## IN-CLASS EXERCISE: ANALYZING THE SECOND SHIFT

The goal of this exercise is two-fold:
(1) to determine how the division of labor is split between homes, both in reality and in perception, and
(2) to determine which status (gender, marital, or parental) is most important for how we divide household chores.

To answer these questions, we must consider various factors:
(1) According to our sample, what is the reported reality of who does what at home? This type of question can be answered by comparing respondents' answers about what they do to their answers regarding what their partners do (ie. respondents compared to partners).
(2) According to our sample, what is the perception of how household work is divided? To answer this question, we can compare the answers reported by respondents within the same status (ie. men compared to women, marrieds compared to cohabitators, and parents compared to non-parents).
(3) According to our sample, how satisfied are respondents with the division of labor in their household? Respondents were asked to report on a scale of 1-5, with 1=Very Dissatisfied and $5=$ Very Satisfied. We can assume that any satisfaction score over 2.5 errs on the side of Satisfaction.

The questions below are intended to help you to explore the questions stated above. In analyzing this data, we shall use two guidelines as a standard of difference:
(1) Percentages differences equal to or greater than $4 \%$ shall be considered meaningful.
(2) Satisfaction level differences equal to or greater than .2 shall be considered meaningful.

## ANALYSIS OF: WHOLE SAMPLE

1. When looking at the respondents' average percentages of their work within the household, are there tasks where respondents indicate that they do more than their partners?
2. When looking at the respondents' average levels of satisfaction with the division of labor in the household ( $1=$ extremely dissatisfied, $3=$ neutral, $5=$ extremely satisfied), are there tasks where respondents seem less satisfied?
3. Do these percentages indicate that there is a division of labor in the household?

## IN-CLASS EXERCISE: ANALYZING THE SECOND SHIFT ANALYSIS OF: MEN AND WOMEN

1. Compare the men and women's average percentages of work within the household.

Who is most likely to complete each task?
(EXAMPLE: On average, men report that they do $78 \%$ of auto maintenance while women report that they do $26 \%$ of auto maintenance; thus, men are more likely to complete the task of auto maintenance.)

2. Compare the men and women's average percentages of work within the household. Are there tasks where men report that they do more than their partners?
(EXAMPLE: On average, men report that they do $78 \%$ of auto maintenance while their partners do $21 \%$ of auto maintenance.)

3. Compare the men and women's average percentages of work within the household. Are there tasks where women report that they do more than their partners?
(EXAMPLE: On average, women report that they do $26 \%$ of the auto maintenance while reporting that their partners do $76 \%$ of the auto maintenance.)

4. Compare the men's average percentages of work with the corresponding work levels reported by women. Are there tasks where these percentages are discrepant?
(EXAMPLE: On average, men report that they do $78 \%$ of auto maintenance and on average, while women report that their partners do $76 \%$ of auto maintenance. This means that either men overestimate their contributions to auto maintenance or women underestimate it.)

5. Compare the men's average percentages of work with the corresponding work levels reported by women. Are there tasks where these percentages are discrepant?
(EXAMPLE: On average, women report that they do $26 \%$ of auto maintenance and on average, while men report that their partners do $21 \%$ of auto maintenance. This means that either women overestimate their contributions to auto maintenance or men underestimate it.)

6. Compare the men and women's average levels of satisfaction with the division of labor in the household. Are there tasks where men are more satisfied? Are there tasks where women are more satisfied?


## IN-CLASS EXERCISE: ANALYZING THE SECOND SHIFT ANALYSIS OF: MARRIED AND COHABITING

1. Compare the married respondents' average percentages of work within the household. Are chores split equitably between partners?
(EXAMPLE: On average, married respondents report that they do $50 \%$ of the auto maintenance and their partners completed $56 \%$ of the auto maintenance. This is a 6 point difference.)

2. Compare the cohabiting respondents' average percentages of work within the household. Are chores split equitably between partners?
(EXAMPLE: On average, cohabiting respondents report that they do $51 \%$ of auto maintenance while their partners did $49 \%$ of the auto maintenance. There is no significant difference here.)

3. Compare the married and cohabiting respondents' average levels of satisfaction with the division of labor in the household. Are there tasks where married respondents are more satisfied? Are there tasks where cohabiting respondents are more satisfied?


## IN-CLASS EXERCISE: ANALYZING THE SECOND SHIFT ANALYSIS OF: PARENTS AND NON-PARENTS

1. Compare the parent respondents' average percentages of work within the household. Are chores split equitably between partners?
(EXAMPLE: On average, parent respondents report that they do $52 \%$ of the auto maintenance and their partners completed $53 \%$ of the auto maintenance. There is no significant difference here.)

2. Compare the non-parent respondents' average percentages of work within the household. Are chores split equitably between partners?
(EXAMPLE: On average, non-parent respondents report that they do $48 \%$ of the auto maintenance and their partners completed $55 \%$ of the auto maintenance. There is a 7 point difference here.)

3. Compare the parents and non-parents' average levels of satisfaction with the division of labor in the household. Are there tasks where parents are more satisfied? Are there tasks where non-parents are more satisfied?

