

探討影響家務參與的因素

Factors influencing household division of labor

發表者：黃瑩澄

指導老師：陳正和

摘要

本研究探討影響家務參與的因素，進一步透過多元迴歸分析檢視個人變項（性別、年齡、教育程度、個人收入、工作時數）對家務參與的影響與是否透過性別角色態度而影響家務參與，並檢視資源論、性別角色態度理論、時間可用論三個論點，對家務參與的解釋力。

本研究的資料來源是採自行政院國家科學委員會支助之「台灣社會變遷基本調查」，中央研究院社會學研究所所計畫的「台灣社會變遷基本調查計畫：第五期第二次（問卷一：家庭組）」的資料（NSC 95-2420-H-001-006-B1），樣本數為 2102 人。本研究發現如下：

一、家務工作的性別角色態度會因為性別的不同而有差異，男性性別角色態度較為傳統；女性性別角色態度則較為平等。

二、在個人變項方面，性別、年齡、教育程度會影響家務參與，表示女性相較於男性，女性家務參與頻率較高；年齡愈大，家務參與愈少；教育程度愈高，家務參與也會愈高。

三、性別、年齡、教育程度變項會透過性別角色態度而影響其投入家務參與的程度。而性別角色態度越趨於男女平等的，投入家務程度越高。

四、在本研究中性別角色態度理論對家務參與較具解釋力。

Abstract

This study not only will explore what factors influencing household division of labor, and further, but will also by using multiple regression analysis to view the influence

of individual variables (sex, age, education level, personal income, working hours) on household division of labor, and knowing whether individual variables are indirectly affected household division of labor by their gender-role attitudes. This study also retrace three types of theories : resources theory, gender-role ideology, and time availability to see the influences on household division of labor.

The data analyzed in this paper were collected in the second phase's fifth year survey of the research project "Taiwan Social Change Survey" . The project was conducted by the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica and sponsored by the National Science Council, Republic of China (NSC 95-2420-H-001-006-B1) , with 2102 samples. The results are as follow :

1. Gender role attitudes of domestic work differ among sex, male gender role attitudes are more traditional ; female gender role attitudes are more equal.

2. With respect to the individual variables, sex, age and education level could affect household division of labor, women than men, women have higher frequency of participation in household; the older age is, the less domestic participate in ; the education level is higher, the household participation will be also higher.

3. Sex, age, education level variables will be affected by gender-role attitudes in their household participation the degree. And gender-role attitudes tend to equality between the sexes, the higher the level of investment in household participation.

4. The gender-role ideology explains the household participation situation better in this study.