Employment, age and children: How do they affect the division of household labour?[1]

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Abstract

As women's involvement in the paid labour force increased, social researchers believed that this would transfer to an increase in men's involvement in domestic labour. However, this has not been realised to any great extent (see Hochschild, 1989). Through the examination of different life course groups, this paper outlines responsibility for housework and childrearing tasks. This analysis finds that men mainly participate in 'outdoor jobs', and women are responsible for 'indoor jobs', but notes significant differences by life course groups—young women and men who do not have children have a much more equitable division of household labour than people with children. Further, the experiences of respondent's employment status and age are considered. This investigation finds that while being at a particular life course stage predicts responsibility for household labour, age does not impact on impact on the distribution, and women's employment has some impact on 'indoor' tasks. This suggests that younger generations are subject to the same division of household labour as older cohorts, and involvement in the labour force does little to moderate responsibility. Implications for demographic behaviour are discussed.

Background

This paper concentrates on the influence of life course stage, age and paid labour on the division of household labour. The purpose of the examining these relationships is that there has been much speculation on the influence of gender relationships on family formation.

In 1991, Goldscheider and Waite (1991) compiled an analysis of changing family lives. They discussed changes in the work situation of women, changes in attitudes to women's responsibilities in the family, and changing patterns of marriage and childbearing. On assessing the available information on changing family processes, they concluded that there were two options for the direction of families. People could either take the course of 'New families', or they could follow the road of 'No families'.

Their description of these options were that 'New families' are those 'in which men and women increasingly share not only the economic but also the domestic responsibilities of the household, teaching their children to do so, as well'. While 'No families' are those 'in which men and women forgo marriage and children and support themselves (and only themselves), living apart from each other and often from any family setting' (Goldscheider and Waite 1991: 7).

What was suggested was that if people were going to continue to form relationships and have children, then they would need to be an adjustment in behaviour to adapt to the new social environment that they had found.

What is presented here is an effort to understand whether these 'new families' are increasing, particularly in terms of domestic responsibilities, as measured by household labour.

Household labour

Research on the division of household labour is typically divided into 'indoor' and 'outdoor' work, with responsibility for indoor work dominated by women, and responsibility for outdoor work dominated by men. This separation of responsibility by sex is known as the division of household labour.

It has been fairly well established that men mainly participate in 'outdoor' jobs such as taking out the garbage and mowing the lawn, while women are primarily involved in 'indoor' jobs consisting of tasks such as doing the laundry, cooking meals, and vacuuming (Baxter 1993; Baxter 1998). Similarly, it has been found that women are largely responsible for childrearing tasks.

The differentiation between indoor and outdoor tasks as outlined above is not straightforward. The difficulty is that indoor work includes tasks such as going shopping—a task which certainly does not occur in the house, while outdoor tasks includes items such as repairing things around the house—repairs that may actually be inside the house. Sometimes the division is simply referred to as women's household work and men's household work. However, as I do not want to suggest that these roles are the domain of men or women, the indoor/outdoor definition is being used.

One other dimension of household work has been found. The dimension concerns who is responsible for organising social activities. This dimension is not considered in this paper.

Life course group

As mentioned, there are divisions along gender lines in responsibility for household labour; however, life course group is another important predictor of responsibility for domestic labour. It is important to understand what impact having a child in the household has on the division of household labour—that is, what changes occur in task responsibility.

In 1998 I provided results of the investigation of paid work and household labour by life course group (Gray 1998; Gray 2000). It was demonstrated that there was a significant difference in the distribution of household labour by child status. The main results showed that men and women had a much more equal division of household labour when there was no child present in the household. When a child was present in the household, the distribution of labour was substantially different, with women much more likely to have the main responsibility for indoor work and men much more likely to have the responsibility for outdoor work. However, those findings did not control for age and work status, which are potentially important confounding issues, and are examined here.

Speculations about age

As discussed, Goldscheider and Waite (1991) believe that younger people need to form more equitable relationships, and for this purpose, the age distribution of household labour is examined.

Paid labour

Like Goldscheider and Waite who responded to the changed situation of women in the paid labour market, many others have speculated on how that might impact on demographic processes. In 1998, a report on women's labour force participation suggested that 'the increase in women's labour force participation has occurred along with changes in family formation, such as the delay in child-bearing and reductions in family size' (ABS 1998: 112). However, Christabel Young (1990) has previously warned against this type of interpretation, finding that the dramatic decrease in family size occurred long before the increase in women's labour participation.

Others have speculated along the lines of how women's labour force participation has influenced the distribution of household labour—and have been surprised by the lack of apparent uptake by men (Hochschild 1989). While some authors have found an increase in men's participation in household labour (Gershuny and Robinson 1988), others have found no increase (Hochschild 1989), and some have simply found a decrease in the amount women do (Bittman 1995).

Although researchers had predicted that increases in women's labour force participation would lead to an increase in men's household labour, Janeen Baxter suggests that 'the evidence for such change is variable and contradictory at best' (1998: 61). This has lead to a situation where women do paid labour with little reduction in home-based labour, and is reflected in the term 'second shift' (Hochschild 1989).

Data and methodology

The data I have used to investigate the impact of life course group, work status and age, on household labour is the Negotiating the Life Course (NLC) dataset.

NLC is a randomly selected longitudinal survey. It surveyed people aged 18-54 in the first wave, which was conducted in 1996-97. The second wave was collected this year, and is not quite ready for use. This analysis is based on the first wave only.

For the purpose of this analysis, I have used only those in heterosexual couples, as it is about the distribution of labour between men and women in these households. I have excluded those aged less than 20 or greater than 49 as they are outliers in this analysis.

The model:

Household labour ◄—— Life course group, age, women's work status

Dependent variable (measuring household labour):

Issue 1. There are a range of household variables under examination. Seventeen were measured in NLC (at Appendix 1). They include items such as doing the dishes, taking out the rubbish, vaccuuming, ironing, and taking care of pets.

I have coded each of these tasks into:

Who does more of… 'The woman does more, share equally, the man does more'.

In the first two parts of the analysis (bivariate and multinomial logistic regression), all of the household variables that represent indoor and outdoor work are used. Social indicators of household labour are excluded. In the third section (Factor analysis and regression), they are combined to form two interval scales, one representing indoor work, and one representing outdoor work.

Independent variables:

1. Life course group has three categories: 1. Do not have a child, but want one in the future (No Child), 2. Youngest child in the household is under age 5 (Child <5); and 3. Youngest child in the household aged 5–12 (Child 5–12). These groups are significantly different by age, with the no child group having a mean age of 28.2 years (median 27), the child <5 group having a mean age of 33.5 years (median 34), and the child 5–12 group having a mean age of 39 years (median 39).

Only those people are included in the analysis, and the total N=933.

The first group who do not have children are used to compare to those who have young children. For this purpose people who did not want children were not included as the group should be comparable, but at a different life stage.

1. Age is used in categorical age groups for the exploratory bivariate analysis, but is used in continuous form in the multivariate stage.

2. Women's work status is measured as not employed last week, or employed last week.

A quick note on methodology

The measures of household labour that are used in bivariate analysis are categorical, and previously these data have been problematic for multivariate statistical analysis. Generally, they have been handled by recoding these categorical variables into dichotomous variables and conducting logistic regression.

However, recent version of SPSS and Stata can handle this type of variable. The method used is called multinomial logistic regression, and produces similar output as would be expected from conducting logistic regression. The only problem is that the value of Exp(B) is not explained in the same way as it would be in logistic regression, so it is best to use the B coefficient in an MCA table to produce probabilities.

In non-statistical terms, the result is that you can work out what proportion share the household task equally, what proportion have men doing most, and what proportion have women doing most for each household task, whilst controlling for independent variables.

Findings

1. Bivariate analysis

<u>Difference in division of labour by life course group</u>

1. Table 1 shows a percentage distribution of who does more by life course group. Presented here is those who have no child, and those who have a child under age 5 (see Table 1 for other life course group).

Table 1: Percentage distribution of who does more of household labour in couple households by child status group.

	No child			Child <5			Child 5-12			All three groups		
Household task	Woman	Share	Man	Woman	Share	Man	Woman	Share	Man	Woman	Share	Man
Doing the dishes*	37.4	47.9	14.7	52.7	32.9	14.5	52.5	34.5	13.0	50.0	36.1	13.9
Preparing breakfast**	12.6	67.1	20.3	53.4	37.6	8.9	49.9	39.2	10.9	45.8	42.8	11.4
Preparing the evening meal**	47.9	35.6	16.6	80.0	14.3	5.7	79.5	15.2	5.3	74.5	18.1	7.3
Cleaning the house and vacuuming**	50.0	41.1	8.9	77.8	20.0	2.1	75.5	20.8	3.7	72.3	23.8	3.9
Doing the laundry**	53.9	38.2	7.9	84.6	12.0	3.5	84.5	12.7	2.8	79.5	16.6	3.9
Doing the ironing**	52.1	34.9	13.0	80.2	14.9	4.9	84.5	10.0	5.4	77.2	16.3	6.5
Cleaning the bathroom and toilet**	56.1	31.6	12.3	78.7	16.9	4.4	76.4	18.0	5.6	74.1	19.7	6.2
Shopping for food and other essentials**	32.3	61.0	6.7	64.4	30.3	5.3	69.7	22.5	7.8	61.2	32.3	6.5
Repairing things around the house*	3.1	23.3	73.6	8.5	12.4	79.1	10.1	15.5	74.4	8.2	15.4	76.3
Making arrangements to have repairs done	32.3	35.4	32.3	35.3	25.9	38.8	32.6	27.2	40.2	33.7	28.0	38.3
Taking out rubbish*	7.2	36.1	56.6	12.8	27.0	60.2	16.6	29.5	53.9	13.2	29.5	57.2
Mowing the lawn*	6.9	16.7	76.5	4.6	11.3	84.1	10.6	14.3	75.2	7.3	13.2	79.5
Taking care of the garden*	23.3	48.9	27.8	24.1	37.9	37.9	32.3	34.8	32.9	27.3	38.3	34.4

Source: NLC data (1996-97).

Notes: * Significant difference between child status groups at P<0.05 level.

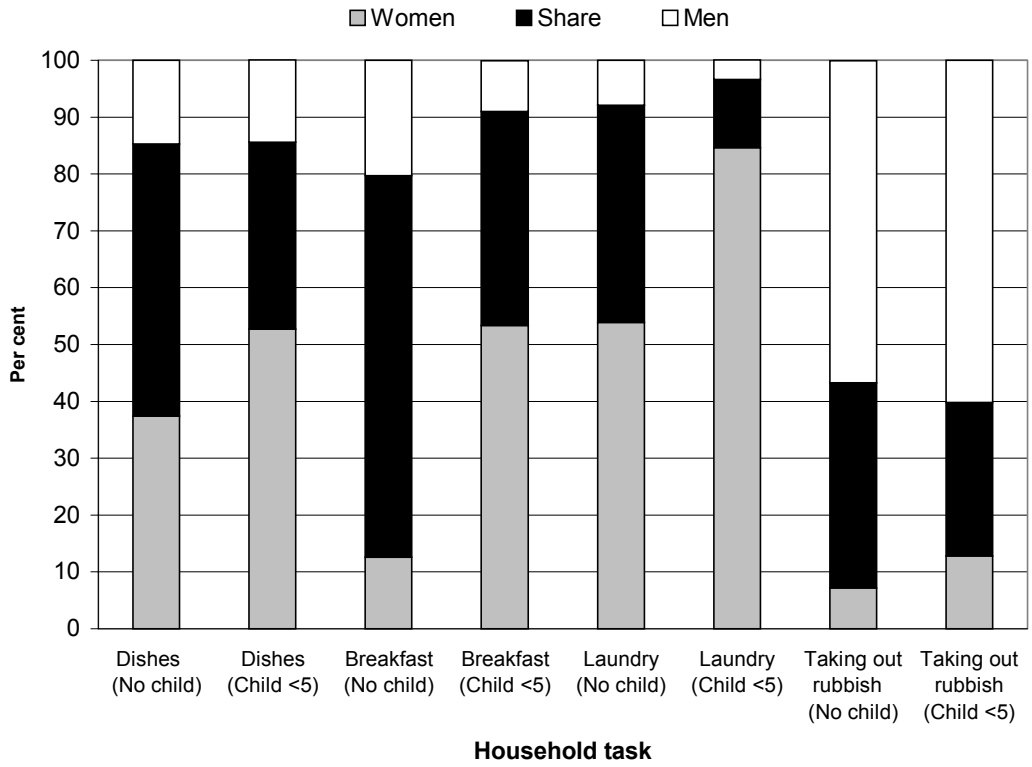
** Significant difference between child status groups at P<0.0001 level.

Table 1 has 2 panels. The first panel displays the results for household tasks that are typically categorised as indoor tasks, while the second panel contains tasks that represent outdoor tasks. It shows that there is more shared household labour when there is no child present, and also that for some tasks, a substantial proportion of men are involved.

For every task except for arranging to have repairs done, there is a statistically significant difference between those with no child in the house and those with a child under age five. What occurs is a reduction in the proportion sharing, and an increase in indoor work for women, and outdoor work for men.

Figure 1 presents the two life course groups for selected household tasks. The black section shows the level of sharing, and it is evident that when there is no child in the house, there is a greater proportion of sharing.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of who does more of selected household tasks by household type by selected child-status groups.



Source: Appendix Table A1

This analysis indicates that there is a difference in the division of household labour when there is a child in the house. However, as the group with children is slightly older, it should be questioned whether what we are seeing is simply an age effect.

Difference in division of labour by age

For the purpose of illustrating differences by cohort, Table 2 shows the results for two age groups. If Goldscheider and Waite are correct, younger cohorts should have a more equitable division of labour.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of who does more of household labour in couple households by two age groups.

	25–29			35–39		
Household task	Woman	Share	Man	Woman	Share	Man
Doing the dishes	48.1	38.0	13.9	52.6	35.7	11.6
Preparing breakfast**	38.4	51.4	10.3	57.0	35.3	7.6
Preparing the evening meal*	63.9	24.1	12.0	76.7	16.7	6.6
Cleaning the house and vacuuming	64.9	31.2	3.9	72.5	23.1	4.4
Doing the laundry*	73.4	20.9	5.7	84.9	11.2	3.9
Doing the ironing**	68.5	21.7	9.8	83.0	10.9	6.1
Cleaning the bathroom and toilet	68.6	24.2	7.2	75.5	17.0	7.5
Shopping for food and other essentials**	47.5	49.4	3.2	68.2	26.1	5.7
Repairing things around the house	10.4	18.8	70.8	8.9	14.0	77.1
Making arrangements to have repairs done	26.8	30.1	43.1	34.6	28.3	37.0
Taking out rubbish	12.0	38.0	50.0	14.6	28.8	56.7
Mowing the lawn*	5.0	21.5	73.6	8.8	11.6	79.6
Taking care of the garden	27.7	40.9	31.4	27.2	40.2	32.6

Source: NLC data (1996-97).
Notes: * Significant difference between child status groups at P<0.05 level.
** Significant difference between child status groups at P<0.01 level.

In the 25-29 year age group, there is a greater proportion sharing tasks, but the proportion is not nearly as great as was previously illustrated for the respondents who had not had children. However, there is a difference by age cohort, particularly for indoor work. The pattern is similar to before, with the proportion who share tasks equally, decreasing, while women have an increased responsibility.

The impact of work

When women's employment in the previous week is examined, a similar pattern to that evident for age is apparent. Table 3 shows that in households where the female partner is working, there is a greater proportion of couples sharing household tasks equally, as compared to households where the female partner is not working. However, again the difference is not as noticeable as it was by life course group.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of who does more of household labour in couple households by women's work status.

	Did not work last week			Worked last week		
Household task	Woman	Share	Man	Woman	Share	Man
Doing the dishes**	61.1	29.6	9.3	44.3	39.7	16.0
Preparing breakfast**	56.5	34.6	8.9	39.6	47.6	12.8
Preparing the evening meal**	83.0	12.4	4.5	69.9	21.0	9.1
Cleaning the house and vacuuming*	78.9	19.9	1.2	69.0	26.0	5.0
Doing the laundry*	86.3	11.9	1.8	75.9	19.0	5.1
Doing the ironing**	90.2	6.4	3.4	70.4	21.4	8.2
Cleaning the bathroom and toilet*	77.5	19.1	3.4	72.3	20.1	7.5
Shopping for food and other essentials	62.4	30.9	6.7	60.8	33.0	6.2
Repairing things around the house	9.3	15.5	75.2	7.4	15.1	77.5
Making arrangements to have repairs done	34.1	26.3	39.7	33.7	28.6	37.7
Taking out rubbish	15.9	29.9	54.1	11.9	30.3	57.8
Mowing the lawn	8.3	10.5	81.2	6.9	14.4	78.7
Taking care of the garden	29.0	36.6	34.3	25.3	39.5	35.2

Source: NLC data (1996-97).
Notes: * Significant difference between child status groups at P<0.05 level.
** Significant difference between child status groups at P<0.0001 level.

As for age, statistically significant differences are mainly evident for indoor jobs. In fact, none of the outdoor jobs were affected by women's employment status. The only indoor task item that is not statistically significant is shopping for food and other essentials.

What is different in comparison to the other analyses by life course group and by age, is that women's responsibility for indoor household tasks has the highest proportion of the woman doing the most when women do not work.

2. Multivariate analysis

Multinomial logistic regression and MCA

It seems that all three measures, child status, age and women's work status, are associated with the division of household labour. It is therefore necessary to include these together in a model that predicts the division of household labour.

Using multinomial logistic regression, B coefficients have been obtained in order to estimate the proportions in households who have the woman doing most, sharing equally, or the man doing most.

The multivariate analysis conducted on these household tasks, finds that age becomes statistically insignificant. For almost all household tasks, age does not statistically influence who did more of a given household task. The only item where age makes some difference when estimating the proportion distribution is for who did more of shopping for food and other essentials. For results see Appendix Tables A1 and A2.

In comparison, whether there was a child in the household, or whether the woman worked are statistically significant. However, they only make a difference in estimating indoor household tasks, not outdoor household tasks.

Having a child in the household impacts on every indoor task. It is a very strong predictor of the division of household labour. Women's work status is important for five of the eight indoor tasks. Table 4 shows the tasks where women's employment is related to the division of household labour.

Table 4: Estimated proportions from MCA of who does more of household labour by child status group and women's work status, where women's work status significantly changes the overall multinomial logistic model (age held constant at 35.02).

	Woman	No child			Child<5			Child 5–12		
Household task	works	Women	Share	Men	Women	Share	Men	Women	Share	Men
Doing the dishes	No	45.4	41.5	13.0	58.9	29.5	11.6	64.8	27.9	7.2
	Yes	32.2	48.6	19.2	44.7	36.9	18.4	51.4	36.6	12.0
Preparing breakfast	No	17.2	61.1	21.7	58.9	33.2	7.9	58.3	33.7	8.0
	Yes	11.7	64.5	23.8	47.9	41.8	10.3	47.3	42.3	10.4
Preparing the evening meal	No	60.7	22.3	17.0	84.5	10.7	4.8	83.9	13.0	3.1
	Yes	48.4	29.3	22.2	76.9	16.0	7.1	76.0	19.4	4.6
Cleaning the house	No	54.9	41.4	3.7	79.5	19.5	1.0	78.4	20.3	1.2
and vacuuming	Yes	48.5	40.0	11.5	76.1	20.4	3.5	74.7	21.2	4.2
Doing the ironing	No	67.6	21.6	10.8	87.1	9.1	3.9	92.7	4.1	3.2
	Yes	44.8	41.0	14.2	72.1	21.5	6.4	83.6	10.6	5.8

Source: NLC data (1996-97).

Table 4 presents the estimated proportions using MCA (Rutherford and Choe 1993), for those household tasks where women's work impacted on the division of labour. It shows the proportion of households where the woman does most, they share the tasks equally, or the man does most, by child status group, and by whether the female partner works or not. As age does not significantly change the model, only one age estimation has been used. In this example, age is held constant at the mean age (35.02), but it would do little if another age were used, as age is not significant.

It is evident from Table 4 that controlling for women's work status and age, that the pattern by life course group is still clearly noticeable. There is a substantial decrease in the sharing of these tasks, and an increase in women's responsibility by whether there is a child present or not.

However, the additional information shows that women's work reduces women's responsibility for these tasks. When women are working they are less likely to have the main responsibility for these tasks than when they are not working. There is also likely to be a greater level of sharing, and a slightly larger proportion of men doing more than in households where women are not working.

3. Factor analysis and regression

The previous analyses examined each household task individually. When each multivariate analysis result is presented with the other household tasks, the indoor/outdoor pattern that other researchers have found is evident. However, it is difficult to discuss these findings in aggregated terms. In order to simplify the data, a data reduction technique (factor analysis) is used to provide scales of indoor and outdoor work. It is then possible to look at the predictors for a total measure of indoor work and a total measure of outdoor work.

Principle axis factoring was used to look at the underlying dimensions of the set of questions related to household tasks[2]. The indoor and outdoor composite scales have been compiled from responses to eight questions related to indoor work, and five related to outdoor work (for list of included items and reliability analysis, see Appendix 2). The

[2] From a set of 17 questions, the statistical technique factor analysis using principle axis factoring, found three household labour scales – one representing indoor work, one outdoor work, and one social organising. Social organising tasks are not examined for this discussion on indoor and outdoor work.

scales are suitable to use as they are conceptually different, and have reasonable alpha scores (Indoor: 0.93; Outdoor: 0.73, see Table 5). The scale ranges from zero to ten, with zero representing no responsibility, and ten representing total responsibility.

Table 5: Reliability Statistics: Alphas and Mean Inter-item correlations

Factor	Alpha	Mean inter-item r
Indoor work	0.93	0.61
Outdoor work	0.73	0.34

Source: NLC data (1996-97).

These interval scales can be used in regression analysis. Sex of the respondent, dummy variables representing child status, women's work status and age were used in stepwise regression to obtain coefficients for explanatory variables that were significant predictors. The results (Table 6) show that sex is significantly related to both indoor and outdoor work, while women's work status affects the score for indoor work, and age of respondent affects outdoor work.

Table 6: Coefficients, standard errors and R^2 from regression analysis of score on indoor and outdoor housework scales.

Indoor				**Outdoor**			
Characteristic	B	SE	Sig.	*Characteristic*	B	SE	Sig.
Sex of respondent	5.40	0.11	0.005	**Sex of respondent**	-3.67	0.13	0.005
Woman employed last week	-0.29	0.07	0.005	**Age of respondent**	0.03	0.01	0.005
Constant	2.74	0.08	0.005	**Constant**	6.57	0.35	0.005
Model R^2		0.714		**Model R^2**		0.475	

Source: NLC data (1996-97)

Implications

It is quite clear from this investigation that there are two important predictors of household work. The presence of children in the household is strongly related to the division of household labour, and women's employment status has an impact on items which are identified as indoor tasks.

However, age was not significantly related to the division of household labour when child status and women's work status were included in the model. This suggests that we

are not seeing a change in the behaviour of younger cohorts. At least not a behaviour change in those that are in a couple relationship. Child status, and to a lesser extent, women's work status have much more explanatory power.

If Goldscheider and Waite (1991) are correct in their hypothesis that younger people have the choice of forming new families or no families, these results present potential issues for the future of family formation.

Appendix 1

Items used to examine participation in household labour from Wave 1 Negotiating the Life Course (1996-97)

Q215 Household responsibilities

I'm going to ask you about a range of household tasks, and I'd like you to tell me for each task whether you do most of this, you do more, you share this equally, your (wife/husband/partner) does more, your (wife/husband/partner) does most, or neither of you does this.

1. Repairing things around the house
2. Making arrangements to have repairs done
3. Doing the dishes
4. Preparing breakfast
5. Preparing the evening meal
6. Cleaning the house and vacuuming
7. Doing the laundry
8. Doing the ironing
9. Cleaning the bathroom and toilet
10. Caring for pets
11. Taking out rubbish
12. Shopping for food and other essentials
13. Mowing the lawn
14. Taking care of the garden
15. Driving the car when you are going somewhere together
16. Organising your social life
17. Keeping in touch with relatives

Appendix 2

Items included in the indoor labour factor

Who has greater responsibility for…?:
1. cleaning and vacuuming;
2. laundry;
3. cleaning the toilet and bathroom;
4. ironing;
5. preparing the evening meal;
6. shopping for food;
7. doing the dishes; and
8. preparing breakfast.

Items included in the outdoor labour factor

Who has greater responsibility for…?:
1. mowing the lawn;
2. repairing things around the house;
3. taking out the rubbish;
4. taking care of the garden; and
5. making arrangements for repairs.

Appendix Table A1: Coefficients, standard errors and odds ratios from multinomial logistic regression analysis of who does more of outdoor household tasks by child status group and age. (N=933).

	Man does more vs Woman does more			Share equally vs woman does more			Man does more vs woman does more			Share equally vs woman does more			Man does more vs woman does more			Share equally vs woman does more		
Characteristic	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)
	Repairing things around the house						Arranging to have repairs done						Taking out the rubbish					
Child																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00
Child <5	-1.07	0.50	0.34	-1.78	0.54	0.17	0.08	0.25	1.08	-0.28	0.26	0.75	-0.36	0.37	0.70	-0.61	0.39	0.54
Child 5–12	-1.75	0.55	0.17	-2.00	0.60	0.14	0.21	0.29	1.23	-0.01	0.30	0.99	-0.79	0.40	0.45	-0.63	0.43	0.53
Woman works																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00
Yes	0.20	0.25	1.22	-0.09	0.30	0.92	-0.08	0.17	0.92	-0.02	0.18	0.98	0.33	0.21	1.40	0.19	0.23	1.21
Age	0.06	0.02	1.07	0.04	0.03	1.04	0.00	0.01	1.00	-0.02	0.02	0.98	0.00	0.02	1.00	-0.03	0.02	0.97
Constant	1.12	0.79		0.84	0.90		0.12	0.48		0.79	0.51		1.86	0.64		2.40	0.69	
	Mowing the lawn						Taking care of the garden											
Child under 5																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00						
Child <5	0.45	0.50	1.57	0.32	0.58	1.38	0.52	0.30	1.69	-0.06	0.28	0.94						
Child 5–12	-0.69	0.53	0.50	-0.14	0.62	0.87	0.19	0.33	1.21	-0.32	0.31	0.73						
Woman works																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00						
Yes	0.24	0.29	1.27	0.46	0.36	1.58	0.30	0.19	1.35	0.25	0.18	1.28						
Age	0.03	0.03	1.03	-0.03	0.03	0.97	-0.03	0.02	0.98	-0.03	0.02	0.97						
Constant	1.35	0.88		1.36	1.03		0.63	0.56		1.28	0.54							

Source: NLC data (1996-97). Notes: ref=reference group; Significant at P<0.05 level except for shaded areas.

Appendix Table A2: Coefficients, standard errors and odds ratios from multinomial logistic regression analysis of who does more of indoor household tasks by child status group and age. (N=933).

	Man does more vs woman does more			Share equally vs woman does more			Man does more vs woman does more			Share equally vs woman does more			Man does more vs woman does more			Share equally vs woman does more		
Characteristic	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)	B	SE	Exp(B)
	Doing the dishes						Preparing breakfast						Preparing the evening meal					
Child under 5																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00
Child <5	-0.37	0.31	0.69	-0.60	0.22	0.55	-2.24	0.38	0.11	-1.85	0.29	0.16	-1.60	0.35	0.20	-1.06	0.25	0.34
Child 5–12	-0.94	0.36	0.39	-0.75	0.26	0.47	-2.22	0.42	0.11	-1.82	0.32	0.16	-2.03	0.42	0.13	-0.86	0.29	0.42
Woman works																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00
Yes	0.74	0.23	2.09	0.50	0.16	1.65	0.47	0.25	1.61	0.44	0.15	1.55	0.49	0.31	1.64	0.50	0.20	1.64
Age	0.05	0.02	1.06	0.02	0.01	1.02	0.03	0.02	1.03	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.04	0.02	1.04	-0.04	0.02	0.96
Constant	-3.17	0.63		-0.70	0.44			0.70		1.22	0.48		-2.67	0.78		0.32	0.52	
	Cleaning the house and vacuuming						Doing the laundry						Doing the ironing					
Child under 5																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00
Child <5	-1.64	0.49	0.19	-1.12	0.23	0.32	-1.03	0.45	0.36	-1.48	0.25	0.23	-1.28	0.39	0.28	-1.12	0.26	0.33
Child 5–12	-1.45	0.54	0.23	-1.07	0.27	0.34	-1.36	0.55	0.26	-1.37	0.30	0.25	-1.52	0.47	0.22	-1.98	0.34	0.14
Woman works																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00
Yes	1.26	0.53	3.52	0.09	0.17	1.09	0.93	0.46	2.52	0.13	0.21	1.14	0.69	0.35	1.99	1.05	0.25	2.86
Age	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.03	1.00	-0.01	0.02	0.99	0.02	0.03	1.02	0.04	0.02	1.04
Constant	-3.85	1.09		-0.26	0.47		-2.93	1.04		-0.06	0.54		-2.62	0.85		-2.38	0.60	
	Cleaning the bathroom and toilet						Shopping for food and other essentials											
Child under 5																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00						
Child <5	-1.33	0.39	0.27	-1.03	0.25	0.36	-1.45	0.43	0.24	-1.21	0.22	0.30						
Child 5–12	-1.34	0.46	0.26	-0.89	0.29	0.41	-1.57	0.47	0.21	-1.26	0.26	0.28						
Woman works																		
No (ref)	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00	0.00		1.00						
Yes	0.49	0.34	1.63	-0.14	0.18	0.87	-0.21	0.29	0.81	-0.15	0.16	0.86						
Age	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.00	0.02	1.00	0.08	0.02	1.09	-0.05	0.01	0.95						
Constant	-2.73	0.84		-0.40	0.50		-3.85	0.88		2.21	0.46							

Source: NLC data (1996-97). Notes: ref=reference group; Significant at P<0.05 level except for shaded areas.

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