

- Age (centered at forty)
Educational attainment
Holding a job during child rearing years

PART II

Theory

Hochschild (1989): 3 gender ideology types

- Traditional
- Transitional
- Egalitarian

The gender ideology will determine how somebody feels about the share of domestic tasks she is doing and consequently what she will do to keep the time spend in domestic labour low.

Research question

How does the combination of division of housework and gender ideology influences the number of children women have in a varying context of gender equity?

Hypotheses

- The overall lowest numbers of children are to be expected in the situation where the woman has an egalitarian gender ideology, but still does all the domestic tasks.
- The lowest number of children can be found among women with an egalitarian gender ideology tasks in a context of high gender equity, which still have to do all the domestic labour.

Results

	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9
Intercept	1.281 (0.503)	1.318 (0.495)	1.337 (0.546)	1.321 (0.501)
Division of domestic labour (DDL)	-0.286* (0.133)	-0.167* (0.133)	-0.279* (0.138)	-0.448* (0.148)
Gender ideology	0.027 (0.014)	0.024 (0.014)	0.023 (0.014)	0.016 (0.015)
Interaction: DDL * Gender ideology	-0.007 (0.012)	-0.008 (0.012)	-0.008 (0.012)	-0.008 (0.012)
Control variables	-	-	-	-
Working mother during childbearing years	-	-	-	-
Education	-0.111* (0.030)	-	-0.092* (0.030)	-0.079* (0.030)
Variance components	Between country variance	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)	0.007 (0.011)

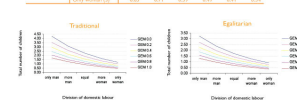
Note: A random slope did not improve the model and is therefore not included.
* p < 0.05

Gender ideology

- Combined variable of 5 questions about the role division between men and women
• 1 (traditional) - 5 (egalitarian)

Interpretation of the log odds (Model 7)

Gender ideology	Division of domestic labour	DDL	GG1	GG2	GG3	GG4	GG5	GG6
Traditional (1)	DDL men (1)	2.66	3.30	2.95	2.33	1.91	1.68	1.58
	DDL women (2)	2.68	3.06	2.61	1.97	1.54	1.36	1.26
	Equal (3)	2.10	1.75	1.46	1.22	1.05	0.95	0.95
	Women men (4)	1.51	1.39	1.27	1.09	0.94	0.91	0.93
	DDL women (5)	1.45	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.47	1.59	1.78
Transitional (2)	DDL men (1)	2.52	3.26	2.85	1.46	1.33	1.05	0.95
	DDL women (2)	2.49	2.88	2.40	1.40	1.27	1.09	0.94
	Equal (3)	1.83	1.53	1.28	1.06	0.89	0.74	0.74
	Women men (4)	1.24	1.23	1.09	0.92	0.85	0.85	0.86
	DDL women (5)	1.26	1.21	1.10	1.05	1.04	1.22	1.41
Egalitarian (3)	DDL men (1)	2.28	1.81	1.53	1.27	1.06	0.95	0.95
	DDL women (2)	1.80	1.58	1.11	0.93	0.77	0.65	0.65
	Equal (3)	1.27	0.97	0.84	0.68	0.54	0.47	0.47
	Women men (4)	0.95	0.91	0.89	0.81	0.71	0.61	0.61
	DDL women (5)	0.95	0.91	0.89	0.81	0.71	0.61	0.61



Conclusion

Part 1: - The main variables do have some explanatory power, but not very much as it is explained away by the control variables (age, educational level, working mother).
- The lowest number of children can be found in those households where the women is doing everything, however the reverse is true for a context with very high gender equality: McDonald's (2000a; 2000b) theoretical model is not supported.

Part 2: - Women with an egalitarian gender ideology, who nevertheless do all the domestic labour, have the lowest number of children. This is reinforced by a context of high gender equality; the overall lowest number of children is found where women have a egalitarian gender ideology, but still do all the domestic labour in a context of high gender equality.

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