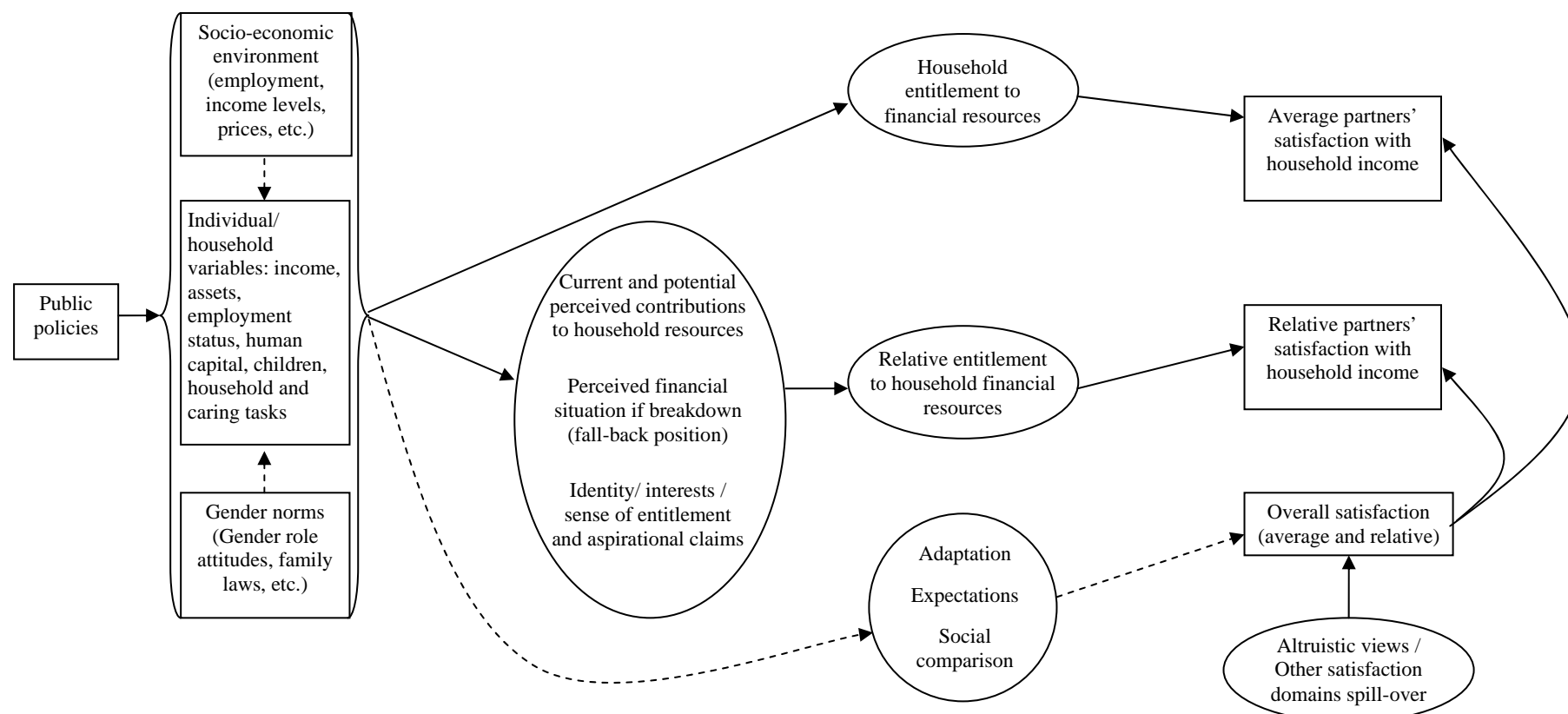


## Flow diagram for model of intra-household entitlements used in GeNix project



- Bubbles represent unobserved underlying factors while rectangles represent observable variables
- Plain arrows are main causal effects while dotted arrows represent effects that need to be controlled for but are not this project's main concern:
  - Public policies may influence gender norms, the socio-economic environment and, through these and directly, individual and household financial characteristics (potential and current income, costs, etc.);
  - Those individual and household characteristics, alongside extra-household gender norms and the socio-economic environment, influence the household's overall access to resources (household entitlement – the size of the pie) and the relative access of each partner to household resources (relative entitlement – the share of the pie);
  - The latter is hypothesised (from the literature) to be determined by three types of unobserved factors: strength of individual identities and claims, perceived contributions to household resources and individual fallback positions;
  - Both household and relative entitlements are unobserved, but they are hypothesised to influence satisfaction with household income;
  - Satisfaction with household income is also influenced by other factors such as personality traits, how respondents assess their entitlements and translate them into satisfaction, adaptation to existing conditions, changing expectations, comparison with others, concern for their partner's well-being and spill over effects from other domains of satisfaction. We will allow for the time varying aspects of these effects by controlling for an individual's and their partner's overall satisfaction, and for the time invariant aspects, such as those of fixed personality traits, by using fixed effects regression methods.