

Die Aufteilung der Hausarbeit in Familienhaushalten: Der Beitrag von Kindern

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Hauptreferenzen

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Mothers', Fathers' and Siblings' Housework Time Within Family Households

Objective: To investigate time use of housework for all members of family households, especially focusing on how time allocation varied by siblings' gender composition.

Background: These knowledge gaps were addressed, the allocation of housework time between all family members; children's contributions to housework, focusing on the relevance of sibling structure; and the differences in time allocation of housework by parental education within family households. The study contributes to the understanding of the family as the primary socialization environment and the foundations of gender inequality of unpaid work time in the life course and in society.

Methods: 478 four-person households were sampled from the German Time Use Study from 2002/2002 and 2012/2012. Using information from 3,741 time diaries, absolute and relative time use for total housework on Mondays

through Fridays was analyzed according to siblings' gender composition, applying linear regression.

Results: Mothers and daughters spent more time on housework in shared family households than fathers and sons. Total housework time was lowest in households with two sons and highest in households with two daughters. Older daughters spent more time on housework than younger daughters, and sons with a sister spent more time on housework than sons with a brother, regardless of the birth order. Parents' education had no impact on the time allocation in this sample.

Conclusions: Children's gender plays a role in their interaction with their parents, and both gender identity at the individual level and the whole gender composition of families must be considered when explaining the household allocation of housework.

For decades, gender inequality and conceptualizations of gender as a multilevel structure have been prominent topics in family research. In these discussions, the division of housework within families has been one of the most promising applications for the study of women's and men's behavior and its meaning in the household and in society. Comprehensive research has provided profound knowledge about the gender-specific division of labor as well as the causes and consequences of this phenomenon in Western societies (Collaen, 2002; Lachaux-Grois & Bouchard, 2009).

Crucial international studies have documented that women were involved in unpaid

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Key Words: siblings, family relations, gender, parent education, parent-child relationships, socialization

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Trends in Children's Gendered Housework Performance, Time Use Evidence from Germany, 1991–2013

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Abstract

Like their parents, children are productive members of their households and may contribute to housework. This study is the first to examine trends in children's housework behavior in Germany. Using data from the German Time Use Study, 12–17-year-old boys' and girls' participation in and time use for housework activities are tracked between 1991 and 2013. The analytical focus is on the relation between the time spent on housework by parents and children and its development over time. It is shown that there is no change in children's overall participation in housework, but that girls and boys spent fewer days on housework in 2012/2013 than 20 years ago. Furthermore, children's average time spent on housework decreased in the observed timeframe, but remained constant on days on which children actually do housework. Moreover, children's time use is positively related to parents' time use, especially the same-sex parent-child dyads. In conclusion, trends in children's time use resemble developments in parental housework behavior, especially assuming the decline of total housework time and gender convergence.

Keywords: Time Use · Housework · Children · Gender convergence · Germany · Intergenerational transmission

1 Introduction

In the mainstream of housework research, children have been considered an (in)significant explanatory factor of parental time use and the division of labor between mothers and fathers. However, like their parents, children are productive members of their households and may contribute to home production. In doing so, children

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Fragestellungen

1. Wie viel Zeit verwenden Kinder in Deutschland für Hausarbeit?
2. Wie hat sich die Zeitverwendung von Kindern für Hausarbeit zwischen 1991/1992 und 2012/2013 verändert?
3. Welchen Einfluss darauf haben die Eltern und die Geschwister?



Warum Hausarbeit und warum Kinder?

- ▶ Indikator für Geschlechterungleichheit
 - ▶ „Doing gender“ & „gendered identities“
 - ▶ Deutschland: noch immer recht hohe Bedeutung des traditionellen Familienmodells
- ▶ Empirisch: Gleichzeitigkeit von Kontinuität und Konvergenz
- ▶ Ähnliche (gleiche?) Muster für Erwachsene und für Kinder
 - ▶ Intergenerationale Transmission/„Linked lives“
- ▶ Kinder sind „endogen“, nicht nur exogene Einflüsse auf die elterlichen Zeitallokation
- ▶ Haushaltsperspektive bedeutet i. d. R. Erwachsenen- oder Elternperspektive und ist damit unvollständig

Linked lives

- ▶ Verbundene Lebensläufe
- ▶ Wechselseitiger Zusammenhang und Einfluss zwischen Eltern (untereinander) und Kindern (untereinander)



Theoretische Einordnung

- ▶ Bedarf und Sozialisation
- ▶ Perspektive der geschlechtsspezifischen Sozialisation wird durch die Literatur recht gut unterstützt (→ Längsschnitt)
- ▶ Das Verhalten der Eltern wird auf die Kinder übertragen („Transmission“)
- ▶ Geschlechtsrollen, geschlechtstypisches Verhalten, Gefühl von Fairness, ..., entwickeln sich im Laufe des Erwachsenwerdens
 - ▶ Lernen am Modell, Zuweisung, ...
 - ▶ In Auseinandersetzung mit den Eltern und den Geschwistern

Methode

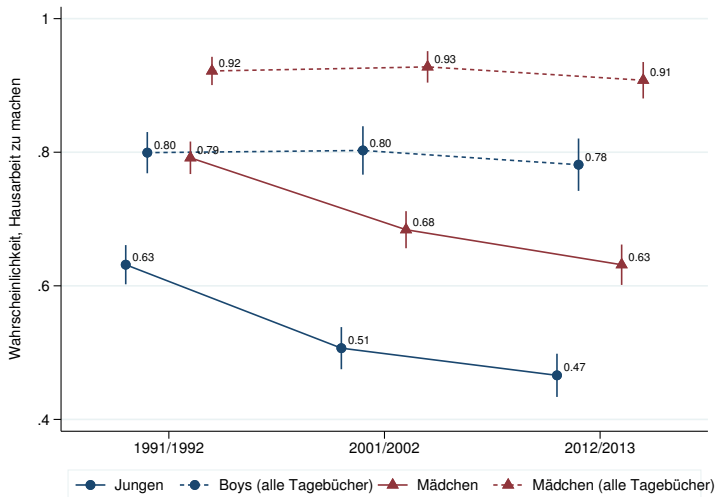
- ▶ Daten:
 - ▶ Deutsche Zeitverwendungsstudie
 - ▶ Haushalts-, Personen- und Tagebuch-Daten
- ▶ Stichprobe 1: „Entwicklung der Zeitverwendung“
 - ▶ Daten für 1991/1992, 2001/2002 und 2012/2013
 - ▶ 1.484 Mädchen und 1.513 Jungen (12–17 Jahre) aus 2.216 Haushalten, 7.733 Tagebücher (Mo-So)
- ▶ Stichprobe 2: „Geschwisterzusammensetzung“
 - ▶ Daten für 2001/2002 und 2012/2013 (gepoolt)
 - ▶ 478 Vierpersonenhaushalte (Mutter & Vater, 2 Kinder, 10–17), 3.743 Tagebücher (Mo-Fr)

Variablen & Modellierung

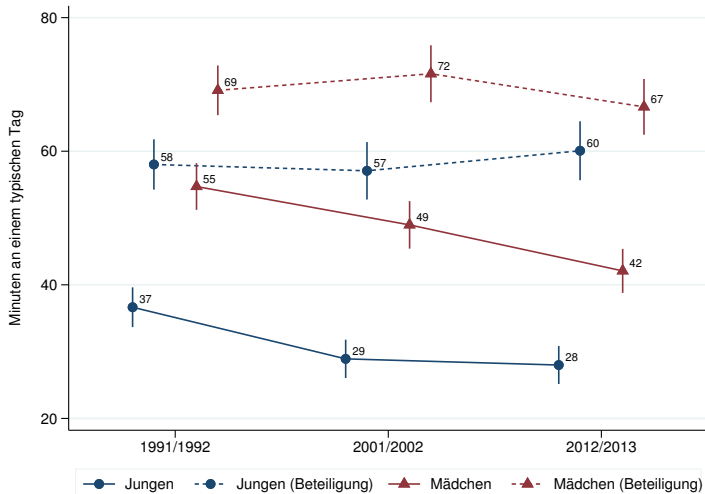
- ▶ Variablen: Zeitbudgets (der Kinder) für Hausarbeit (gesamt, primär & sekundär)
- ▶ Differenziert nach Haushaltskonstellation und nach der Beteiligung der Eltern
- ▶ + „Standard-Kontrollvariablen“
- ▶ Modellierung: OLS
- ▶ Dokumentation des Codes auf „OSF“:
<https://doi.org/10.17605/osf.io/e8s34> sowie
<https://doi.org/10.17605/osf.io/wesg4>

Ergebnisse

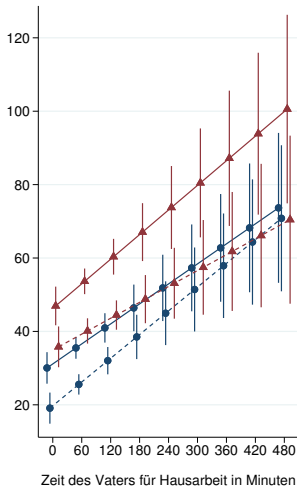
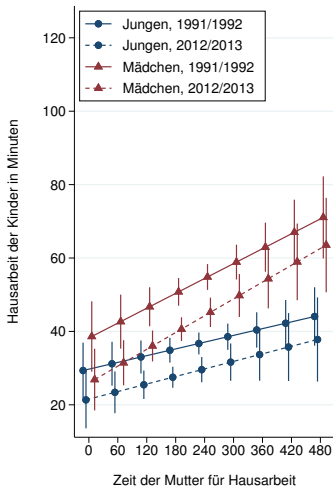
Beteiligung der Kinder an der Hausarbeit



Zeit der Kinder für Hausarbeit



Zusammenhang der Zeit von Eltern und Kindern



Hausarbeitszeit in verschiedenen Geschwisterkonstellationen

	Älteres Kind	Jüngeres Kind
Zwei Jungen	17,69 [9,13 26,25]	17,33 [9,95 24,72]
Älterer Junge, jüngeres Mädchen	26,90 [17,95 35,85]	29,27 [21,54 36,99]
Älteres Mädchen, jüngerer Junge	43,65 [35,24 52,06]	27,26 [20,36 34,87]
Zwei Mädchen	47,96 [39,35 56,58]	41,67 [34,24 49,11]

Mittelwerte und 95 %-Konfidenzintervalle

- ▶ Ältere Mädchen > jüngere Mädchen
- ▶ Jungen mit Schwester > Jungen mit Bruder

Diskussion

- ▶ Kinder machen seltener Hausarbeit (Partizipation)
- ▶ Mädchen machen mehr Hausarbeit als Jungen
 - ▶ Kontinuität
- ▶ Die Zeit von Kindern für Hausarbeit ist zurückgegangen
 - ▶ Konvergenz
- ▶ Einfluss der Eltern
 - ▶ Positive Assoziation, insbes. gleichgeschl. Eltern-Kind-Dyaden
- ▶ Einfluss der Geschwister
 - ▶ Tendenziell: „traditionell“
 - ▶ Aber auch Ansatz für Wandel?
- ▶ Insgesamt recht klare Evidenz zugunsten der Sozialisationsperspektive

Limitationen

- ▶ Internationaler Vergleich, Kontexteinflüsse
- ▶ Längere Zeiträume (ZVE „2022“)
- ▶ (Echter) Längsschnitt
- ▶ Größere Stichproben
- ▶ Mehr Möglichkeiten zur Abbildung von Familienkonstellationen
- ▶ Zusätzliche Prädiktoren und Outcomes

Vielen Dank!

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Die beiden Hauptreferenzen:

