

**Gender Inequality and The Distribution of Household Labor in Taiwan:
A Survey Research in 2020**

By

Pei-Yu Ho

何佩妤

Submitted to the Faculty of
Department of International Affairs in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Arts in International Affairs

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages
2021

WENZAO URSULINE UNIVERSITY OF LANGAUGES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This senior paper was presented

by

Pei-Yu Ho
何佩妤

It was defended on

November 28, 2020

and approved by

Reviewer 1: Daniel Lin, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer 2: Philipp Fluri, Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Advisor: Mark Lai, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Copyright © by Pei-Yu Ho 何佩妤

2021

**Gender Inequality and The Distribution of Household Labor in Taiwan:
A Survey Research in 2020**

Pei-Yu Ho, B.A.

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2021

Abstract

This paper answered the situation of distribution of household labor in Taiwan, the factor that affects the distribution of household labor, and the attitude toward gender and family. It adopted quantitative research-a survey to find out the answer to the research questions. A questionnaire was posted for 7 days in July 2020, and it reached out to 198 married people to document the situation of distribution of household labor in their family, the factors affecting the distribution of household labor, and their satisfaction with the distribution of household labor in their family.

The three main findings in this research are (1) most of the women are still playing the major role to do most of the housework at home (2) “money” is the factor which causes the distribution of household labor to be unequal, (3) “men”, “lower education” and “older generation” are the factors assuring traditional ideas and discrimination against women. As a conclusion, the paper suggests to “educate children to do the housework when they are young.” Education can make the situation of distribution of household labor better and better in the future.

Key Words: Distribution of Household Labor, Gender Inequality, Housework

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
Background.....	1
Motivation.....	2
Purpose.....	2
Research Question	2
Significance.....	3
Contribution	3
Limit and Delimit.....	3
LITERAURE REVIEW	5
The situation all around the world	5
The current situation in Taiwan	6
The definition of equality.....	9
Debate of arguments supported by men or women	10
Arguments supported by men	10
Arguments supported by women	12
METHODOLOGY	17
Definition of survey goals.....	17
Research design	17
Data collection	18
DATA ANALYSIS	21

Descriptive Statistics.....	21
The situation of the distribution of household labor now in Taiwan 2020	23
Feelings about the distribution of household labor.....	25
Children doing housework.....	26
Research Hypotheses	26
Findings	28
Attitude toward family.....	28
Attitude toward gender	31
The fairness of the distribution of household labor	35
Feelings about the distribution of household labor.....	37
Implication	37
CONCLUSION.....	39
APPENDIX 1.....	43
BIBIOGRAPHY	45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Average hours of married women and husbands doing housework, taking care of children and elderly people per day.....	13
Table 2. Debate of arguments supported by men or women.....	15
Table 3. The percentage of men doing the housework in Taiwan, China, Japan and South Korea	15
Table 4. Distribution of household labor in 2012	16
Table 5. The gender distribution in responses to the questionnaire.....	21
Table 6. The age distribution to the questionnaire.....	22
Table 7. The education distribution of respondents to the questionnaire.....	22
Table 8. The income distribution of respondents to the questionnaire	23
Table 9. The situation of distribution of household labor now in Taiwan in 2020	24
Table 10. Questions to investigate the circumstances of distribution of household labor	25
Table 11. Questions to investigate respondents' feelings about distribution of household labor.....	26
Table 12. Questions to investigate whether people agree children doing the housework	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Oprobit Regression Analysis of the factors that affect the distribution of household labor.....	28
Figure 2. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward family (Gender).....	30
Figure 3. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward family (Education)	31
Figure 4. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward family (Age).....	31
Figure 5. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Gender)	33
Figure 6. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Age).....	34
Figure 7. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Education).....	34
Figure 8. Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Income)	35
Figure 9. Oprobit Regression Analysis of viewpoint of the distribution of household labor (Gender).....	36
Figure 10. Oprobit Regression Analysis of viewpoint of the distribution of household labor (Income).....	36
Figure 11. Feelings about distribution of household labor	37

Introduction

Background

“Marriage” is the situation that most of the people will face. Before, men were in charge of the economic affairs, and women in charge of all the housework. But the generations changed. In this generation, not only men can enter the workplace, women can also enter it. The family has become dual-career family. However, women are still responsible for the housework. After the work, the housework becomes a problem for husband and wife.

“Should the housework be divided into absolutely equal shares? Should the person who earns more do less on housework? Should the housework be done by the part who is good at the housework? Should the housework be divided into according to what the society thinks men and women should do?” These are the arguments are discussed in a lot of “marriage”. No one can definitely give an answer about what the husband and wife should do.

In this “equal” society, we hope everything can be equal. But we all know that it is hard for us to make everything equal. This research wants to find out about the problem of distribution of household labor in Taiwan and hopes there would be more and more people aware of the problem. It tries to change the style of “distribution of household labor” to make the family become more and more harmonious.

Motivation

In the traditional idea, men were in charge of the economy, and women in charge of all the housework. In this generation, the number of working women has increased.¹ The number of dual-career families has also increased. In most of the families, the housework is still the responsibility of women. Why should women need to do the “second” work after the work? It is not the “equal” society that we seek. The distribution of household labor is not only an unequal treatment, but also a serious problem between husband and wife. To make the family become more and more harmonious, it is a problem that should be figured out with and be addressed by more and more people.

Purpose

This research wanted to know the current situation of the distribution of household labor in Taiwan, and also to find out what is the factor that affects the distribution of household labor. After figuring out the problem, this research would suggest a solution to improve the situation of distribution of household labor in the future.

Research Question

To answer the research objectives, the author designed three research questions as follows:

¹*Status of female labor participation in Taiwan in recent years*, (Minster of labor, 2019), <https://www.mol.gov.tw/media/5759086/近年女性勞動參與狀況.pdf>.

1. What is the current situation of distribution of household labor in Taiwan?
2. What is the factor that makes the distribution of household labor unequal?
3. How do we improve the situation of the distribution of household labor?

Significance

We are always saying that everyone should be “equally” treated in this society. But the society doesn’t really achieve it. There still exists a lot of “inequality” and problem in this society. For example: the distribution of household labor is and also an inequality problem in this society. Furthermore, still a lot of different kinds of inequality problems exist in the world. In this research, we talked about the gender issue and women rights. The gender issue and women rights are truly reflected in my research topic. If we cannot deal with the distribution of household labor or we are still staying keeping the traditional idea, gender equality and the women rights are just a lie.

Contribution

In this research, we addressed: 1. The situation of the distribution of household labor now in Taiwan 2. The factor that affects the distribution of household labor 3. A solution to deal with the distribution of household labor

Limit and Delimit

This research focused on the husband and wife in Taiwan. The limit of this research

is that it could only find a few pairs of husband and wife, not most of them in Taiwan.

However, it tried the best to find the general patterns of husband and wife.

Literature Review

The situation all around the world

Distribution of household labor is an issue that happens all around the world. If you have a family and you will face the problem. Based on the research, men contribution to housework in the global average is lower than women. In Taiwan, there are about 41.2% of men prepare the meal often, about 43.1% of men do the laundry often, about 46.9% of men do the cleaning; in China, overall 51.5% of men prepare the meal often, about 51.5% of men do the laundry often, about 62.2% of men do the cleaning often; in Japan, there are about 20.1% of men prepare the meal often, about 23% of men do the laundry often, about 30.4% of men do the clearing often; in South Korea, there are about 39.9% of men prepare the meal often, about 35.6% of men do the laundry often, about 61.6% of men do the clearing often.² Japan has the most serious problem of it. In these four countries, we can see that women have the responsibility of housework, especially in Japan, women do most of the housework, men do very little.

Also, we can see that in Taiwan and China, we have a similar culture: Chinese culture, and we also have a similar situation in the distribution of household labor; on the other hand, Japan and South Korea also have a similar culture, and the distribution of household labor is also similar.

² Man-Yee Kan and Ekaterina Hertog, "Domestic division of labour and fertility preference in China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan," *Demographic Research Vol. 36 (January- June 2017)* (2017).

Not only countries in Asia have a distribution of household labor problem. The research showed that in Australia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland and USA there is a serious problem of distribution of household labor.³ It is not only a problem in Asia, but also a problem existing all around the world.

The current situation in Taiwan

Nowadays, the distribution of household labor is a problem between husband and wife. There are more and more families which have become dual-career families. But the women need to start their “second” job which means the housework they need to do after work, but men don’t. It becomes an unequal society. To make the society more and more equal, we should make more and more people aware of the problem and deal with the problem. If the society isn’t aware of the problem and doesn’t deal with the problem, the “inequality” is continuing to exist. The findings of the research will point out the problem between husband and wife. Decreasing arguments is an important thing for a family. To make a family become more and more harmonious, “less arguments” is the first step that should be done. If we can deal with the problem, it will become an “equal” society and make the family become more and more

³ Emma Hagqvist, "Toward Gender Equality in Practice? Cross-National Patterns of Change in the Gendered Division of Housework Over Two Decades," Article, *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 49, no. 3 (Summer 2018), <https://doi.org/10.3138/jcfs.49.3.355>, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=135734270&site=ehost-live>.

harmonious.

There are more and more women entering the workplace, the type of family is gradually changing into a “dual-career family”. “Dual-career family” means both the husband and wife have professional work, get a certain salary, the job can be full-time or part time, and the couple have at least one minor child.⁴ The scope of housework is wide, it is hard to define. The distribution of household labor becomes a problem for husband and wife.

There is a traditional idea called “men in charge of the economic and women in charge of all the housework, women are responsible for everything at home.” But women can also enter the workplace now. Some of the women finish their job in the workplace, and they need to start their “second” job which means the housework they need to do after their job, but men don’t. It is not the equal society that we are seeking.

In the “men in charge of economy and women in charge of all the housework” society, both has their assigned affairs. However, when both of the husband and wife need to work, doing housework is a burden for women.⁵ Also it increases some conflicts between husband and wife.

⁴ Tian Siou-Lan, "Dual-Career Family and Women's Career Development," *Consultation and counseling* 144 (1997).

⁵ Chou Wen-Chi, "A probe into the factors affecting the division of housework in Taiwan" (Master Degree National Taiwan University, 1994).

Since the women start to enter the workplace, the dual career family have double salaries. “Household lead” means the person who has the most income and is responsible for maintaining the main livelihood of the family. Directorate-General of Budget shows that in 2018, there were 6,113,397 males who were the household lead, and 2,592,743 females who were the household lead.⁶ It shows that in most of the families in Taiwan, men are still earning more than women.

Although distribution of household labor is still a problem in dual-career families, there is still some benefit in it. Based on a research, women entering the workplace has more positive effects than negative on marriage.⁷ Women invest more time in doing housework than men. Women need to do the thing that is repetitive, tedious, less flexible, gender distinction, and women are the main performers; men need to the thing that is irregular, be of an assistance, and men are non-main performers.

The distribution of household labor is still a problem between husband and wife. In Guo’s research, he divided the housework into six parts: prepare the meals, do the laundry, clean the house, repair things, buy daily necessities and take out the trash.⁸ Most of the people think that “doing the laundry” is women’s business, and repair work is men’s business, in Guo’s research it has been proved.

⁶ "A comprehensive analysis of the results of the 107-year household income," National Statistics, R.O.C. (Taiwan), 2018, accessed May 12th, 2020, <https://win.dgbas.gov.tw/fies/a11.asp?year=107>.

⁷"Hidden Power in Marriage," *Gender&Society*, updated Jun, 1989 (187-216).

⁸ Guo Wen-Chao, "The Division of Housework in Dual-career Family" (Master National Taipei University, 2019).

The definition of equality

In this society, we all stress “equality”. We all know that it is hard to achieve, and there is still a lot of inequality between human beings. There is still a long way that we need to go to achieve the full equality rights between women and men. There are lots of women rights issues that still exist today. For example: In 2017, two flight attendants accused the airplane company of Russia: Aeroflot, which discriminated against their body shapes; in Arabic culture, if girls or women are raped, their families will think that it is scandal, and they don’t want to let others know; in July of 2017, there was a female passenger rape and robbery by three men in the bus station, the female passenger were just wearing the skirt, and she was raped.⁹ There are still a lot of the inequality issues in the world.

⁹ "BBC reporter combed through eight examples of modern womens’ struggle," 2018, accessed November 23th ,2020, <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/world-43336069>.

Debate of the arguments supported by men or women

The arguments supported by men:

In the traditional society, men didn't need to do the housework because they were earning money for the family, they are "household lead". They had the economic power. But the generations changed, women start to enter the workplace now. Most of the men in Taiwan are still the household lead at home. It means that most of the men in Taiwan earn more than women. Why should the person who earns more money need to pay more attention or need to distribute the housework equally with the person who earns less? It doesn't sound not fair.

Yang's research pointed out that most of the men don't do the housework because they did not get enough training and affirming in the housework. Most of men didn't see their father doing the housework when they were young and their parents did not ask them to do the housework in their childhood.¹⁰ It makes men ignore about housework, since it is the "education" they got from their parents.

Guo's research pointed out that most people think that take out the garbage is done by husband and wife, but his research found out that women taking out the trash is more affected by the "average working hours per week" factor; and it has no effect

¹⁰ Ta-Cheng LI Ching-Li YANG, Kuan-Jeng CHEN, "Assortive Mating in Taiwan: Changes and Persistence," *Journal of Population Studies* 33 (2006).

on men. It shows the inequality between men and women. Because there is no “average working hours” effect on men, but there is on women.¹¹ It can know that whether men are busy or not, he needs to take out the garbage.

Wang’s research studied the lively hoods in 1987, and she found out that when the gender role attitudes of women become more and more modern, women will do less housework, and men will do more housework. When the family is more traditional, husbands will do less housework; when the married couple’s gender attitude is more equal, men will do more housework. The empirical studies in Taiwan also confirm that gender role attitude has a significant impact on the distribution of household labor.¹²

Coltrane’s research showed that when men have higher education degrees, men will be more willing to do the housework, on the other hand, if women have higher education degrees, women will be less willing to do the housework.¹³ This shows that there’s can also be some inequality for men.

¹¹ Wen-Chao, "The Division of Housework in Dual-career Family."

¹² Wang Mei-Hui, "Research on the housework division, gender, role attitude, socail support and marriage satisfaction of married professional women" (Master Degree Livelihood Studies, Chinese Culture University, 1987).

¹³ Scott Coltrane, "Research on Household Labor: Modeling and Measuring the Social Embeddedness of Routine Family Work," *Journal of Marriage and Family* 62, no. 4 (2000), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2000.01208.x>, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2000.01208.x>.

The arguments supported by women:

Before 1950, Taiwan was mostly an agricultural economy. At that time, men were in charge of economic, women in charge of all the housework at home. But the generation changed, women started to enter the workplace. The distribution of household labor becomes a problem. Komter pointed out that men and women often takes the idea of “housework is still women’s duty” or “women are more talented to do housework” as rational concepts.¹⁴ It is a pressure for women. Women need to start the “second job” which means the housework they need to do after they finish their work in the workplace.

Based on a survey, the average hours for married women to do the housework is 2.23 hours per day, on the other hand, the average hours for husbands to do the housework is 0.87 per day.¹⁵ Married women not only need to do the housework, but they also need to take care of children and so on. According to the survey, women need to take care of children, the elderly people and other family members, other family members which means the family members which are who is under 65 years old and siblings. The average hours for married women to take care children is 3.30 hours per day, on the other hand, the average hours for husbands in taking care of

¹⁴Komter, "Hidden Power in Marriage."

¹⁵ "Survey Research on Housework Time," 2017, accessed November 10th, 2020, https://www.gender ey.gov.tw/gecdb/Stat_Statistics_DetailData.aspx?sn=9H5JM59Swi6YhdicthksZg%3D%3D.

children is 1.41 hours per day. In taking care of elder people, the average hours for married women are 1.87 hours per day, and it is 1.48 hours per day for husband. It can show that women need to do more than men.

Table 1: Average hours of married women and husband do the housework, take care of children and elder people per day

	Do the housework	Take care of children	Take care of elder people
Married women	2.23/per day	3.30/per day	1.87/per day
Husband	0.87/per day	1.41/per day	1.48/per day

Table sorted by author

Source: "Survey Research on Housework Time." 2017, accessed November 10th, 2020,

https://www.gender ey.gov.tw/gecdb/Stat_Statistics_DetailData.aspx?sn=9H5JM59Swi6Yhdi cthksZg%3D%3D.

Based on a research, it shows that women entering the workplace has more positive effects than negative on marriage.¹⁶ Women pay more on the housework than men.

Women need to do the thing that is repetitive, tedious, less flexible and there're a lot of gender distinction, also women are the main performers; men need to the thing that is irregular, being assistance, and men are non-main performers. It is not the "equal" distribution that we are seeking. Why should women need to do more than men? Why should women need to do their "second job" after they finish their work, and men don't?

¹⁶Komter, "Hidden Power in Marriage."

Lu's research pointed out that if women have more income, their attitude will be more equal; it reflected that people who have higher economic status, will get more open-minded values. Women who have enter the workplace will have more opportunity to contact different kinds of people, they will have more opportunity to be aware of the problem of gender inequality.¹⁷ It helps women to position themselves.

Hseu's research took Taipei's dual-career families for her subjects. It found out that in the high-income families, their subject feeling about housework is warmer and more grateful; for ordinary families, they seek happiness in experiencing housework; families with financial difficulties have no choice, so they need to accept" housework is women's duty". It also mentioned that native families and childhood housework division experience will have influence on us too. So, training children to do the housework is also important.¹⁸

¹⁷ Lu Yu-Hsia, "Changes in Gender-role Attitudes in Taiwan, 1991-2001," *Taiwanese Journal of Sociology* 48 (December 1st, 2011), <https://www.airitilibrary.com/Publication/alDetailedMesh?docid=10112219-201112-201203080004-201203080004-56-99>.

¹⁸ Hseu Min-Ru, "The division of housework in post-modern families-Take the dual-career family in Taipei as example" (Master degree Soochow University, 2006).

Table 2: Debate of arguments supported by men or women

Men	Women
Most of the men are the household lead, they earn more money than women, also men did not get enough training and affirming on the housework when they are young.	Komter pointed out that we often take the idea of “housework is still women’s duty” or “women are more talented to do housework” as rational concepts.
Coltrane’s research showed that when men have higher education degrees, men will be more willing to do the housework, but women don’t.	Women do more on “housework” and “take care of children and elder people” than men.
Taking out the trash has no effect by the “average working hours per week”, but women do.	Women enter the workplace have more positive effects rather than negative on marriage, and they will be open-minded.
Wang’s research pointed out that when the gender role attitudes of women become more and more modern, women can do less housework, and men needs to do more on housework.	Women need to do the thing that is repetitive, tedious, less flexible and there’re a lot of gender distinction, also women are the main performers.

Table sorted by author.

Table 3: The rent that men do the housework in Taiwan, China, Japan and South

Korea

	Men prepare the meal	Men do the laundry	Men do the cleaning
Japan	20.1%	23%	30.4%
South Korea	39.9%	35.6%	61.6%
Taiwan	41.2%	43.1%	46.9%
China	51.5%	51.5%	62.6%

Table sorted by author

Source: Hertog, Man-Yee Kan and Ekaterina. "Domestic Division of Labour and Fertility Preference in China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan." [In English]. *Demographic Research Vol. 36 (January- June 2017) (2017): 557-88.*

Table 4: Distribution of household labor in 2012

Country	Men do the housework
Australia	30%
Bulgaria	30.2%
Czech Republic	24.8%
France	27.3%
Germany-west	28.6%
Germany-east	31.9%
Great Britain	30.4%
Ireland	29.6%
Poland	27.2%
Slovakia	26.3%
Slovenia	29.4%
Switzerland	27.6%
USA	32.9%

Table sorted by author.

Source: Emma Hagqvist, "Toward Gender Equality in Practice? Cross-National Patterns of Change in the Gendered Division of Housework Over Two Decades," Article, *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 49, no. 3 (Summer 2018 2018), <https://doi.org/10.3138/jcfs.49.3.355>, <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=135734270&site=ehost-live>.

Methodology

Definition of survey research

By definition, “survey research is the way of conducting research using surveys that are sent to respondents. The data collected from survey is then statistically analyzed to conclusions.”¹⁹

Research Design

I used quantitative research for this thesis. The quantitative research is the way to address a lot of people to find out the situation of distribution of household labor within married couples in Taiwan. I used Google form to collect the data. The questions would ask respondents’ current situation of doing the housework in their family; their feelings about housework; their attitude toward gender and family, and the factor that affects who could do less housework in their family.

Most of the questions were using “Likert Scale”: strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree, and some of the question are the question asking true or false, also asking husband or wife to do the housework. For the questions using “Likert Scale”, I did the oprobit regression, which is the way to analyze the cases which have more than two outcomes of an ordinal dependent variable²⁰; and for the

¹⁹ "Survey Research: Definiton, Examples and Methods," accessed June 9, 2020, <https://www.questionpro.com/article/survey-research.html>.

²⁰ "Oprobit- Ordered probit regression," Stata, accessed November 1st,2020, <https://www.stata.com/manuals13/roprobit.pdf>.

questions asking true or false and husband or wife, I did the ologit regression, which is the ordinal model of regression²¹. I used the software “Stata” to analyze the data and get the results.

Data collection

According to literature review, the research found out that not only Taiwan has the problem of distribution of household labor, but there are also a lot of countries with the problem. Also, we could see that women do much more than men, these are some of the inequality gender problems in this generation. According to the literature review, this paper used survey to collect the data about the situation of distribution of household labor in Taiwan. By using survey, it could get more amount of the respondents, and it could know more about the situation of the distribution of household labor in Taiwan.

The study population in this paper is the married couples in Taiwan, it focused on the married couples in Taiwan. Google form is the instrument to make the questionnaire, it is the instrument easier to fill in, also it is one of the common instruments for public to use. After finishing making the questionnaire, I shared the link to Facebook, Line and Instagram. The reason that I chose to use Facebook is

²¹ "Ologit-Orderd logistic regression," Stata, accessed November 1st, 2020, <https://www.stata.com/manuals13/rologit.pdf>.

because it is the application which has more different ages of people using, I could collect the data from different ages; and the reason that I chose to use Instagram is because most of my friends used Instagram, and they can share the link to others for me; the reason that I chose to use Line is because some of my friends don't use Facebook and Instagram, and Line is the only instrument that we can contact with, so it is why I chose to use it. I posted the link every day on Facebook, Instagram and Line, and it was ongoing for a week. The reason that I posted the link every day is because it could let more and more people get the information, also some people did not notice the link at the beginning, if I posted it every day, it could increase the opportunities for the respondents to see it; I started to post the questionnaire from Thursday July 16^h, because it is closed to the weekend, so people would be more willing to fill in the questionnaire for me; and the reason that I chose to post it for a week is because if I post more than one week, the people who don't want to fill in will still not be willing to fill it in. The date that I posted the link was July 16th to July 22nd in 2020.

After collecting the data, I used the software Stata, which is the instrument to analyze the data that I collect from the questionnaire. This paper could find out that the situation of distribution of household labor in Taiwan now, also find out whether the “money” is one of the key points that affect the distribution of household labor or

not.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data from Google Form for 7 days, I got 582 respondents. But not all of them were available, I deleted the data of respondents who are single and unmarried. I got 321 respondents who are married, but some of them are not from Taiwan, and some of the data are invalid, so I deleted 6 of them. After deleting the invalid questionnaires, I wanted to make the “gender distribution” to become equal, to prevent structural deviation, I canceled the latest respondents to make the gender distribution to become equal. To make the result being equal and reliable, I used the data which are from 99 males and 99 females.

Descriptive Statistics

In this research, there were 99 males (50%) and 99 females (50%), it could make my research being more reliable and more equal. It needed to make sure the amount of gender is equal, or it would make result being unreliable, unequal and unfair.

Table 5: The amount of Gender from the questionnaire

Gender	Amount
Male	99 (50%)
Female	99 (50%)

Table sorted by author

About the age, most of the people are from 41-50 years old; there are 115 people (58%) who are 41-50 years old, there are 36 people (18%) who are 51-60 years old, there are 30 people (15%) who are 31-40 years old, there are 9 people (5%) who are

21-30 years old, and there are 8 people (4%) who are 61-70 years old.

Table 6: The age distribution from the questionnaire

Age	Amount
21-30 years old	9 (5%)
31-40 years old	30 (15%)
41-50 years old	115 (58%)
51-60 years old	36 (18%)
61-70 years old	8 (4%)

Table sorted by author

About the education background, most of the people are have bachelor's degree; there are 69 people (35%) with bachelor degrees, there are 48 people (24%) with two/five-year junior college program, there are 40 people (20%) with senior high school/vocational high, there are 31 people (16%) with master degrees, there are 4 people (2%) with doctor degrees, there are 4 people (2%) with junior high school, and there are 2 people (1%) with primary school.

Table 7: The education distribution from the questionnaire

Education	Amount
Primary school	2 (1%)
Junior High school	4 (2%)
Senior High school/ Vocational	40 (20%)
Two/Five-year junior college program	48 (24%)
Bachelor degrees	69 (35%)
Master degrees	31 (16%)
Doctor degrees	4 (2%)

Table sorted by author

About the income, most of the people earn over 60,000 NT dollars per month; there

are 63 people (32%) earning over 60,000 NT dollars of income per month, there are 37 people (19%) earning 30,001-40,000 NT dollars of income per month, there are 35 people (18%) earning 40,001-50,000 NT dollars of income per month, there are 27 people (14%) earning 50,001-60,000 NT dollars of income per month, there are 18 people (9%) earning 20,001-30,000 NT dollars of income per month, and there are 18 people (9%) earning less or inclusive 20,000 NT dollars of income per month.

Table 8: The income distribution from the questionnaire

Income	Amount
Less than 20,000 NT dollars or inclusive	18 (9%)
20,001-30,000 NT dollars	18 (9%)
30,001-40,000 NT dollars	37 (19%)
40,001- 50,000 NT dollars	35 (18%)
50,001-60,000 NT dollars	27 (14%)
More than 60,000 NT dollars	63 (32%)

Table sorted by author

The situation of distribution of household labor in Taiwan 2020

In my research, there are 198 respondents. I found out that there are 37 men (19%) who are the main person to prepare the meal, and there are 161 women (81%) who are the main person to prepare the meal; there are 62 men (31%) who are the main person to do the laundry, and there are 136 women (69%) who are the main person to do the laundry; there are 50 men (25%) who are the main person to clean the house, and there are 148 women (75%) who are the main person to clean the house; there are 168 men (85%) who are the main person to repair the things, and there are 30 women

(15%) who are the main person to repair things; there are 56 men (28%) who are the main person to buy daily necessities, and there are 142 women (72%) who are the main person to buy daily necessities; there are 123 men (62%) who are the main person to take out the trash, and there are 75 women (38%) who are the main person to take out the trash. I found out that most of the housework are still done by women, only repairing things and taking out the trash are done by most of the men. It could show the inequality in a family. Since women have a lot of housework to do, but men don't, women are still the main character to do the housework for a family.

Table 9: The situation of distribution of household labor now in Taiwan

Housework	Men	Women
Prepare the meal	37 (19%)	161 (81%)
Do the laundry	62 (31%)	136 (69%)
Clean the house	50 (25%)	148 (75%)
Repair the things	168 (85%)	30 (15%)
Buy daily necessities	56 (28%)	142 (72%)
Take out the trash	123 (62%)	75 (38%)

Table sorted by author

Although the distribution of household labor seems unequal, 162 respondents (82%) said that they don't have any arguments about the distribution of household labor recently, only 36 respondents (18%) said that they have arguments about the distribution of household labor recently. There are 149 respondents (75%) said that they think the distribution of household labor is equal in their family, only 49 respondents (25%) think it is unequal. There are 153 respondents (77%) said that in

their family, the people who are free will do the housework first, but the other 45 respondents (23%) said that in their family, it doesn't work. We can find out that most of the people are satisfied with this situation of distribution of household labor, it doesn't seem a problem for most of the people.

Table 10: Questions to investigate the circumstances of distribution of household labor

Question	Yes	No
Are there any arguments in your home recently because of the distribution of household labor?	36 (18%)	162 (82%)
Do you think the distribution of household labor in your home is equal?	149 (75%)	49 (25%)
Will the people who is free do the housework first in your home?	153 (77%)	45 (23%)

Table sorted by author

Feelings about the distribution of household labor

In my questionnaire, I asked some questions to know the respondents' feeling about the distribution of household labor. The result showed 132 people (67%) think the distribution of household labor is equal in their family, only 66 people (33%) think it is unequal; there are 160 people (81%) are satisfied with the distribution of household labor in their family now, there are only 38 people (19%) who are unsatisfied with the distribution of household labor in their family now.

Table 11: Questions to test respondents' feelings about distribution of household labor

Question	Yes	No
Do you think the distribution of household labor in your family is equal?	132 (67%)	66 (33%)
Are you satisfied with the distribution of household labor in your family now?	160 (81%)	38 (19%)

Children doing housework

In my questionnaire, I set up a question called “Do you agree that children should do the housework when they are young?” From the result, we can see that 122 people (62%) strongly agree that children should do the housework when they are young; only 1 person (0%) strongly disagreed that children should do the housework when they are young. It can show that in this generation more and more parents train their children to do the housework.

Table 12: Question to investigate with children doing the housework

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Do you agree that children should do the housework when they are young?	122 (62%)	69 (35%)	5 (3%)	1 (0%)	1 (0%)

Table sorted by author

Research Hypotheses

The purpose of this research was going to find out what is the factor that makes the distribution of household labor being unequal; this research figured out the situation of distribution of household labor in Taiwan now; to find out the respondents' attitude toward family and gender; to find out whether the respondent is satisfied with the

distribution of household labor or not.

About the respondents' attitude toward family and gender, I used "Oprobit Statics" to analyze the data. "Oprobit Statics is the way to apply probit analysis to the cases which have more than two results of an ordinal dependent variable."²² Since I used Likert scale to set up the question, I chose to use "oprobit" to analysis the data.

About the respondents' satisfaction of the distribution of household labor, I use "Ologit Statics" to analyze my data. "Ologit Statics" is an ordinal regression model.²³ Since I chose to use "yes", "no" questions, I chose to use "ologit" to analyze the data.

Hypothesis 1: "Income" is the factor that makes the distribution of household labor unequal.

Hypothesis 2: In the researcher's assumption, the people who have more traditional ideas will be related to independent variable "gender", "age" and "education"

Hypothesis 3: In researcher's assumption, the people who discriminate against women will be related to independent variables "gender", "age", "education" and "income".

Hypothesis 4: In the researcher's assumption, respondent's viewpoint of the distribution of household labor fairness will be related to independent variables "gender" and "income"

Hypothesis 5: Women will be less satisfied with the distribution of household labor

²² Stata, "Oprobit- Ordered probit regression."

²³ Stata, "Ologit-Orderd logistic regression."

than men.

Findings

Factor affecting the distribution of household labor in Taiwan

In my questionnaire, I set up a question called “Do you agree that people who earn more money can do less housework?” (Q1) After doing the regression, I found out that the people who earn more money strongly agree with this argument; on the other hand, the people who earn less strongly disagree with this argument. This shows that “income” can be one of the factors that makes the distribution of household labor unequal, money can be the power to affect the distribution of household labor.

Figure 1: Oprobit Regression Analysis of the factor that affect the distribution of household labor

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H1	Q1	-0.1533992	0.001	***

Dependent variable: Income of the factor that affect the distribution of household labor

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Attitude toward family

In my questionnaire, I set up some of the questions to test how’s the attitude toward family, for example: “Do you agree that sons have more opportunity than daughters to take care of you when you are old?” (Q2), “Do you agree that women can do better on housework than men?” (Q3), “Do you agree a son’s last name should be the same as husband’s last name?” (Q4), “Do you agree being a good mother is the most important role for women?” (Q5), “Do you agree that mothers taking care of children

is because they can do it better than men?" (Q6), these are the questions that I set up to see how the respondents' attitude toward family is.

The first independent variable that I tested was "**gender**", I found out that men strongly agree that sons have more opportunity than daughters to take care of them when they are old, but women strongly disagree with this argument; men strongly agree that a son's last name should be the same as husband's last name, but women strongly disagree with this argument; men strongly agree that being a good mother is the most important role of women, but women strongly disagree; men strongly agree that mothers taking care of children is because they can do better than men, but women strongly disagree with it.

It could prove the arguments that Komter pointed out in my literature review, Komter said that men and women often takes the idea of "housework is still women's duty" or "women are more talented to do housework" as rational concepts.²⁴ It is a pressure for women, women don't really think in this way. It can also show men have more traditional ideas than women.

²⁴ Komter, "Hidden Power in Marriage."

Figure 2: Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward family (Gender)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H2	Q2	+0.3806389	0.012	*
H2	Q4	+0.6275824	0.000	***
H2	Q5	+0.4239102	0.005	**
H2	Q6	+0.3076465	0.040	*

Dependent variable: Attitude toward family

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The second independent variable that I tested was “**education**”, I found out that the people who have lower education degrees strongly agree that sons have more opportunity than daughters to take care of them when they are old, but the people who have higher education degrees strongly disagree with this argument; the people who have lower education degrees strongly agree that women can do better on housework than men, but the higher education degrees strongly disagree with it; the people who have lower education degrees strongly agree that being a mother is the most important role for women, but the people who have higher education degrees disagree about it; the people who have lower education degrees strongly agree that mother take care of children is because they can do better than men, but the people who have higher education degrees strongly disagree about it. It can show that the people who have lower education degrees are the people who have more traditional ideas, and the people who have the higher education degree are the people who have less traditional ideas. It proves that education can change people’s opinion, also that education is

seeking and teaching about “equal”.

Figure 3: Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward family (Education)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H2	Q2	+0.1939112	0.003	**
H2	Q3	+0.20504411	0.002	**
H2	Q5	+0.1674332	0.011	*
H2	Q6	+0.1357972	0.037	*

Dependent variable: Attitude toward family

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The third independent variable that I tested was “**age**”, the older generation strongly agree that women can do better on housework than men, but the younger generation strongly disagree about it. It can show that the younger generation start to change their opinions, they are starting to leave behind the traditional ideas.

Figure 4: Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward family (Age)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H2	Q3	-0.1820238	0.046	*

Dependent variable: Attitude toward family

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

From the above results, we can know that “men”, “the lower education degree”, “the older generation” are the factors that make people keep the traditional ideas, also they have the traditional “attitudes” toward the family.

Attitude toward Gender

In my questionnaire, I set up some of the question to test how’s the respondent’s attitude toward gender, for example: “Do you agree that daughters should do more

housework than sons?”(Q7), “Do you agree that son’s role is to carry on husband’s family name?” (Q8), “Do you agree that “A married daughter is like splashed water?” (Q9), “Do you agree that women should work in the workplace?” (Q10), “Do you agree that men have a higher status than women at home?” (Q11), these are the questions that I set up to test the respondents’ attitude toward gender.

The first independent variable I tested was “**gender**”, I found out that men strongly agree that daughter should do more housework than son, but women strongly disagree with it; men strongly agree that son is the role to carry on their family name, but women strongly disagree with it; men strongly agree that a married daughter is like splashed water, but women strongly disagree with it; women strongly agree that women should work in the workplace, but men strongly disagree with it; men strongly agree that men have a higher status than women at home; women are strongly disagree with it.

It could prove that men are still have the “discrimination” opinion toward women, they still think they are better, they have a higher status, they are still the people who are in charge of the economy for family. But actually, men and women are human beings, they should be equally treated, for example: both men and women should do equal housework, both men and women can have the role to carry one’s family name; both men and women can enter the workplace, and both of men and women should

have the equal status at home.

Figure 5: Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Gender)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H3	Q7	+0.5296693	0.001	***
H3	Q8	+0.5516982	0.000	***
H3	Q9	+0.3897478	0.015	*
H3	Q10	-0.4200781	0.007	**
H3	Q11	+0.6664931	0.000	***

Dependent variable: Attitude toward gender

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The second independent variable I tested was “**age**”, I found out that the older generation people strongly agree that daughter should do more housework than son, but younger generation people are strongly disagree with it; the older generation people strongly agree that men have a higher status than women at home, but the younger generation strongly disagree with it.

It could prove that the older generation people still discriminate women, they don't think that son should do as much housework as daughter, they don't think that this is the generation for men and women to both in charge of the economy for a family, they don't think that women can have an equal or a higher status than men.

Figure 6: Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Age)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H3	Q7	-0.2405037	0.011	**
H3	Q11	-0.1842846	0.049	*

Dependent variable: Attitude toward gender

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The third independent variable I tested was “**education**”, I found out that the people who have lower education degree strongly agree that daughters should do more housework than sons, but the people who have higher education degree strongly disagree with it.

It could prove that the education really can change one’s opinions, it made human beings to have different opinions of the gender issue, not the traditional ideas.

Figure 7: Oprobit Regression of Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Education)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H3	Q7	+0.2034182	0.002	**

Dependent variable: Attitude toward gender

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The fourth independent variable that I tested was “**income**”, the people who have more income strongly agree that men have a higher status than women at home, but the people who have less income strongly disagree with it.

The question of “Do you agree men have a higher status than women at home?”, we can see that the people who earn more income are strongly agree with these two statements. So, the people who have more income, are the people who have more

discriminate against women.

Figure 8: Oprobit Regression Analysis of Attitude toward gender (Income)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H3	Q11	-0.1302385	0.005	**

Dependent variable: Attitude toward gender

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

From the above results, we can know that “men”, “the older generation” and “the people who earn more income” are the people who discriminate against women.

According to my literature review, it showed that most of the men are still the “household lead” in Taiwan now²⁵, and it can truly reflect in this result.

The fairness of the distribution of household labor

I set up some questions to test how the respondents’ viewpoint of household labor fairness is, for example: “When I am in a bad mood, I will care about how much housework did I do.” (Q12), “I think it’s not worth to have the argument because of the distribution of household labor.” (Q13), these are the questions I set up to test the respondent’s viewpoint of household labor fairness.

The first independent variable I tested was “**gender**”, I found out that women strongly agree that they will care about how much housework they did when they are in a bad mood, but men strongly disagree with it; men strongly agree that they think it is not worth to have the argument because of the distribution of household labor, but

²⁵ "A comprehensive analysis of the results of the 107-year household income."

women strongly disagree with it.

Figure 9: Oprobit Regression Analysis of the viewpoint of distribution of household

labor fairness (Gender)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H4	Q12	-0.5514681	0.000	***
H4	Q13	+0.3702495	0.018	*

Dependent variable: The viewpoint of distribution of household labor fairness

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The second independent variable I tested was “**income**”, the people who have less income strongly agree that it is not worth to have the argument because of the distribution of household labor, but the people who have higher income strongly disagree with it.

Figure 10: Oprobit Regression Analysis of the viewpoint of distribution of household

labor fairness (Income)

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H4	Q13	-0.0991134	0.033	*

Dependent variable: The viewpoint of distribution of household labor fairness

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

From the above results, “women” is the role who will be caring about how much they did on the housework when they are in a bad mood, but men don’t, and “men” and “the people who earn more” are the people who think that having an argument about housework isn’t worth it. Women usually do more housework than men, it may be a reason which causes these results.

Feelings about distribution of household labor

Doing the regression, I asked the respondents a question about “Are you satisfied with the distribution of household labor now?” (Q14) I found out that men are more satisfied with the distribution of household labor, but women are more unsatisfied with the distribution of household labor.

Figure 11: Feelings of distribution of household labor

Hypothesis	Variables	Coefficient	P Value	Significance
H5	Q14	+1.421386	0.001	***

Dependent variable: Feelings of distribution of household labor

Details of the empirical tests are in Appendix 2: Statistics Sheet

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The result shows that women do “more” housework than men, women are more unsatisfied with the distribution of household labor now than men.

Implication

“Money” is the power which makes the distribution of household labor being unequal, in this research, it truly proves that “money” can talk. People who earn more strongly agree that they can do “less” housework; on the other hand, people who earn less should strongly disagree with it. From the result, we can know that “most” of the housework is still done by women, men are the mainly persons to “repair things” and “take out the trash”. According to the literature review, Guo’s research proves that

“man in charge of repair things.”²⁶, also it could prove that most of the men in Taiwan are the “household lead”, since men earn more, and they can do less housework.²⁷

We could also find out that “men”, “older generation” and “less income” are the characters who have more “traditional ideas” and “discriminate against women”. It shows that the “generation” now is changing, people start to change their opinions, also “education” can really change our mind, to make us have different opinions than before.

Since women have more housework to do, they will have more negative feelings about it, for example: when they are in a bad mood, they will care about how “much” they did on the housework. On the other hand, “men” and “the people who earn more” think that having an argument about housework is not worth, it also truly proves that most of the “men” are the “household lead” in Taiwan.

Although women are more unsatisfied with the situation of distribution of household labor now than men, but most of the people (81%) are still satisfied with the distribution of household labor now also most of the people (67%) think that the distribution of household labor is equal in their family now. It can truly prove that “money” can talk. “Money” is the power to decide who to do more and who to do less.

²⁶ Wen-Chao, "The Division of Housework in Dual-career Family."

²⁷ "A comprehensive analysis of the results of the 107-year household income."

The distribution of household labor now in Taiwan is still a problem, also existing all around the world. The thing that we can do is to “educate” the people who come from the “next generation”. Most of the people (62%) strongly agree that they should ask their children to do the housework when they are young, it means people from the younger generation start to do the housework when they are young, it will become a habit for them. In the literature review, Hseu’s research mentioned that native family and childhood housework division experience will have the influence on us too. If most of the people start to do it from now on, it can change the situation of distribution of household labor. So, training children to do the housework when they are young will be a way to improve the situation of distribution of household labor.

Conclusion

Gender equality isn't only human right, but also the thing that provides peaceful and continuous world.²⁸ There are a lot of unequal things in the world, some of the women do not respected by others, for example women entering the workplace do not get the equal treatment like men, most of the people in this world use different "eyes" to judge women, this is unequal for women. Women not only receive the unequal treatment in the workplace, women also receive unequal treatment at home.

This paper started to clarify the situation of distribution of household labor now all around the world, "the distribution of household labor" is a problem existing all around the world not only in Taiwan. There are a lot of different arguments, some support men and some support women. This paper found out about the situation of distribution of household labor now in Taiwan; it found out the factor that affects the distribution of household labor; found out who has more traditional opinions and discriminates against women and suggests how to deal with the problem.

The situation of distribution of household labor now in Taiwan is that women are still the main person to do the housework, most of the women are the main person to "clean the house", "do the laundry", "buy daily necessities" and "prepare meals"; on

²⁸ "Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," United Nations, accessed November 26th, 2020, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>.

the other hand, most of the men are the main person to “repair things” and “take out the trash”.

The factor that affects the distribution of household labor being unequal is “money”. People who earn more strongly agree that they should do less on housework, but the people who earn less strongly disagree with it. It is the main “factor” that I figured out in this research. Most of the men are the household lead in Taiwan²⁹, men also are the people who do less the housework, it can truly reflect in this research. It shows that money is the power, money can talk.

“Men”, “lower education degree” and “the people who have less income” are the main people who have “traditional ideas” and “discriminate against women”. Those traditional ideas would tell women what to do, what should be done. It becomes a pressure for women.

The distribution of household labor is a problem that exists all over the world. In this research I found out that in Taiwan most of the people strongly agree to ask their children to do the housework when they are young, and only almost 0 percent of people strongly disagree with it, it shows that most of the people are willing to train their children both boys and girls to do the housework when they are young. Also, in Hseu’s research, it mentioned that people who do the housework when they are young

²⁹ "A comprehensive analysis of the results of the 107-year household income."

will be more willing to do the housework in the future³⁰. Children doing the housework when they are young can help parents to reduce the burden of housework now, also it can make children be more willing to do the housework when they have family in the future. It will make the family become more and more harmonious, also it can improve the situation in the future.

³⁰ Min-Ru, "The division of housework in post-modern families-Take the dual-career family in Taipei as example."

Appendix 1

台灣家務分工狀況問卷問題

第一部分：背景資料：

- (1) 性別：男女
- (2) 年齡：20歲以下21-30歲31-40歲41-50歲51-60歲61-70歲80歲以上
- (3) 居住地：_____市/縣
- (4) 教育程度：無小學國中高中/職專科大學碩士博士
- (5) 收入（月薪）：20,000以下20,000-30,00030,001-40,00040,001-50,00050,001-60,00060,001以上
- (6) 職業：軍警公務人員教育商工農醫療服務業家管學生退休無其他_____
- (7) 工作時數：_____小時/週
- (8) 子女數：無1-23-55以上
- (9) 婚姻狀況：未婚/有伴侶已婚/有伴侶無伴侶

第二部分：意見（使用非常同意，同意，普通，不同意，非常不同意）

- (1) 您是否同意女性可以把家務處理得比男性好？
- (2) 您是否同意兒子比女兒更有機會照顧你們的晚年？
- (3) 您是否同意兒子的姓氏就是要跟從夫家的姓氏？
- (4) 您是否同意男性的家中地位就是比女性高？
- (5) 您是否同意賺得多的人家事就能做的少？
- (6) 您是否同意女人應該要到職場上工作？
- (7) 您是否同意做好媽媽是女性最重要的角色？
- (8) 您是否同意媽媽帶小孩是因為媽媽在這部分可以做得更好？
- (9) 您是否同意女兒應該要比兒子做更多家事？
- (10) 您是否同意兒子是家中負責傳宗接代的角色？
- (11) 您是否同意嫁出去的女兒就是潑出去的水？
- (12) 您是否同意從小開始訓練小孩家務分工的概念？
- (13) 您是否同意兒子在小時候就要幫忙做家事？
- (14) 您是否同意女兒在小時候就要幫忙做家事？

第三部分：行為

- (1) 你們最近有因為家務分工吵架嗎？是否
- (2) 在家中是誰主要負責準備三餐？夫妻

- (3) 在家中是主要負責洗衣服？夫妻
- (4) 在家中是誰主要負責打掃家裡？夫妻
- (5) 在家中是誰主要負責簡單修理家中的東西？夫妻
- (6) 在家中誰是主要負責買日用品？夫妻
- (7) 在家中誰是主要負責倒垃圾？夫妻
- (8) 在家中是否會平均分攤家務？是否
- (9) 在家中是否會由有空的人先去做家務？是否
- (10) 在家中薪水賺的少的人家務上就要做的多？是否
- (11) 您是否認為在您的家中家務分配是平等的？是否
- (12) 您是否滿意現在家務分配的狀況？是否

Bibliography

- "Bbc Reporter Combed through Eight Examples of Modern Womens' Struggle."
2018, accessed November 23th ,2020,
<https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/world-43336069>.
- Ching-Li YANG, Ta-Cheng LI, Kuan-Jeng CHEN. "Assortive Mating in Taiwan:
Changes and Persistence." [In Mandarin]. *Journal of Population Studies* 33
(2006): 1-32.
- Coltrane, Scott. "Research on Household Labor: Modeling and Measuring the Social
Embeddedness of Routine Family Work." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 62,
no. 4 (2000): 1208-33. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2000.01208.x>. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2000.01208.x>.
- "A Comprehensive Analysis of the Results of the 107-Year Household Income."
National Statistics, R.O.C. (Taiwan), 2018, accessed May 12th, 2020,
<https://win.dgbas.gov.tw/fies/a11.asp?year=107>.
- "Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls." United
Nations, accessed November 26th, 2020,
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>.
- Hagqvist, Emma. "Toward Gender Equality in Practice? Cross-National Patterns of
Change in the Gendered Division of Housework over Two Decades." Article.
Journal of Comparative Family Studies 49, no. 3 (Summer2018 2018): 355-
77. <https://doi.org/10.3138/jcfs.49.3.355>.
[http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=135734270
&site=ehost-live](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=135734270&site=ehost-live).
- Hertog, Man-Yee Kan and Ekaterina. "Domestic Division of Labour and Fertility
Preference in China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan." [In English].
Demographic Research Vol. 36 (January- June 2017) (2017): 557-88.

"Hidden Power in Marriage." *Gender&Society*, Updated Jun, 1989 (187-216).

Mei-Hui, Wang. "Research on the Housework Division, Gender, Role Attitude, Social Support and Marriage Satisfaction of Married Professional Women." Master Degree Livelihood Studies, Chinese Culture University, 1987.

Min-Ru, Hseu. "The Division of Housework in Post-Modern Families-Take the Dual-Career Family in Taipei as Example." Master degree, Soochow University, 2006.

Siou-Lan, Tian. "Dual-Career Family and Women's Career Development." [In Mandarin]. *Consultation and counseling 144* (1997): 7-11.

"Ologit-Ordered Logistic Regression." Stata, accessed November 1st, 2020, <https://www.stata.com/manuals13/rologit.pdf>.

"Oprobit- Ordered Probit Regression." Stata, accessed November 1st, 2020, <https://www.stata.com/manuals13/roprobit.pdf>.

Status of Female Labor Participation in Taiwan in Recent Years. (Minster of labor: 2019). <https://www.mol.gov.tw/media/5759086/近年女性勞動參與狀況.pdf>.

"Survey Research on Housework Time." 2017, accessed November 10th, 2020, https://www.gender ey.gov.tw/gecdb/Stat_Statistics_DetailData.aspx?sn=9H5JM59Swi6YhdicthksZg%3D%3D.

"Survey Research: Definition, Examples and Methods." accessed June 9, 2020, <https://www.questionpro.com/article/survey-research.html>.

Wen-Chao, Guo. "The Division of Housework in Dual-Career Family." Master, National Taipei University, 2019.

Wen-Chi, Chou. "A Probe into the Factors Affecting the Division of Housework in Taiwan." Master Degree, National Taiwan University, 1994.

Yu-Hsia, Lu. "Changes in Gender-Role Attitudes in Taiwan, 1991-2001." [In Mandarin]. *Taiwanese Journal of Sociology* 48 (December 1st, 2011).
<https://www.airitilibrary.com/Publication/alDetailedMesh?docid=10112219-201112-201203080004-201203080004-56-99>.