

**FACTORS INFLUENCING HUSBANDS' INVOLVEMENT IN HOUSEHOLD  
CHORES AMONG DUAL EARNER COUPLES IN LUSAKA'S LIBALA  
TOWNSHIP**

**BY**

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**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts in Gender Studies**

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### **DECLARATION**

I, **Hadunka Eustekia Mutinta** declare that the work in this dissertation entitled as, **Factors influencing husbands` involvement in household chores among dual earner couples of Lusaka`s Libala Township** is my own work. It has not previously been submitted for a degree or any award at the University of Zambia or any other institution. All published works or materials from other sources incorporated in this dissertation have been specifically acknowledged and references thereby given.

Signature: ..... Date.....

**CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL**

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## **ABSTRACT**

A cross sectional study was conducted in Lusaka's Libala Township. The aims of the study were to assess the level of husbands' involvement in household chores, to identify and examine factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores, to examine the attitudes of husbands' toward their involvement in household chores and wives attitude toward their husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples. The study revealed that husbands' involvement in household chores is very low especially in female gendered household chores while wives involvement is also very low in male gendered household chores. This is despite husbands' and wives' progressive attitudes that are not translated into behavior. For example less than 4% of these husbands are involved in routine household chores such as cooking, and sweeping, and about 21% of wives are involved in male gendered household chores such as paying bills, and taking children to school. Despite this gendered division of household chores, about 14% of dual earner couples are involved on equal basis in non gendered household chores such as disciplining children and shopping while 2% are involved in routine household chores. Gendered socialization, social networks, type of family (extended family), husband's attitude, wife's attitude, husbands' age, age gap between husband and wife, presence of children, and social expectations act as obstacles to husbands involvement in household chores. It was also revealed that the higher income of wives make wives perform more household chores. It was however revealed that higher levels of education and non gendered socialization encourage husband involvement in household chores.

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my children Derick Munkombwe Junior, Habwami Munkombwe, and my husband Derick Munkombwe.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

<b>ABS:</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics.
<b>ASP:</b>	Agricultural Support Programme
<b>ATUS:</b>	American Time Use Survey
<b>GIDD:</b>	Gender in Development Division
<b>NGOCC:</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations' Coordinating Council
<b>NGP:</b>	National Gender Policy
<b>NSFH:</b>	National Survey of Families and Households
<b>SMEs:</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises,
<b>SPANGP:</b>	Strategic Plan of Action for National Gender Policy
<b>SPAW:</b>	Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women in Zambia
<b>UK:</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UNZAREC:</b>	University of Zambia Research Ethics Committee
<b>USA:</b>	United States of America

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# CHAPTER 1

## 1.1 Introduction

Traditionally, in Zambia both men and women participated in all three types of roles: productive; reproductive; and community linked, but within the context of a disproportionate gender division of labour against women. The gendered division of labour was reinforced with the introduction of capitalism that expected women to be dependent housewives. Evans (2014), argues that capitalist ideologies about 'good housewives' were promoted by the mining companies, churches, government, social welfare and the media. The Zambian society adopted these capitalist ideologies and reinforced patriarchy. This is in line with Frederick Engels who proposed that patriarchy came with the development of private property. During this period, formal employment became male dominated making male breadwinner and female housewife a standard of prestige, adopted by the emerging African elite, who sought to mark their social position. Women became stereotyped as 'just housewives' and most men resisted their wives' employment.

However, due to the women's movements in particular second-wave feminists during the 1960s and '70s, and urban Copperbelt families' worsening economic security, the colonial legacy of gender divisions of labour was eroded in the late 1980s. Many industrial societies from 1970 passed equal pay, antidiscrimination, or affirmative action policies supporting greater equality in women's economic roles. Many men came to regard women's labour force participation as financially beneficial. This saw many wives entering the labour force in numbers, hence, the change in division of gender roles.

However, even today in many households, despite more wives taking up the bread winning role among dual earner couples, the allocation of household chores is dictated by patriarchy in which men have always played a minor role in the household because they are considered as the sole bread winner. This means that wives employed full-time outside the home are obliged to undertake "triple roles" of reproduction, production, and community work. The

high levels of gender inequality in the distribution of household chores at household level translate to high levels at national level. However, gender equality at national level will depend on the achievement of gender equality at the household level as this will demonstrate how both women and men are committed to achieving gender equality at national levels. Hence for gender equality to be achieved there is needed to tackle the issues surrounding the distribution of household chores among dual earner couples.

## **1.2 Background**

The fight for women`s rights started in the U.S.A at the Seneca Falls Convention in Seneca Falls in New York in 1848 at which Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her friends drafted the Declaration of Sentiments. Its Grievances and Resolutions echoed the preamble of the American Declaration of Independence: “we hold these truths to be self evident that all men and women are created equal. This sent the loudest message to the whole world as to what women wanted. Thereafter, in England small groups of well educated women began to meet together in an attempt to influence intellectual, political and cultural life. These women wanted to change the existing education system which was designed to fit women for a domestic role where they could concentrate on motherhood, (Outram, 1995). Women`s education at that time was limited to learning domestic skills as they were considered as mothers and home makers. But some women believed that if women had access to the same education and training as that of men they could achieve as much as men in line with John Mill Stuart's 1869 “The Subjection of Women” which demanded equal rights for women. In addition, Susan Anthony argued that there were no differences between the minds of men and women. Anthony further called for equal educational opportunities for all regardless of race, and for all schools, colleges, and universities to open their doors to women. Women's access to higher education expanded, as both single-sex and coeducational institutions opened their doors, (Dictionary of American History, 2003.)

Beginning in the 1960s the traditional breadwinner-homemaker lifestyle, which was the norm for most married couples in urban westernized economies, gave way to the dual-earner couples. This change was due to the Women's Movement, which successfully advocated for

the equal opportunities of women in education and the work place, and the decline in the earning power of men's wages, made women's employment a necessity for many families (Wilkie, 1991; Mishel, Bernstein, & Schmitt, 2001). As feminist movements developed over the 1970s, feminist understandings about women's social situation in relation to men became clear. Feminists argued that cultural ideologies favoured men and social institutions such as the family reflected and reproduced these ideologies so that men as a group benefitted from the subordination of women as a group, despite the specific advantages of individual men or sub-groups of men (Gardiner, 2005).

In the struggle for equality in all spheres of public and private life, the United Nations convened four conferences on women to develop strategies and plans on the advancement of women.

The first conference was convened in Mexico City in 1975. Its main focus was to develop future oriented goals, effective strategies and plans of action on the advancement of women. The World Plan of Action was adopted and offered governments guidelines and targets which were to be met by 1980. One of the targets was to secure equal access for women to resources such as education and employment opportunities.

The second conference was held in Copenhagen in 1980 to review and appraise the 1975 World Plan of Action. The conference adopted the Programme of Action which looked at among other things lack of sufficient involvement of men in improving women's role in society. To address these concerns, the conference called for among other things the end to stereotyped attitudes toward women.

The third conference was held in 1985 in Nairobi. The conference was given the mandate to seek ways to overcome the obstacles to achieving the Decade's goals. The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies to the year 2000 were developed and adopted. The conference recognized that women's perspectives and active involvement on all issues was essential if the goals and objectives of the Decade of women were to be achieved.

In 1995 the Fourth World Conference on Women which was held in Beijing reiterated the importance of gender equality and drew up an agenda to strengthen the status of women and adopted the Declaration and Platform of Action. The aim of the Platform of Action was to

overcome the barriers to gender equality and guarantee women`s active participation in all spheres of life. Governments and all stake holders were called upon to take action in the critical areas of concern which include inequalities in economic structures and policies, in all forms of productive activities, access to resources and inequalities between men and women in the sharing of power and decision making at all levels, stereotyping of women, and inequality in women`s access to and participation in all communication systems, (UN, 1995). The Platform for Action outlined specific recommendations concerning national statistics. Governments were urged to review their statistics systems and utilize gender specific data in formulation of sustainable development policies and programmes.

Hence governments and development agencies were expected to give gender equality priority in addressing developmental issues. In an effort to address gender issues, the International Conference on Population and Development was held in Cairo in 1994 to promote gender equality in all spheres of life including the family and community life to encourage and enable men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behavior and their social and family roles, ( UN, 1995).

In Zambia, the Non-Governmental Organizations` Coordinating Council (NGOCC) which is the umbrella for gender and development NGOs and the engine for the women`s movement was established in 1985 after the United Nations World Conference on Women in Nairobi to champion the process of empowering women in Zambia in a concerted manner through addressing gender and development challenges. To implement the Beijing Conference outcome, the government in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations developed the Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women in Zambia (SPAW) for the period 1996 – 2001, which was the translation of the BFA into Zambian reality. SPAW identified the following as five priority areas of concern for women in Zambia and they are arranged according to priority.

- The persistent and growing burden of poverty on women and their unequal access to resources and participation in economic structures and policies
- Inequality in access to and opportunities in education, skills development and training
- Women`s unequal access to health related services
- Inequality between women and men in the sharing of power and decision making

•The rights of a girl child.

In 1991 government formulated the National Gender Policy (NGP), which adopted a holistic approach in ensuring that both women and men participate fully and equitably benefit from the development process (NGP, 2000). In 2000 the government adopted the NGP and subsequently developed the Strategic Plan of Action for National Gender Policy (SPANGP) in order to ensure the systematic implementation of gender and development programmes in Zambia. The NGP states that despite the population of women being more than that of men in Zambia, there is existence of gender imbalances against women in socio-economic, cultural and political spheres. These imbalances have prevented women from effectively contributing and benefiting from the development process. Some of the gender issues and concerns the NGP addresses include the following:

- a. The power relations between women and men in the domestic, community, and public domains which are impediments to the advancement of women;
- b. Cultural and traditional practices that systematically subject females to male subordination;
- c. The dichotomy between domestic and industrial energy requirements which has left issues of domestic energy requirements largely in the hands of women.

Concerted effort toward equality of opportunity for females in formal education that dates back over a century has led women to gain opportunities in higher education. This has led to the dramatic increase of married women into the labour force, hence changing of women's care giving role to that of bread winner by joining men in the labour force. Women's participation in the public sphere account for 6% of the total 12% of persons in formal employment, (CSO: 2012). Despite all the efforts by government and development agencies the increase of women's entry into public sphere is not keeping pace with men's involvement in household chores.

### **1.3. Statement of the problem**

In Zambia and world over the gendered division of labour in the home has persisted even though women's labour force participation has increased over time. A growing body of comparative research in developed countries has shown that the greater involvement of

women in the labour market has not been translated into more equal sharing of unpaid work between the sexes, (Bianchi et al., 2000). In many families, even among dual earner couples in Zambia, husbands and wives, on average, spend about equal amounts of time working outside the home, but wives still spend more time on household chores. However, from the 1960s, when the stereotypes in the work place were challenged and women started working outside the home in large numbers, no studies have been undertaken to evaluate how household chores are shared among dual earner couples in Zambia. This study therefore, sought to assess the factors that influence husbands` involvement in household chores among dual earner couples.

#### **1.4 Significance of the study**

From the time women started working outside the home a lot of studies have been conducted in Zambia, surprisingly available literature show that a lot of research has been conducted concerning gender equality in the public sphere and maternal health but very little has been done in the private sphere especially where household chore sharing among dual earner couples. The study endeavored to examine and analyse the factors that influence husbands involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka`s Libala Township. The study findings on factors that influence husband`s involvement in household chores among dual earner couples will contribute to policy debate and political discussions on work life balance hence, help in formulating strategies that may be employed to affect husbands` attitude toward and improve their involvement in household chores in order to bring about gender equality both at household and national levels. In addition, this study will contribute to bridging the gap in knowledge and set the base for further research.

#### **1.5 Structure of Dissertation**

Chapter 1`s main focus is on the background of the problem, the statement of the problem, significance of the study as well as the objectives and structure of the thesis. Chapter 2 presents a review of the literature on studies conducted in different countries and theories relevant to the study. Chapter 3 explains in detail the methods used during data collection and

how data were analysed. The chapter also explains ethical considerations of the study. In Chapter 4, the findings and discussion are presented. Among other issues, the chapter focuses on the socio-economic and demographic background of all the participants and discusses in detail factors influencing husbands' involvement in household chores, the extent of their level of involvement and attitudes of wives and their own attitudes toward their involvement in household chores. Finally, Chapter 5 presents the summary of the findings, the conclusion and recommendations on strategies that would encourage husbands' involvement in household chores.

### **1.6 General objectives**

To assess and examine the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka's Libala Township.

### **1.7 Specific objectives**

1. To assess the level of husbands' involvement in household chores
2. To identify and examine factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores
3. To examine the attitude of husbands toward involvement in household chores,
4. To assess attitudes of wives toward husbands involvement in household chores

### **1.8 Research questions**

1. To what extent are husbands involved in household chores?
2. What factors influence husbands' involvement in household chores?
3. What are the attitudes of husbands toward their involvement in household chores?
4. What are wives attitudes towards husbands' involvement in household chores?

### **1.9 Definition of Terms**

#### **Attitudes**

In this study, attitudes are opinions and beliefs that one holds that determines their involvement in household chores.

**Dual earner couples**

These are couples in which both partners contribute to the financial support of their household through spending almost equal amount of time working outside the home.

**Education**

This is the highest level of completed education of the respondent.

**Egalitarianism**

Relations based on the more or less equal participation of all adults in the production of basic necessities, as well as in their distribution or exchange and their consumption.

**Feminist**

An individual who is aware of the oppression, exploitation, or subordination of women within society and who consciously acts to change and transform this situation.

**Gender**

Refers to a set of characteristics, roles, and behaviour patterns that distinguish women from men socially and culturally and relations of power between them (Women Information Centre, 2005).

**Gender equality**

A situation where men and women have equal conditions for realizing their human rights and potential to contribute to and benefit from social – economic, cultural and political development of a nation, taking into account their similarities, differences and varying roles that they play (GRZ, 2000).

**Gender relations**

Refers to the specific mechanisms whereby different cultures determine the functions and responsibilities of each sex.

## **Gender roles**

According to this study, gender roles are those roles performed by males or females as prescribed by a particular culture but which can change and differ from one society to another.

## **Gender socialisation**

Gender socialisation is how children of different sexes are socialised into their gender roles, and taught what it means to be male or female (Eccles, Jacobs, & Harold, 1990).

## **Household chores**

Refers to the regular day to day activities performed in the home such as cooking the meals, washing dishes, cleaning the house, shopping, paying electricity and water bills, laundry, caring for the sick family members, getting children to school and home repairs. Housework, household chores, household tasks, and household activities are inter-changeably used.

## **Involvement**

This refers to the amount of time or hours which one spends performing a given activity such as cooking

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.0. Literature Review

This chapter reviews literature related to factors influencing husbands' involvement in household chores. The chapter begins with a historical background. The second section will cover the conceptualisation of household chores for this study. The third section will look at the division of household chores among dual earner couples. The final section of the chapter highlights the different theories explaining the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores.

This literature review provides a wide overview of the research on the division of household chores among dual earner couples. A review of academic literature on the division of household chores among dual earner couples in Zambia is lacking. In addition literature is not available on the factors influencing husbands' involvement and husbands' level of involvement in household chores. This lack of research in Zambia may be due to people accepting of the supposition that household chores are for women and no one wants to question such a supposition. However studies conducted in other countries are interesting and set the stage for this study.

### 2.1. Historical background to division of household chores

Many feminists have addressed the division of household chores and how the problem of inequality between husbands (men) and wives (women) can be addressed.

The socialist feminists such as Marx and Engels explained on women and the division of labour in *The German Ideology*, (1932). In addition Friedrich Engels and August Bebel addressed the issue of the liberation of women, by connecting it to the working class revolution. Socialist -feminism assumes that if patriarchy exists as "a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women" (Walby 1989), gender will play an important role in determining who performs household labor. According to socialist feminism, the burden of providing for the individual members is on the family

and not on society, hence the calls for a communal domestic economy and the destruction of the family where raising of children will be done communally.

In the study done by Geist (2005) her results indicated that social-democratic regimes that actively advocate gender equity such as Sweden and Norway, couples have higher levels of equal sharing of household chores. Social democratic, regimes have aggressive taxes designed to reduce economic inequality and fund extensive social benefits (Hicks and Esping-Andersen 2005). For example, Sweden enacted a number of policies to change the institutional and cultural expectations of a gendered division of paid and unpaid work. In particular family policies such as liberal parental and sick leave policies to allow both parents time off to care for children, and home making, (Cooke and Baxter, 2010). In addition Sweden has egalitarian cultural norms regarding gender roles in appropriateness and consequences of women's employment, Budig et al. (2012).

The liberal feminists believe that the gendered patterns of socialization lead to women performing more household chores than men. Betty Friedan is one of the liberal feminists who explained on how wives were consigned to the private sphere. She wrote the book entitled, *Feminine Mystique*, (1963) in which she wrote about the "problem that has no name". Friedan exposed the unhappiness and dissatisfaction the married women experienced in the 1950's as their lives revolved around housework. According to liberal feminists, all women and men are capable of asserting their ability to achieve equality. Their main focus is on women's ability to show and maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. They suggest that there is need to change societal attitudes through empowerment of women if we are to achieve equality. Geist, (2005) found that liberal regimes that are focused on individuality such as Australia, Canada, and the United States are more heterogeneous. However, women are primarily responsible for housework, though equal sharing is more common in the United States and Canada than in the other liberal regimes. This study adopted a liberal feminist perspective to assess the factors influencing husband's involvement in household chores.

## **2.2. Conceptualization of Household Chores**

Household chores have usually been conceptualized as the set of unpaid tasks performed to satisfy the needs of family members or to maintain the home and the family's possessions. Tasks that have been included in the conceptualization of household labor are general housecleaning, meal planning, cooking, dishwashing, cleaning up after meals, grocery shopping, laundry (washing, ironing, and mending clothes), caring for sick family members, yard work, car maintenance and repairs, outdoor and household maintenance, taking out the garbage, paying bills, and transporting family members (e.g., Arrighi and Maume 2000; Badr and Acitelli 2008; Cunningham 2007; Lincoln 2008).

It is common for scholars to distinguish different types of household tasks. Most often, household chores are classified in the following two categories. Often referred to as the stereotypically female tasks, routine tasks are those that are on-going, non-discretionary, and very time-consuming. They include laundry, cooking, cleaning up after meals and doing the dishes. Often referred to as the stereotypically male tasks, intermittent tasks are done only occasionally and are more flexible and less time-consuming. They include household repairs, car maintenance, and yard work (Bartley et al. 2005 and Badr and Acitelli 2008). Most recent household labor studies have focused on routine tasks.

Batalova and Cohen (2002) argued that "by focusing on the division of labor for female chores, which are routine and ongoing, we can identify the extent of egalitarianism in the sharing of household responsibilities". Given its lack of attention to stereotypically male tasks, one could criticize this focus for underestimating men's actual participation in household labor. A number of authors have argued that intermittent conventionally male tasks represent quite a small portion of all work to be done around the house; as such work often requires little time to complete. For example, mowing the lawn or household repairs, in comparison to routine tasks that need to be done daily for example cooking and cleaning up after meals, (Batalova and Cohen 2002). The results have shown that women are responsible for the bulk of the household labor even when the conceptualization incorporates intermittent tasks (Bianchi et al. 2000; Kroska 2004).

In some cases, household labor has been conceptualized as including childcare tasks (e.g., Badr and Acitelli 2008; Hook 2006), but the majority of recent studies have excluded childcare from their conceptualization (Bartley et al. 2005; Davis et al. 2007; Fuwa and Cohen 2007; Knudsen and Wærness 2008). A number of scholars have argued that household and childcare tasks should be evaluated as distinct activities, considering that their nature and predictors differ (Bianchi and Raley 2005; Coltrane and Adams 2001; Mannino and Deutsch 2007).

Household chores in this study will be conceptualized as routine, occasional and unclassified household chores. The routine household chores are tasks done on daily basis without which life is almost impossible. These household chores include cooking, sweeping, laundry, dish washing, child care also prescribed as female chores and done daily and very involving, time consuming and does not provide time to rest or leisure. Occasional household chores are chores that are done once in a week or none. These include minor repairs, and yard cleaning. The third class is unclassified household chores which this study will call non gendered as these can be done by both husbands and wives without contentions and includes the following; child discipline, taking children to school, picking children from school, attending school meetings, shopping and paying bills. The study has included child care because this has always been considered the role of women.

### **2.3. Division of household chores**

Many studies have been conducted in developed countries such as the UK and USA and a few in developing countries such as Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Ghana on men`s involvement in household chores. Despite the rising number of women in the workforce, men's hours on the job and women's hours at home continue to perpetuate a neo-traditional division of labor for most dual-earner couples (Moen & Yu, 2000; Clarkberg & Moen, 2001).

According to the study by United Nations Statistics Division (2009), on time spent on domestic work by region and sex, (hours/ day) conducted from 1999 to 2008 based on country-level data from Sweden, and National Statistical Offices, Latin America had 5 countries studied and women performed more household chores with about 6 hours per day

while men spent 2 hours per day. In Asia 13 countries were studied and it was discovered that women spent about 5 hours per day while men spent about 1 hour. In more developed regions about 26 countries were studied and women spent about 5 hours and men 2 hours while in Africa among the three countries that were studied women spent 4 hours while men spent 1 hour per day. Evidence from Africa is weaker, as there are data for only a few countries.

Women spend more than twice the time men spend on household chores. The increasing participation of women in the formal labor market was assumed to transform the division of unpaid domestic work within the household, (England and Farkas 1986). But this is not the case as shown by many studies. Men have only slightly changed their contribution to housework and there is a persistent gender inequality in domestic work that seems stagnant (Breen and Cooke 2005). Recent studies (Sayer, et al. 2009; Cooke 2011) done in the U.S.A, UK, Australia and a few in Africa show that employed women keep doing more unpaid work than men. Despite these new demands for working wives, wives still do a majority of the house work, and have no time to rest, (Sayer, 2005). Kroska, (2004), argues that the division of labour remains on unequal level, with women completing approximately 70% of the household labour. Scott, (2000) and DeGenova and Philip (2005) reported that on average the woman still does about three times the amount of routine housework as the man does. From available literature, whether wives are employed full time they have continued with the traditional roles in the private sphere. This means that the gendered division of labour persists despite both husbands and wives spending equal time working outside the home.

#### **2.4. Factors influencing husbands` involvement in household chores**

Recent studies mostly in the developed world have looked at several determinants of household division of labor at the individual and cross-national level as well as changes over time. Researchers have advanced different aspects that influence these trends, such as government policies (i.e. long parental leave for husbands), (Hook 2010), gender ideology and social norms (Breen and Cooke 2005), class divisions (Heisig 2011) and employment flexibility (Ruijter and Lippe 2007).

Literature explaining the division of household chores within couples often incorporates different individual and household level variables. One of the common findings from this literature is that socialization is the major factor that influences husbands' involvement in household chores. During the socialization process parents directly communicate their beliefs about gender by providing instruction, guidance, and training to their children (Eccles, 1994). They also reinforce sex-typed behaviors by encouraging their children's involvement in gender-stereotypical activities (Lytton & Romney, 1991). For example when the children are playing the boys will always imitate their fathers by going to look for food and girls will imitate their mothers by cooking and caring for the children. In addition, gender socialization messages are indirectly transmitted through parents' modeling of sex-typed behaviors (Collins & Russell, 1991). For example, children learn that wives and husbands should act differently when they observe that mothers spend more time on care-giving and fathers, on leisure activities with their children. Therefore during the socialisation process parents pass their attitudes about gender roles to their children, resulting in congruence between parents' and children's gender role attitudes.

Ethiopian society is socialized in such a way that girls are held inferior to boys. In the process of upbringing, boys are expected to learn and become self-reliant, major bread winners, and responsible in different activities, while girls are brought up to conform, be obedient and dependent, and specialize in indoor activities like cooking, washing clothes, fetching water, caring for children, etc. (Haregewoin and Emebet, (2003); Hirut, 2004).

Pratkanis, Becker and Greenwald, (1989) argued that attitudes of individuals, developed in the process of socialization, shape what role women and men think appropriate to assume.

The relative resource was found to be one of the factors that can be useful in understanding part of the allocation of housework, (Bittman et al. 2003) and Greenstein (2000). However, it is important to note that a number of scholars debate the linear relationship between earning differentials among partners and the allocation of housework. In fact, their studies suggest that the link between the level of economic dependence and the division of household labor is curvilinear, in the sense that the allocation of household labor is more traditional both in households where women earn less and in those where women earn more than their partners,

whereas it is more equal in households where women have income approximately equal to that of their spouse.

Other results contradict the curvilinear hypothesis and support the idea that women's share of housework decreases when their economic dependence decreases, (Fuwa 2004; Knudsen and Wærness 2008) and, in the same way, that men's dependency is associated with a more egalitarian division of housework (Erickson 2005 ; Mannino and Deutsch 2007). Despite support found for the relative resources perspective, Evertsson and Neramo (2007) have argued that this perspective remains of modest significance in illuminating the gendered division of housework because it cannot explain why women who have resources comparable to those of their partners still do most of the housework. If relative resources were more influential, then wouldn't each partner in a family in which the man and the woman have similar resources each do about 50% of the total housework?

Gupta's (2007) study also called into question the validity of the relative resources perspective. Specifically, his analysis suggested that American women's relative earnings do not influence the amount of house-work they perform once their absolute earnings are accounted for. Gupta went on to show that women's absolute earnings, instead of overall household income, determines the amount of time women spend doing housework. He argues that this mechanism is one of the reasons why higher income families appear to have more egalitarian work-family arrangements.

Empirical research for the USA (Brines, 1994), Australia (Bittman et al., 2003) and Sweden (Halleröd, 2005) has shown that as wives become the primary breadwinners in the couple, they retain the majority of the most time-consuming household chores, reinforcing traditional gender identities. They revealed, however, that this relationship is not linear. When women contribute more than 50% to the household income, they seem to compensate this situation with more traditional division of housework, therefore "doing gender".

Another factor that influence husbands' involvement in household chores is education. Relative education is related to the division of house-work in a way similar to that of relative

income. Bianchi and her colleagues (2000) found that couples in which the women have more education than the men have smaller gender gaps in the quantity of household labor they accomplish.

Coltrane, (2000), argues that when educational credentials are taken into consideration, some studies in the western world have shown that better educated men do more domestic activities, while better educated women do less.

Turk, (2009) in his study, *The division of household labor among dual -earner couples: Distinguishing characteristics of egalitarian couples* argued that relative resources, life course factors, and gender ideology all significantly affect the marital distribution of household labor. He went on to say that “as to wife’s job prestige and husband’s education level, the more resources a spouse possesses, the more likely that spouse is to engage in housework equitably with his or her partner”. In addition from a life course perspective, findings showed the longer a woman waits to marry, the more likely she is to have an egalitarian marriage; and the length of marriage is a positive predictor of an inequalitarian marriage.

According to Davis and Greenstein (2004), as women’s economic independence and high educational attainment become more prevalent, the likelihood of men performing more housework should increase. Other data have shown that men with higher levels of education contribute a higher proportion of housework than men with lower levels of education (Gershuny and Sullivan 2003).

In one study that examined the division of housework among couples, it was discovered that the most influential factors relating to men’s involvement in both overall and cross-gendered housework were the employment status, salary, and gender role attitudes of the men’s wives (Starrels, 1994).

Egalitarianism is another factor that influences husbands` involvement in household chores. This is according to most studies that considered egalitarianism to be a mediating variable between the previous values and division of household labour (Coltrane, 2000). More

modern and individualistic values hold for more egalitarian values (Raeff, 1997) and more traditional values hold for less egalitarian ones (Apparala et al., 2003). Thus, when husbands or wives hold more traditional beliefs and attitudes, a lesser sharing of the housework is expected. On the other hand, more liberal and “non-traditional” attitudes and consequently, egalitarian beliefs, relate to men’s greater contribution in household labour (Apparala et al. 2003 and Coltrane, 2000). In fact, assessed at a country level, individualism was significantly and positively associated with the country’s level of egalitarianism (Apparala et al., 2003) perhaps because individualism assumes that people feel responsible for their own actions. In addition more egalitarian attitudes are more likely to be endorsed by individuals who are younger, highly educated, have an employed spouse and hold liberal political attitudes (Apparala et al., 2003).

Most of the studies agree that the ‘more-egalitarian arrangements’ found among dual earner couples result from wives decreasing their time spent in housework rather than husbands increasing theirs substantially, especially not in any areas other than childcare.

The other factor that influences husband involvement in household chores is the presence of young children. Deutsch & Saxon, (1998), Killewald, (2011); Lincoln, (2008); Perry-Jenkins, Newkirk, & Gunney, (2013); Poortman & van der Lippe, (2009) Davis & Greenstein, (2004); and Pinto & Coltrane, (2008) reported that children increase the amount of household labor that needs to be completed in a household and this is especially true of young children. However, the increase in time spent on household labor when children are in the household is greater for wives than husbands. Husbands` in dual-earner couples are typically more engaged in caring for their children, although women typically still perform the majority of child care. Husbands are most likely to care for children when the wife is unavailable to care for the child. For example, husbands are more likely to care for children when the wife works long hours or when the couple works alternate shifts, when both members of the couple are home, the care giving usually falls to the wife.

The husband`s age was found to be another factor influencing husbands involvement in household chores. Bianchi et al., (2000), in her study among adult Americans entitled

*“Trends in division of household labour”* says that wives with the same age as their husbands do fewer hours of housework than wives who are more than two years younger than their husbands. Depending on when one was born and to what generation one belongs, socialization experiences may differ. This means that older people tend to espouse less egalitarian gender role attitudes and score higher on measures of sexism, (Glick et al., 2002).

In a traditional Zambian household, women are predominantly responsible for taking care of the household. Data for Zambia among rural households suggest that women spend substantial amounts of time on their domestic tasks. A study by Malmberge-Calvo (1994) in Kasama, Northern Province, tells us that women spend more than two hours/day on water and wood collection, and traveling to the grinding mill, substantially more time than is required in some areas of Ghana or Tanzania.

A report by GIDD, (1999), showed that in Zambia women and girl children are expected to perform more duties than men and boys as girls regularly perform 12 out of 20 household chores whereas their brothers perform only three. Women and girls cook, collect firewood, rear children and care for sick relatives. This is done to prepare girls and boys their specific gender roles as they grow up. Girls are prepared for household chores as this is considered as the terrain for women and boys are prepared for the role of bread winner and head of the household. In addition, ZARD found that women and girls predominated in performance of household chores, in particular care giving and reproductive responsibilities (ZARD, 1985).

Farnworth and Munachonga, (2010) did a research among farmers in Chimntanda Village, Petauke District, under the Agricultural Support Programme (ASP). The purpose of the programme was to promote gender equity in its extension programme. The programme managed to change the wider societal attitudes. This programme managed to influence farming men to be more willing to take on a wide range of reproductive tasks, particularly when these are aided through technology (for example, collecting water on bicycles). Some men started cooking, tending the sick, taking children to school and the clinic, and sweeping while women started ploughing, the traditionally domain of men. This change of attitude illustrates that it is possible to change the gender roles.

## **2.5. Theoretical perspectives in gender division of household chores**

Many studies mostly conducted in developed countries examining male involvement in household chores, focused on the relationship between the involvement of women in paid work and their husbands' task sharing in the household. These studies were based on the assumption derived from an exchange view of family relationship (Scanzoni, 1975). According to this view, husbands ought to share more family responsibility when their wives share some of the economic bread winning responsibility (Pleck, 1983). When a wife shares the paid employment role she should have a right to expect a more equitable allocation of family tasks at home (Bird et al 1984). This view attributes the asymmetry of the traditional division of family roles to the asymmetry of paid work roles.

A number of theoretical perspectives, drawn from both economics and sociology, dominate the literature. This study uses the gender ideology and gender attitudes perspective and the socialization and gender perspective to explain the factors influencing husbands' involvement in household chores.

### **2.5.1 Gender ideology and Gender Attitudes**

This approach places emphasis on gender ideology and attitudes, suggesting that men and women who hold more egalitarian gender attitudes will distribute unpaid labour more equally. Gender ideologies can be conceptualized as "a set of social beliefs about men's and women's roles and relationships in varied social institutions" (Doucet, 2006, P. 193). These in most cases are influenced by cultural norms and feelings about their past. Turk, (2009) argues that men and women's gender ideologies are important in predicting an egalitarian relationship. When men or women hold more traditional beliefs and attitudes, a lesser sharing of the housework is expected. On the other hand, more liberal and "non-traditional" attitudes and consequently, egalitarian beliefs, relate to men's greater contribution in household labour (Apparala et al. 2003 and Coltrane, 2000).

### **2.5.2 Socialization and Gender Perspective**

Many researchers propose that the intransigent nature of division of labour over time is the result of the intergenerational transmission of traditional gender roles. This is done through exposure to both direct and indirect influence of their parents and individuals learn and internalize traditional gender roles. Sometimes parents assign roles according to gender in their homes. For example, girls will be told to sweep, cook while boys water the garden. A socialization perspective highlights parents' roles as instructors, reinforcers, and models of children's gender role attitudes (Lytton & Romney, 1991). Many researchers propose that the intransigent nature of division of labour over time is the result of the intergenerational transmission of traditional gender roles.

### **2.6 Conclusion**

This review of literature has summarized relevant literature on the division of household chores among dual earner couples and is intended to inform the new study. It has identified major research priorities on conceptualization and division of household chores and the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Research Methodology**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the methods that have been used in this study to assess the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka's Libala Township. It covered the study design, the study population, sampling, research techniques, data collection tools, validity and reliability of results, data analysis, variables, and limitations of the study and ethical consideration.

#### **3.1 Study design**

The cross sectional survey study which was both descriptive and exploratory was used. The study was comparative in its discussion of the levels of involvement between husbands and wives. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used in order to obtain a holistic insight into the objectives of the study and also to enhance the validity of the study findings. This is supported by Creswell and Piano Clark, (2007) who say that pairing quantitative and qualitative components in a study can achieve various aims, including corroborating findings, generating more complete data, and using results from one method to enhance insights attained with the complementary method. In addition, Babbie and Mouton, (2001) cited Denzin (1989), who explained that combining methods and investigators in the same study can partially overcome the deficiencies that flow from one method.

#### **3.2 Study site**

Libala Township is a medium density area with very few economic activities such as Small and Medium Enterprises, (SMEs). It is situated in Kabwata constituency. Libala Township population is approximately 22347 with 4901 households, CSO (2012). Civil servants, other working class people, retired, retrenched and the unemployed live in Libala because it is centrally located and near to the University Teaching Hospital (UTH), the biggest hospital in the country. Majority of the population stay in rented houses because most house owners

took advantage of the location and made them as their source of income. Libala Township was purposively selected due to time and limited budget. It was easy to find the venue for the focus group discussions because, at the time of the study the researcher was teaching at Libala Primary School that became the venue for the two focus group discussion.

### **3.3 Study population**

The study population comprised of all dual earner couples, residing in Lusaka`s libala Township. The study was designed to use dual earner couples to assess the factors influencing husbands` involvement in household chores.

### **3.4 Study Sample**

The study sample was 80 households of dual earner couples out of 200 households because 11 husbands withdrew which led to disqualification of their spouses and 9 questionnaires were rejected because key variables were not answered which further led to disqualification of their spouses..

### **3.5 Sampling Procedure**

The three stages Multi-stage sampling was used. Since there was no formal register of dual earner couples in Libala Township, it was impossible to determine the actual number of dual earner couples in the area. But the accessible population from the clusters identified by Central Statistical Office (CSO) was 100 households of dual earner comprising 100 husbands and the 100 wives. The first stage involved the selection of clusters from 39 clusters using systematic random sampling by selecting every 5<sup>th</sup> cluster. The second stage the selection of households in the selected 8 clusters comprising of dual earner couples were selected. The dual earner couples in those households were the end units that were sampled. The methodology for this study was a random sample of clusters. Gay (1987) reports:

*Random sampling is the best single way to obtain a representative sample. No technique, not even random sampling guarantees a representative sample, but the probability is higher for this procedure than for any other.*

The respondents for interviews and focus group discussions were purposively selected to address the key issues that were raised from questionnaires. These were some of the key variables; wives earning higher than their husbands, couples with same income, couples from nuclear and extended families, and equal education level that guided the selection of respondents for focus group discussions and interviews.

### **3.6 Inclusion Criteria**

The study included all the dual earner couples in formal employment, regardless of how long they have been married.

### **3.7 Exclusion Criteria**

Couples whose partners are not staying with them due to working outside town, and those in informal employment were not included in this study.

## **3.8 Data collection tools**

### **3.8.1 Quantitative data**

#### **3.8.1.1 Questionnaires**

The questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data such as the numbers of husbands involved in household chores, their level of involvement and to find out what their attitudes are to the division of labour. Leary (1995) argues that there are distinct advantages in using questionnaires. They are less expensive and easier to administer than personal interviews; they lend themselves to group administration; and, they allow confidentiality to be assured. It is for the above reasons that the researcher chose a cross sectional research methodology and designed questionnaire survey instrument to assess the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka` Libala Township. 200 questionnaires were administered to dual earner couples selected for the study accompanied by a consent letter (Appendix A). The respondents were requested to complete the questionnaires (Appendix B and C) and told that the researcher and research assistants to collect the questionnaires at an appointed time. Respondents completed the questionnaires in their homes by themselves in their own time. One week later the researcher and research

assistants reminded respondents and collected the questionnaires that were completed. However, 160 questionnaires were completed.

### **3.8.2 Qualitative data**

Qualitative data was collected by using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The researcher used the qualitative approach to explore the behaviour, perspectives, experiences and feelings of husbands and wives among dual earner couples. Holloway and Wheeler (2002:30) refer to qualitative research as “a form of social enquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live”. According to De Vos et al (2002:79), the qualitative research paradigm, in its broadest sense, refers to research that elicits participant accounts of meaning, experience or perceptions. It produces descriptive data in the participant’s own written or spoken words. A qualitative study is concerned with non-statistical methods and small purposively selected samples. The respondents were purposively selected based on key variables among dual earner couples to participate in interviews and focus group discussion in order to ensure credibility of results. Polit and Hungler (1999:18) maintain that a qualitative method is especially useful for exploring the full nature of a little-understood phenomenon such as the division of household chores among dual earner couples.

#### **3.8.2.1 In-depth interviews**

A face to face interaction between the researcher and the respondent using semi structured interview schedule to collect qualitative data was used. 20 interviews were conducted with husbands. The interviews were held in respondents` homes and offices and lasted between 30 to 40 minutes. The in-depth interview was used to elicit information from husbands in order to achieve a holistic understanding of their point of view and situation in household chores. In addition it is a means of establishing a safe and comfortable environment for sharing the interviewee`s personal experiences and attitudes as they actually occur.

#### **3.8.2.2 Focus group discussion**

Two Focus group discussions were conducted at Libala Primary School with 20 wives and the discussions were recorded. Each focus group discussion comprised of 10 wives. Focus

group discussions were used to complement quantitative data to help in answering such questions as to why husbands are not involved in routine household chores. Focus group implies a group discussion in order to identify perceptions, thoughts and impressions of a selected group of people regarding a specific topic of investigations (Kairuz, Crump and O'Brien, 2007). Morgan and Spanish, (1984), further say that focus group discussions provide insight into motivation, attitudes, feeling and behaviour that cannot easily be obtained by quantitative method.

### **3.9 Validity and reliability of results**

Validity was ensured by covering all the independent variables. A pre-test of instruments was performed by conducting a pilot study with teachers at Libala Primary School who do not reside in Libala Township but are in dual earner couples. This is in line with Sproull, (2004) who says that if the researcher developed a survey, a common method for testing the validity and accuracy of the survey is a pilot study using the survey with a sub-set of the participants and amendments to the instruments were done where necessary.

### **3.10 Data analysis**

The data from questionnaires were re-coded into categorical variables. The age was put into five equal categories and education attained was grouped into Grade 9, Grade 12, Certificate, Diploma, Degree, Masters Degree and PhD. Data processing included descriptive analysis involving running of frequencies by percentage distribution using pie charts and graphs.

Qualitative data were analysed using the thematic content analysis method. Ezzy (2000) describes this method of data analysis as a way of analysing data by organising it into categories on the basis of themes, concepts or similar features. The interview and focus group discussion notes involved condensing and structuring of data that allowed patterns to be identified. Comments from respondents were quoted and identified by sex.

### **3.11 Limitations of the study**

Our study was not without limitations. First, although our sample reflected some population characteristics of dual earner couples households from the area where the study was conducted but our not representative of the diversity of dual earner couples in Zambia. In addition, using one township was insufficient for representative sample in a country like Zambia which is vast and diverse. Its vastness and diverseness made a representative study a near impossibility. Research around the globe suggest that while women performed specific tasks varies within and across countries, the amount of time they spend on household chores and the wide variety of the chores are nearly universal, therefore the results of the study should be applicable throughout Zambia.

Furthermore, selection of respondents did not include those households where one of the partners was not staying with the partner at the time of the study. Hence these couples had no chance of being selected. While some households were inaccessible because in some cases both partners were working or have travelled others did not just want to be part to the study. Had these people participated the results maybe could have changed.

### **3.12 Variables of the Study**

#### **3.12.1 Independent variables**

- Level of income
- Education attainment
- Social networks
- Age
- Type of family

#### **3.12.2 Dependant variables**

- Husband involvement in household chores

### **3.13 Ethical consideration**

Approval was sought from University of Zambia Research Ethics Committee (UNZA REC) prior to the commencement of the study. Entry into the research site was accorded using the introductory letter from the University of Zambia. Written consent was obtained prior to commencing the questionnaire. Prior to Interviews and focus group discussions verbal consent was obtained from respondents and permission to record the interviews was sort though some respondents were not comfortable with audio recording and we opted for note taking. The data collection at all stages of the research project took place in participant's own environment. The participants had the right to withdraw at any stage of research process at any time and not to answer any question they felt like not answering. Confidentiality was maintained by not revealing participant identities in any reports arising from the study. Identities of respondents were protected by only mentioning whether the respondent was a husband or wife. . Hard copies of survey data and of field notes are stored on the researcher's premises.

### **3.14 Conclusion**

This chapter focused on the research design and methodology used to accomplish the study objectives. This was achieved by using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data was collected by means of questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions. The researcher made sense of data by using a descriptive method to analyse it and also ensured that the data was trustworthy. Chapter 4 discusses the data analysis and findings.

## CHAPTER 4

### Findings and discussion

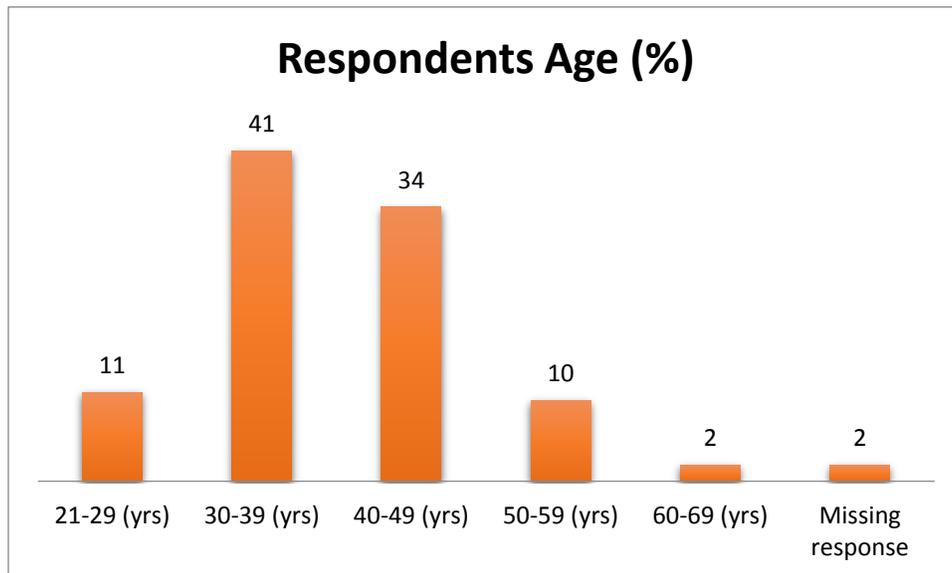
#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the study on factors influencing husbands involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka`s Libala Township. The presentation will be as follows: (i) background characteristics of the respondents that might influence husbands` involvement in household chores; (ii) husbands level of involvement in household chores (iii) factors influencing husbands involvement in household chores (iv) attitudes of husbands toward their involvement in household chores and (v) wives` attitudes toward their husbands` involvement in household chores. The findings are presented in the form of figures, tables, pie charts and comments.

#### 4.1 Characteristics of respondents

##### 4.1.1 Age of Respondents

Figure1: Age of Respondents

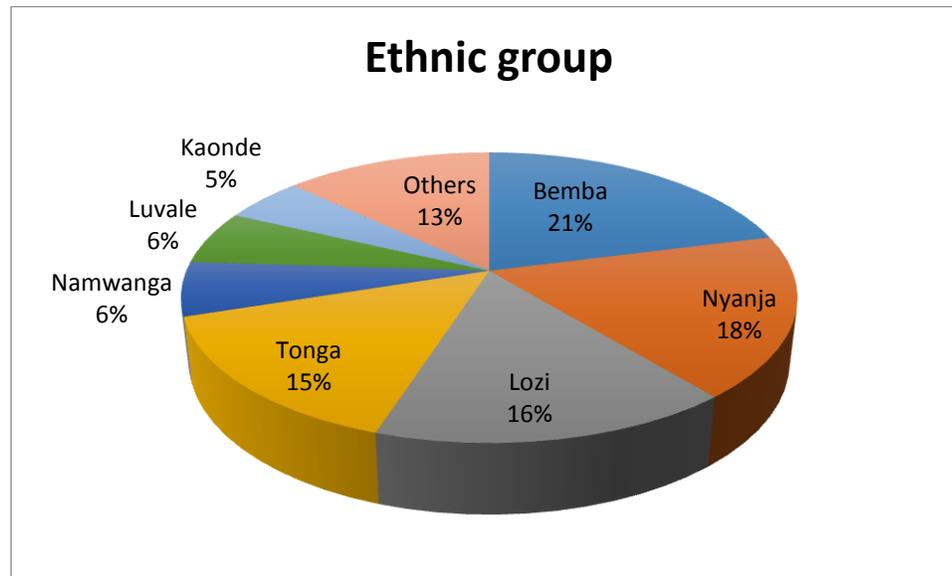


*Source: survey data*

The age of respondents in the sample were right across the age range from 21-29 age range to 60-69 age range. The largest number of the respondents 41% were in the age range of 30-39, 34% of respondents were in the age range of 40-49, 11% were in the age range of 21-29, 10% were in the age range of 50-59, 2% were in the age range of 60-69 and those who never disclosed their ages were 2% in figure 1

#### 4.1.2 Ethnic background

Figure 2: Ethnic background



*Source: survey data*

The sample of participants was ethnically diverse. It Includes Bemba (21%), Nyanja (19%), Lozi (16%), Tonga (15%), Namwanga (6%), Luvale (6%), Kaonde (5%) and others which is 13%. This other represent the ethnic groupings that were 4% and below as shown in figure above.

### 4.1.3 Educational background

**Table 1: Educational background of respondents**

Marital Status	Qualification Attained (%)								Total
	Missing	PhD	Master's Degree	Degree	Diploma	Certificate	Grade 12	Grade 9	
Husband	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	5 (6%)	30 (38%)	31 (39%)	7 (9%)	4 (5%)	0 (0%)	80
Wife	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	16 (20%)	41 (51%)	11 (14%)	8 (10%)	3 (4%)	80
Total	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	5 (3%)	46 (29%)	72 (45%)	18 (11%)	12 (7%)	3 (2%)	160

*Source: survey data*

The respondents were asked to further state their highest level of education completed. The result shows that wives are lagging behind in terms of qualification to their husbands. This situation is due to what wives said during focus group discussions. One of the wives said,

*Whenever I talk about advancing the question always arises as to who will look after the children if I went to school because he cannot do that he is a man?*

Another wife added,

*Sometimes it is discouraging and in most cases school suffers because we have a lot of work to do. Imagine we have children, work and household chores now school, the best is just to wait maybe when children grow up.*

Another wife interrupted her and said, *“But when they grow up there are issues of finances because everyone will be in school I feel it is a challenge on our part”*.

These sentiments were supported by three of the husbands during interviews, who said, *Wives cannot go to school especially if children are still young because children need motherly love and care.*

This is in line with Stone, (2008), who reported that men’s careers often are prioritized to the detriment of women’s when couples make decisions about managing the home and caring for children that further undermines women’s progress professionally.

#### 4.1.4 Occupation

**Table: 2 Occupation of respondents (%)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Wives (%)</b>	<b>Husbands (%)</b>
Teaching	29 (36%)	12 (15%)
Military Personnel	11 (14%)	14 (17%)
Accountants	5 (6%)	9 (11%)
Nursing	10 (13%)	3 (4%)
Marketing	5 (6%)	7 (9%)
Doctors	2 (2%)	4 (5%)
Secretaries	5 (6%)	0 (0%)
Technicians	1 (1%)	3 (4%)
Police Officers	2 (2%)	6 (8%)
Law	1 (1%)	3 (4%)
Lecturers	1 (1%)	3 (4%)
Chefs	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
Drivers	0 (0%)	3 (4%)
Security Personnel (OP)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Pharmacist	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Journalism	2 (2%)	0 (0%)
Bankers	2 (2%)	0 (0%)
IT Technologists	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Engineers	0 (0%)	1 (1%)

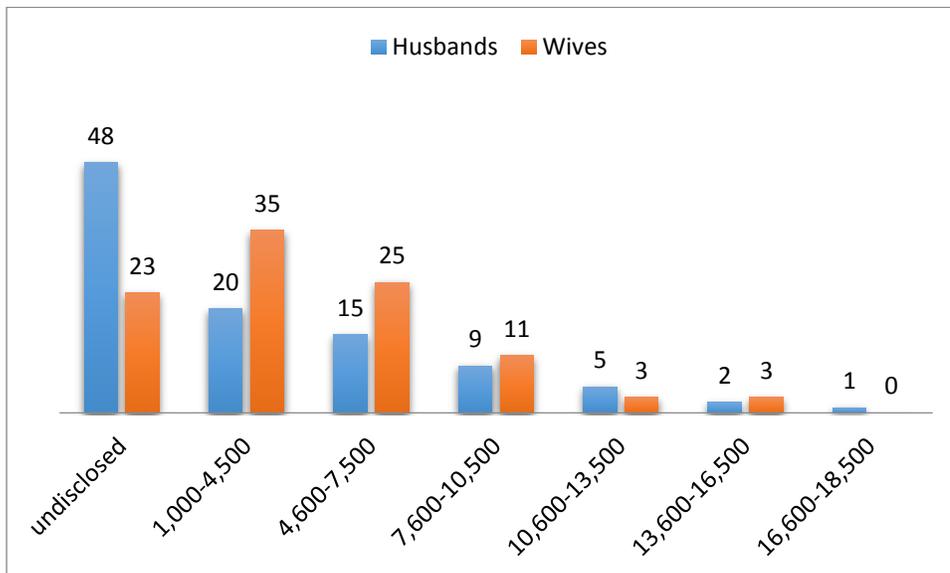
Dentists	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Pastor	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Economist	1(1%)	0 (0%)
Auditor	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Librarian	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Cleaner	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Office Orderly	0 (0%)	1(1%)

Source: survey data

The study revealed that there are no specific occupations for husbands and wives because some of the respondents belonged to the same occupation such as military, teaching and lecturing although wives are still dominating the perceived female occupations such as teaching, nursing and secretarial while husbands still dominate the military service which used to be an occupation for men. The measure for respondent’s employment experience in this study is the current occupation. Occupation is defined as a respondent’s occupational status at the current job

#### 4.1.5 Income distribution

Figure 3: Income distribution in Zambian kwacha (%)



Source: survey data

The monthly income of the respondents in figure 4 shows that there are variations in income among couples. 35% of wives' income is low compared to 20% of husbands'. The low income for wives can be attributed to the occupations more wives are involved in such as teaching one of the lowly paid noble professions in Zambia. Forty-eight percent (48%) of husbands and 23% of wives did not disclose their income. Some reasons were given for non-disclosure of income. From the interviews it was revealed that some husbands do not want their wives to know how much they get.

Some husbands do not want their wives to know that they help their relatives without their consent. One of the husbands said that

*I would not love my wife to know what I get because this will disclose the amount I send to my parents and help some siblings without her knowing. I am the bread winner and I know my wife might oppose the move as I do not do the same as much to her family.*

The other theme that emerged was that they would like to continue supporting their children from their first marriages and extra marital affairs. A husband during interviews said that,

*I have other children from my first marriage; if I disclose my income to my wife it can be difficult to support my other family hence the best is to keep her in dark.*

Some husbands would like to protect their wives as they are accused of stopping their husbands from giving the husbands relations money. Another husband said,

*that is the only way I can protect by wife from my relatives because when I do not send them money they feel my wife stop me from giving them so for peace's sake I would rather hide my income and protect my wife.*

The other reason was that some wives were accused of being careless in their expenditure because they do not look at long term investment. Another husband during interviews said

*To be honest with you, you see some wives are difficult when they see money they want to spend on luxurious things. In this way you cannot develop. When things go bad in terms of losing employment, they will be the same people to say where, were you taking your money when your friends were investing.*

Wives were also asked to explain why they do not disclose their income to their husbands. From focus group discussions, one of the reasons for non disclosure of their income to their husbands is for their own security because in most cases the property owned jointly is always considered as husbands. One of the wives said,

*It is for security reasons. You see we built the house we live in together but at some point he just told me that I will refund whatever you contributed in building this house. So from that time I learnt that it is better I open my eyes otherwise I will remain in the cold.*

The other reason was that some husbands do not care for their immediate families. Another wife said,

*You know what, these days you cannot trust these husbands of ours. They will build houses for their girl-friends and you will have nowhere to go. So it is important to plan your future properly in case he leaves you, you will have somewhere to stay.*

Another respondent added

*Not only unfaithfulness, there is death as well, when your husband dies his relatives do not even consider that you were doing things together. So to avoid this embarrassment it is better you do your own things.*

The other reason is pride and show that wives can manage their own lives without depending on their husbands. One of the wives said,

*For me I feel bad to ask for financial help when I ran out of money I feel that when I ask for money from him he feels good and thinks despite not getting enough I cannot stand on my own. So the best to prove him wrong I do not disclose everything to him.*

It can be concluded that there is no transparency and accountability on how each partners among dual earner couples spend their income. The non-disclosure of one`s income among dual earner couples has led to a lot of suspicion and lack of trust especially among

couples with different occupations from their partners. This was revealed during the focus group discussions with wives.

#### 4.1.6 Family type and years in marriage

**Table 3: Type of Family and Years in Marriage**

Type of Family	Years in Marriage						Total
	Less than 5 Years	6 - 10 Years	11 - 15 Years	16 - 20 Years	21 - 25 Years	25 and Above	
<b>Missing Response</b>	5(3%)	4(2%)	4 (2%)	2(1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (9%)
<b>Nuclear Family</b>	42(26%)	14(9%)	4 (2%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	60(37%)
<b>Extended Family</b>	24 (15%)	32 (20%)	10 (16%)	10 (16%)	8(5%)	2(1%)	86 (54%)
<b>Total</b>	71(44%)	48(30%)	18 (11%)	12 (8%)	8(5%)	2 (1%)	160(100%)

*Source: survey data*

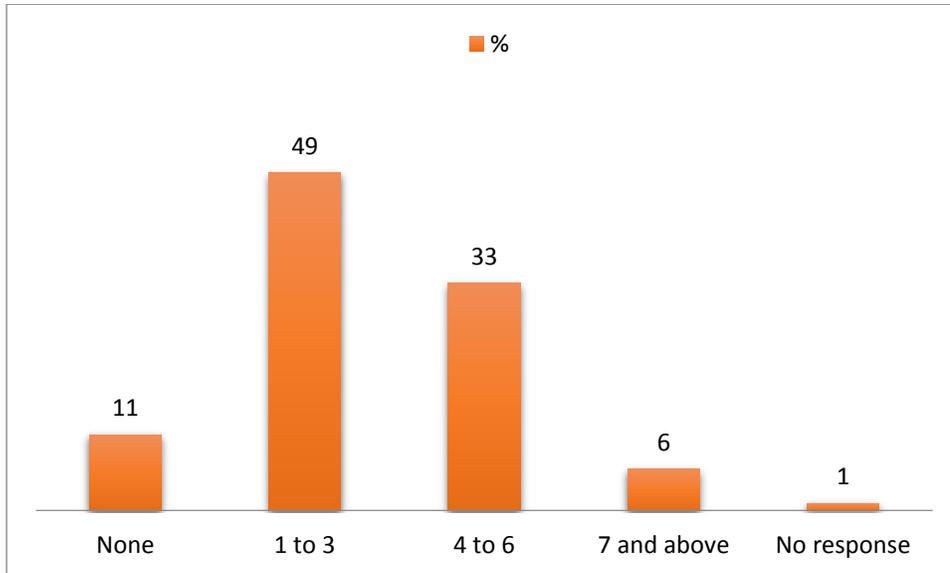
The respondents were asked to specify the type of family they belong to and to indicate the number of years they have been married by ticking in the suggested responses. 54% of the respondents belong to an extended type of family arrangement and 37% belong to a nuclear family while 9% did not disclose. In Zambia there are two family structures namely; nuclear family and extended family. The nuclear family is made up of married parents and their biological or adopted children. In much of the world, however, the most common family form is the extended family, which consists of parents and children as well as other kin, such as uncles and aunts, nieces and nephews, cousins, and grandparents.

The largest numbers of respondents which are 44% have been married for less than five years, 30% have been married for 6-10 years, 11% have been married for 11-15 years, 8% have been married for 16-20 years, 5% for 21-25 years and 1% above 25 years. Of

these respondents 86 (53%) belonged to the extended family type, 60 (38%) belonged to nuclear family type while 14 (9%) did not disclose as shown in figure below

#### 4.1.7 Number of children

Graph: 4 Number of children



*Source: survey data*

The respondents were asked to indicate how many children they had. The analysis of data in the graph 4 above shows that 49% of the respondents had 1 to 3 children, 33% had 4 to 6, 11% had no children, 6% had 7 and above and 1% never disclosed the number of children they had.

#### 4.2.0 Time use and the division of household work

Time use refers to the hours a person spends on paid work, household chores, childcare, and sleep.

#### 4.2.1 Sleeping time and wake up time

The respondents were asked to state the time when they wake up and sleep on week days (WD) and weekends (WE). The results on wake up and sleeping time are not valid and reliable but give an insight on who wakes up early and sleeps late, and what type of activities wives and husbands do during the week and weekends.

**Table 4: sleeping time during week days (WD)**

Marital status	Sleeping time (WD)					Total
	missing response	20 - 21 hours	21 - 22 hours	22 - 23 hours	after 23 hours	
Husband	33 (41%)	8 (10%)	19 (24%)	18 (22%)	2 (3%)	80
Wife	20 (25%)	6 (7%)	25 (31%)	27 (34%)	2 (3%)	80
Total	53 (33%)	14 (9%)	44 (27%)	45 (28%)	4 (3%)	160

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that during week days both husbands and wives retire to bed almost at the same time between 21hours and 23hours although there is a small difference as shown in table 4 above. Most of the Husbands said that they sleep late because they watch soccer. Others said they are upgrading their professional qualification hence they have to spend time for this important venture. As for wives most said that they try to reduce the work that they are supposed to perform in the morning such as ironing of clothes for their husbands and themselves and also to prepare certain food for school going children such as baking as it requires a lot of time.

**Table 5: wake up during week days (WD)**

Marital status	wake up (WD)				Total
	missing response	04 - 05 hours	05 - 06 hours	06 - 07 hours	
Husband	30 (38%)	4 (5%)	21 (26%)	25 (31%)	80 (100%)
Wife	5 (6%)	28 (35%)	34 (43%)	13 (16%)	80 (100%)
Total	35 (22%)	32 (20%)	55 (34%)	38 (24%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that 69% of wives get up between 04 hrs and 06 hrs in comparison to 31% of husbands who get up at the same time during week days.

**Table 6: sleeping time during weekends (WE)**

Marital status	Sleeping time (WE)					Total
	missing response	20 - 21 hours	21 - 22 hours	22 - 23 hours	after 23 hours	
Husband	24 (30%)	1 (2%)	9 (11%)	9 (11%)	37 (46%)	80 (100%)
Wife	18 (23%)	6 (7%)	12 (15%)	14 (18%)	30 (37%)	80 (100%)
Total	42 (26%)	7 (4%)	21(13%)	23 (15%)	67 (42%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

But during weekends the study revealed that 46% of husbands` and 37% wives sleep after 23 hours. Husband said this the only time to be with the guys and share ideas about business and life in general. As for wives it is because some join their husbands as they drink while others wait upon their husbands to come back, open for them and serve them food at whatever time they come back.

**Table 7: wake up time during weekends (WE)**

Marital status	wake up (WE)					Total
	missing response	05 - 06 hours	06 - 07 hours	07 - 08 hours	after 08 hours	
Husband	35 (44%)	0 (0%)	10 (12%)	31 (39%)	4 (5%)	80 (100%)
Wife	18 (22%)	24 (30%)	14 (18%)	24 (30%)	0 (0%)	80 (100%)
Total	53 (33%)	24 (15%)	24 (15%)	55 (34%)	4 (5%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study further revealed that during weekends the wives still get up earlier than their husbands with 48% getting up between 05 hours and 07 hours in comparison to 10% of husbands. Wives said that they have to wake up early because most of the chores that they are supposed to perform during week days are pushed to weekends. But for most of the husbands it is time to have enough rest and attend to some leisure activities. One of the husbands interviewed said

*The weekends are for resting and at least have enough sleep for there is nothing to rush for as is the case for working days.*

One of the wives from focus group discussion said

*Actually week end for me is the worst day because the only time I sit down is when it is meal time otherwise I have to launder clothes we were wearing during the week, cook and also thoroughly cleaning of the house.*

Another wife added “*as for me, my children are young; this is the only time I have when my husband can look after them I do laundry and cleaning of the house*”

#### 4.2.2 Division of Household Chores

**Table: 8 Division of household chores among family members (according to respondents)**

Household Chores	Wife (%)	Husband (%)	Husband and Wife (%)	Maid (%)	Female Children (%)	Garden Boy (%)	Male Children (%)	Others (%)
Laundry	68	3	8	3	9	2	4	3
Cooking Meals	64	3	18	1	8	0	2	4
Shopping	14	8	69	0	1	1	1	6
Sweeping	58	1	9	11	12	4	2	3
Washing Dishes	48	3	16	10	13	2	4	4
Child care	21	3	53	4	5	1	2	21
Supervising Homework	11	13	41	0	10	0	12	13
Attending School Meeting	16	29	32	0	0	0	0	23
Taking Children To School	11	16	21	13	7	5	12	5
Picking Children From School	16	10	15	19	9	11	10	10
Cares For The Sick	26	4	54	0	3	0	0	13
Disciplining Children	8	8	69	0	2	0	2	11
Work on Yard	21	18	13	14	13	15	4	2
Minor Repairs	3	71	10	0	0	1	6	9
Utility Bills	6	34	55	0	0	0	0	5

*Survey data*

The breakdown of household chores between husbands and wives shows that wives are doing the bulk of the household chores despite their working outside the home. Both husbands and wives confirmed that wives perform the bulk of household chores as shown in Table 8.

Household chores division among dual earner couples is gender segregated. Wives perform more of the female gendered household chores which are time consuming such

as laundry, sweeping, cooking and washing dishes while their husbands perform those which requires less time and enjoyable such as minor repairs and utility bills. When other members of the family are involved such as house helpers and children, the study revealed that actually wives' share is still high because they have to be with the house helpers and teach them how to perform household chores. Some of the work is postponed to weekends when they have enough time to perform some of the chores such as laundry.

These findings also mirror those of Australian data. Baxter (2002) found that the main contribution of men to housework was 4% of the sample in preparing meals and 2% in cleaning up after meals, while other forms of housework, such as cleaning and vacuuming, were less likely to be undertaken by men.

#### 4.2.4 Time spent on household chores

**Table 9: Hours spent weekly on laundry**

hours spent weekly	laundry				
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	8 (5%)	18 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	27 (17%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	1(1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
3 hours	0 (1%)	49(30%)	2 (1%)	10 (16%)	61 (38%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	64(40%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	70 (43%)
Total	8 (5%)	133 (83%)	5 (3%)	15 (9%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that wives spend more time on laundry with 70% of the respondents saying wives spend between 3 hours and 4hours per week doing laundry. 3% of the respondents said husbands spent 3hours to 4hours per week.

This result support the findings of Baxter (2002) who reported that laundry was the chore that husbands were least likely to do alone but 13% of husbands in full-time, dual-earner families shared.

**Table 10: Hours spent weekly on cooking**

hours spent weekly	Cooking				
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	3 (2%)	15 (9%)	1 (1%)	9 (6%)	28 (17%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1(1%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
3 hours	2 (1%)	46(28%)	0 (0%)	10 (16%)	58 (36%)
above 4 hours	7 (4%)	51(32%)	3 (2%)	10 (16%)	71 (44%)
Total	12 (7%)	114 (71%)	4 (3%)	30 (19%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that 2% of respondents said husbands spend about 4 hours and above while about 60% said wives takes the responsibility for cooking.

This is also consistent with Claffey and Mickelson (2009); Greenstein (2000); Hook (2006); Knudsen and Wærness (2008), that reported that North American women are responsible for about two thirds of routine household tasks with cooking and cleaning being two most time-consuming tasks.

**Table: 11 Hours spent weekly on sweeping**

hours spent weekly	Sweeping				Total
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	
missing response	5 (3%)	15 (9%)	1(1%)	2 (1%)	28 (17%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)
3 hours	2 (1%)	51 (32%)	0 (0%)	5 (3%)	58 (36%)
above 4 hours	8 (5%)	56 (35%)	0 (0%)	7 (4%)	71 (44%)
Total	15 (9%)	129 (80%)	1 (1%)	15 (9%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The table shows that none of the respondents said that husbands are involved in sweeping while 67% of the respondents said wives spend between 3 to 4 hours and above in sweeping per week.

**Table 12: Hours spent weekly on washing dishes**

hours spent weekly	Washing dishes				Total
	missing response	wife	Husband	wife and husband	
missing response	4 (3%)	6 (4%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	15 (10%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
2 hours	1 (1%)	12 (7%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	14 (9%)
3 hours	2 (%)	45 (28%)	1(1%)	10 (16%)	58 (36%)
above 4 hours	9 (6%)	50 (31%)	1 (1%)	11 (7%)	71 (44%)
Total	16 (10%)	114 (71%)	4 (3%)	25 (15%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The table above shows that 2% of respondents said husbands are involved in washing dishes while 59% of respondents said wives spend above 3 hours washing dishes per week.

This result supports the findings of Baxter (2002) who reported that meal clean-up was the task that 15% of men most often shared or 16% did on their own.

**Table 13: Hours spent weekly on care for the sick when there were sick household members**

hours spent weekly	Care for the sick				
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	6 (4%)	9 (6%)	0 (0%)	13 (8%)	28 (18%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	9 (6%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	10 (6%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	28 (18%)	3 (2%)	41 (26%)	72(45%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	15 (9%)	2 (1%)	33 (21%)	50 (31%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	6 (4%)	61(38%)	6 (4%)	87 (54%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that both husbands and wives spend less than 3 hours per week on caring for the sick whenever there is a sick in the household. But what role do husbands and wives play in the care for the sick? The roles of course differ and still perpetuate the gender roles as the role of husbands is enjoyable which is visitation, providing assistance in terms of finances and logistics while wives perform those that are tusk and risk such as bathing, washing clothes, cooking, feeding, just to mention a few chores. There are few instances where husbands` take the full responsibility of caring for the sick. This was revealed by two husbands during interviews who said that they only spend full responsibility if it is an elderly male patient and there are issues like taboos attached to wives taking care of male patients. The wives from focus group discussions had similar sentiments.

**Table 14: Hours spent weekly on working on the yard**

hours spent weekly	Working on the yard				
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	5 (4%)	3 (2%)	8 (5%)	3 (2%)	19 (12%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	5 (4%)	30 (19%)	16 (10%)	51 (32%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	42 (26%)	25 (15%)	8 (5%)	75 (47%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (9%)	0 (0%)	15 (9%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	5 (4%)	50 (32%)	78 (49%)	27 (17%)	160(100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that 43% of respondents said husbands spend about three hours working on the yard while 30% of respondents said wives spend about 2 hours working on the yard per week. This result shows the gendered divisions of household chores where husbands are more involved than the wives in yard work formerly the domain of men among dual earner couples.

**Table 15: Hours spent weekly on minor home repairs**

hours spent weekly	minor home repairs				Total
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	
missing response	6 (4%)	0 (0%)	9 (6%)	3 (2%)	18 (11%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	8 (5%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	9 (6%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	15 (9%)	9 (6%)	27 (17%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	101(63%)	4 (3%)	106 (66%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	6 (4%)	12 (8%)	126 (79%)	16 (10%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

Table 10 above shows that 73% of respondents said husbands spend about 3 hours on minor repairs and about 8% of respondents said wives spend less than 2 hours on minor repairs per week. Most of the wives during focus group discussion said that minor repairs

are chores for husbands and if they involve themselves then husbands will have nothing to do at home.

**Table 16: Hours spent weekly on child care**

hours spent weekly	Care for children				Total
	missing response	wife	Husband	wife and husband	
missing response	6 (4%)	6 (4%)	2 (1%)	13 (8%)	28 (17%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	16 (10%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	11 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	22 (14%)	0 (0%)	32 (20%)	58 (36%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	12 (8%)	(0%)	37 (27%)	71 (44%)
Total	6 (4%)	33 (21%)	16 (10%)	84 (52%)	160 (100)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that child care is one of the chore in which husbands are more involved and spend more time. The table shows that 30% of respondents said wives spend about 4 and less hours on child care while 10% of the respondents said husbands spend less than 2 hours per week. 48% of the respondents said that husbands and wives spend equal time in child care. Husbands are more involved in the more enjoyable ones such as playing with them while the wives in the routine ones which are also time consuming. This was revealed by husbands and wives during interviews and focus group discussions respectively.

This finding is in support of Bianchi, Robinson and Milkie (2006) who reported that much research on time use has noted men's increased involvement over time in parenting activities, particularly amongst highly educated men and this increase has been matched by women in which both men and women spend more time on childcare than in previous generations.

This finding is also in line with the US research done by Wong and Bianchi (2009), indicating that fathers spend more time in inactive care such as children reach school age and older.

**Table 17: Hours spent weekly on children`s homework**

hours spent weekly	Children`s homework				
	missing response	wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	11 (7%)	4 (3%)	8 (5%)	5 (3%)	28 (18%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	13 (8%)	8(1%)	30 (19%)	51 (33%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	42 (28%)	5 (3%)	31 (19%)	78 (49%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	11 (7%)	62 (39%)	21 (13%)	66 (41%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

Table 17 shows that 36% of the respondents said wives spend about 2hours or less on children`s homework while 4% of the respondents said husbands spend 2hours or less on children`s homework per week. 38% of the respondents said husbands and wives spend equal time which is less than 2 hours on children`s homework per week. More wives are involved compared to husbands because wives reach home faster than their husbands.

**Table 18: Hours spent weekly on taking children to school**

hours spent weekly	Taking children to school				
	missing response	wife	husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	9 (6%)	6 (4%)	7 (4%)	2 (1%)	24 (15%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	16 (10%)	22 (14%)	20 (13%)	58 (36%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	15 (9%)	19 (12%)	25 (16%)	59 (37%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (10%)	0 (0%)	16(10%)
Total	9 (6%)	37 (23%)	67 (42%)	47 (29%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The table 18 shows that husbands spend more hours taking children to school compared to their wives. 38% of the respondents said that husbands spend about 4 hours while wives spend about 3 hours per week taking children to school. Twenty- eighty percent (27%) of respondents said husband and wife spend between 2 to 3 hours taking children to school together per week. The reason for this situation is simple. There are more husbands than wives who own vehicles and where the couple owns one vehicle it's the husband in most cases that drives as driving is a sign of power.

**Table 19: Hours spent weekly on picking children from school**

hours spent weekly	Picking children from school				
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	8 (5%)	9 (6%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	22 (14%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	20 (12%)	18 (11%)	0 (0%)	38 (24%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	51 (32%)	1 (1%)	11 (7%)	52 (32%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	15 (9%)	12 (7%)	10 (6%)	37 (23%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (7%)
Total	8 (5%)	95 (59%)	33 (20%)	24 (15%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that more wives are involved in picking up children from school than their husbands despite spending equal amount of time ranging between less than 2 hours to 3 hours per week. This is due to some husbands going to have some good time with what they term “*the guys*” when they knock off from work but most wives go home to try and catch up with some household chores

**Table 20: Hours spent weekly on attending school meetings**

hours spent weekly	School meetings				
	missing response	wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	8 (5%)	5 (3%)	8 (5%)	6 (4%)	27 (17%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	49 (31%)	39 (24%)	45 (28%)	133 (83%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	60 (0%)
Total	8 (5%)	54 (34%)	47 (29%)	51 (32%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that both husband and wives spend less than 2 hours attending school meetings for their children per week. This is a chore that is performed once per month for private schools and termly for public schools.

**Table 21: Hours spent weekly on disciplining children**

hours spent weekly	Disciplining children				
	missing response	wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	7 (4%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	9 (6%)	19 (12%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	6 (4%)	0 (0%)	8 (5%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	10 (6%)	15 (9%)	94 (59%)	119 (74%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	14(9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (9%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	7 (4%)	26 (16%)	24 (15%)	103 (65%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

Table 21 shows that wives spend more hours on disciplining children although 59% of respondents said husbands and wives are involved on equal basis spending 2 hours with 16% of respondents saying wives spending up to 3 hours while 13% of respondents said husbands spend about 2 hours per week disciplining children.

**Table 22: Hours spent weekly on utility bills**

hours spent weekly	utility bills				Total
	missing response	wife	Husband	wife and husband	
missing response	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	11 (7%)	13 (8%)	28 (17%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	6 (5%)	48 (31%)	78 (48%)	4 (3%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	69 (43%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	59 (37%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	2 (1%)	8 (5%)	59 (36%)	91 (57%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study in table 22 shows that more husbands are involved in paying bills despite spending less than 2 hours per week as their wives also do. This household chore requires less than 2 hours as shown by 48% of respondents who said husbands and wives pay bills together, 31% said husbands while 5% said it is wives. Some of these bills like house bills, water bills are done monthly hence little time is required.

**Table 23: Hours spent weekly on shopping**

hours spent weekly	Shopping				
	missing response	Wife	Husband	wife and husband	Total
missing response	7 (4%)	3 (2%)	5 (3%)	15 (9%)	30 (19%)
less than 2 hours	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	15 (9%)	0 (0%)	16 (10%)
2 hours	0 (0%)	8 (5%)	1 (1%)	95 (59%)	104 (65%)
3 hours	0 (0%)	10 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (6%)
above 4 hours	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	7 (4%)	22 (14%)	21 (13%)	110 (69%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that 12% of the respondents said wives spend up to 3 hours shopping while 10% said husband spend less than 2 hours shopping and 59% said husbands and wives do shopping together and spend about 2 hours per week.

This data show how husbands and wives among dual earner couples divide their time across a variety of tasks. The wives spend more time in performing household chores especially in female gendered chores where they spend about 16 hours per week in addition to their full time employment outside the home while their husbands spend about 8 hours to 12 hours in female gendered household chores. The study further revealed that husbands spend about 12 hours in male gendered household chores per week while wives spend about 8 hours per week.

In non-gendered household chores the study revealed that both husbands and wives spent almost equal amounts of time. They spent about 14 hours though husbands spent more time in chores that involved finances such as paying bills and taking children to school as this implies that they are in control as finances are a sign of power.

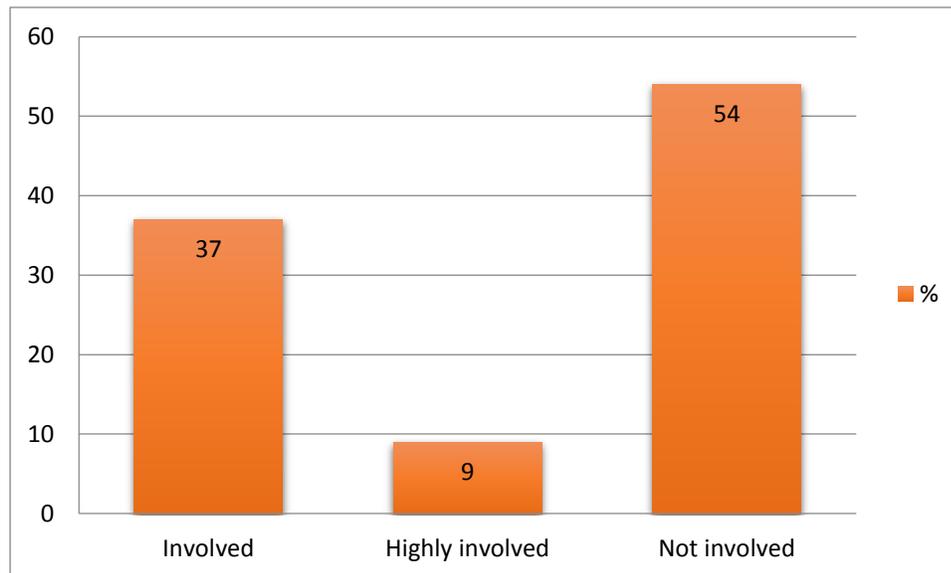
The findings mirror Nani`s (2013) results that show that women had the largest share of housework, with men`s overall share not exceeding 24% of housework.

This is also in line with Björnberg and Kollind (2005) who discuss domestic work as part of women`s field of responsibility, leading to disproportionate amounts of housework being performed by women; this was commonly the case in this sample, as reported by both women and men.

#### 4.3.0 Husbands` level of involvement in household chores

The study revealed that most husbands are more involved in household chores that are interesting and less tasking such as yard work, minor repairs, shopping, paying utility bills, disciplining the children, taking and picking children from school and not in chores such as cooking, laundry, sweeping, and dish washing which are tedious and time consuming.

Figure: 5 Wives who said husbands are involved in household chores



*Source: survey data*

Men generally overestimate their involvement in household chores, perceiving they are more involved in household chores than they actually are (Kamo, 2000) while their wives often make more accurate estimates of their spouse's time in domesticity (Lee & Waite, 2005). For instance, in figure 5 above 54% of wives said their husbands are not involved. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the wives who said their husbands are involved justified their response by saying that at least they can baby sit, take children to school and prepare breakfast once in a while. The 9% of the remaining wives who said husbands are highly involved are some of the wives who share household chores equally with their husbands.

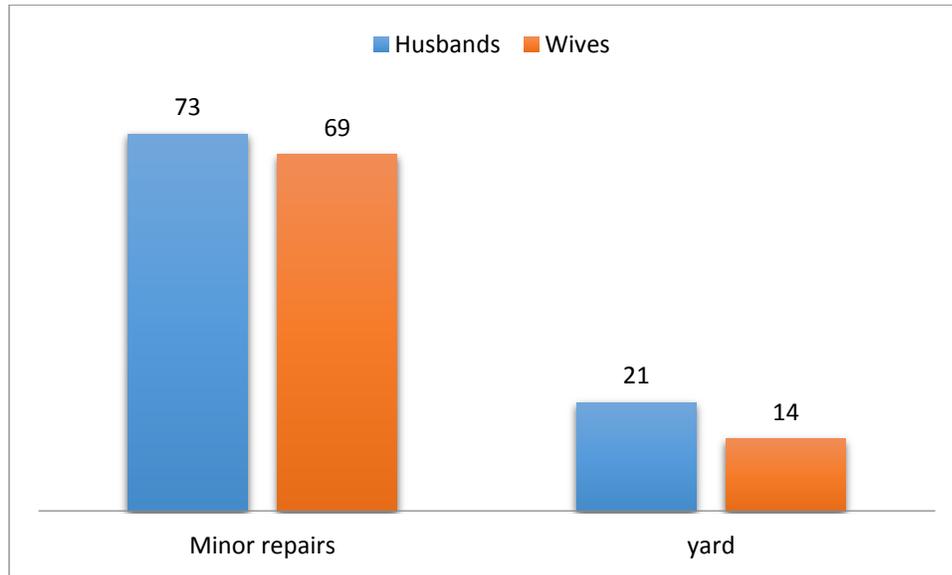
**Table: 24 Frequency with which husbands perform routine household chores**

Chore	Missing Response (%)		Always (%)		Sometimes (%)		Never (%)	
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
<b>Laundry</b>	30	03	14	08	25	22	31	67
<b>Sweeping</b>	34	23	14	09	34	21	36	30
<b>Washing Dishes</b>	30	22	13	11	39	30	29	26
<b>Cooking</b>	26	18	13	20	40	35	26	21
<b>Care for children</b>	30	18	48	40	32	30	01	01
<b>Care for the sick</b>	41	36	15	08	42	29	15	13

*Source: survey data*

While it is encouraging to see that husbands are involved in female household chores, the table above is showing that both husband and wives do agree that husbands are not always involved in household chores looking at the frequency with which they perform female gendered household chores. The chore which is least performed by husbands is laundry with 67% of wives attesting that husbands are never involved.

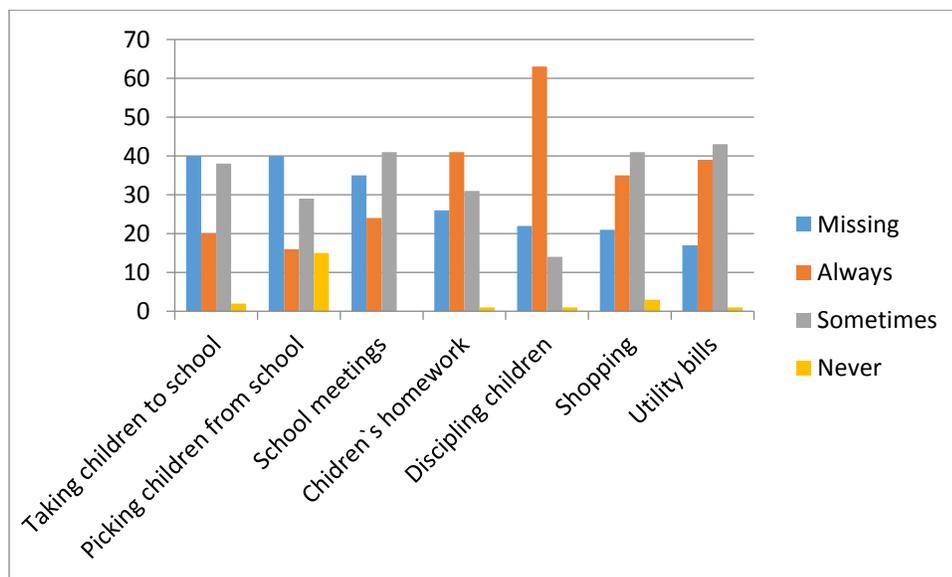
Figure: 6 Husbands` involvement in male gendered household chores (%)



Source: survey data

The study shows that both husbands and wives agreed that husbands are involved in typically male activities such as yard work and minor repairs. Seventy- three percent (73%) of husbands and 69% of wives were in support that husbands are involved in minor repairs and 21% of husbands and 14% agreed that husbands are involved in yard work. However, wives were involved in these activities as well although to a lesser extent.

Figure: 7 Husbands` involvement in non-gendered household chores (%)



The study further revealed that husbands are involved in non gendered household chores with 63% involved in disciplining children. In the rest of the chores they are involved although to a lesser extent.

Despite unequal distribution of household chores among most dual earner couples, some couples are striving to share equally some household chores. This is shown in table 25 below.

**Table: 25 Equal distributions of household chores among dual earner couples (%)**

<b>Household chore</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Shopping	14
Disciplining children	14
Child care	11
Utility bills	11
Care for the sick	11
Home work	9
School meetings	7
Taking children to school	4
Cooking	4
Picking children from school	3
Yard work	3
Washing dishes	3
Minor repairs	2
Laundry	2
Sweeping	2

*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that some dual earner couples share equally some household chores with 14% in shopping and disciplining children while in female gendered chores such as laundry, house cleaning with 2% and those involved in male gendered household chores

such as minor repairs are at 2%. Even though there is equal sharing of household chores, there is little involvement on equal basis in the routine household chores but it is in non-gendered household chores where we can see that husbands are more involved.

Husbands and wives perform different chores inside the home, with wives normally performing the most tedious and routine ones (sweeping, laundry, cooking, washing dishes), and husbands the less unpleasant such as child care and more occasional ones such as minor repair and yard work. This is consistent with Khawaja and Habib (2007), study done in Lebanon that reported that there was a clear division of household labour, with more than 70% of couples reporting that only the wife performed in-house chores such as cooking and washing clothes and dishes.

Wives have joined their husbands in the public sphere and are spending equal amount of time working outside the home but the wives still continue to bear the burden of household chores in addition to working full time outside the home. In some cases, some couples have the same qualification, belong to the same profession, getting the same amount of income but husbands` involvement especially in routine household chores is insignificant.

#### 4.0 Factors influencing husbands involvement in household chores

The respondents` responses generated major factors that act as obstacles and those that facilitate husband involvement in household chores among dual earner couples.

##### 4.4.1 Gendered socialization

The study revealed that 66% of husbands and 65% of the wives were socialized in households where there was gendered division of household chores while 17% of husbands and 17% wives said there was no gendered division of household chores.

**Table: 26: Gendered division of household chores when growing up**

	Gendered division of household chores					Total
	0	Agree	strongly agree	Disagree	strongly disagree	
Husband	1 (1%)	31 (39%)	35 (43%)	7 (9%)	6 (8%)	80 (100%)
Wife	0 (0%)	21 (26%)	44 (55%)	9 (11%)	6 (8%)	80 (100%)
Total	1 (1%)	52 (33%)	79 (49%)	16 (10%)	12 (7%)	160 (100%)

*Source: survey data*

The study further revealed that gendered socialization was the major factor influencing husbands` involvement in household chores. Husbands and wives are socialized by social institutions into these institutions and the roles that they perform are based on their gender and how they portray their gender. This is done by performing those roles assigned to them by culture which is prevailing in that household. During the process of socialization, males and females are socialized to understand their own gendered concepts of work and what they will grow to believe as the accepted behavior. For example women and girls cook, sweep, wash clothes and care for children while boys clean the yard and garden.

One of the husbands with traditional attitudes explained during an interview that he does not involve himself in household chores because

*If I involve myself in these household chores, what is my wife going to be doing? What I believe in is that there must be specialization. When we were brought up girls and women were found in the kitchen while the duty of boys and my dad was*

*to perform some house repairs and washing cars. I have specialized in what men should do and that which society prescribed as for men and my wife has also specialized in cooking, sweeping, care for the children and many others. Actually, to tell you the truth, real men do not perform household chores.*

Another husband went on to say that,

*I never saw my father cook or sweep. Why should I do that? That is work for women. Even when we were growing up girls did the sweeping, and cooking while we (boys) performed chores like gardening and cleaning on the yard slashing.*

From the focus group discussions one wife said,

*You see, the way we were brought up, my mother used to do everything at home and my father as the head of the household never did all those chores you are asking about. Therefore I see no need of my husband involving himself in these chores; he is the head of the household. Even when I was getting married it was emphasized that a man is a man and it is the duty of the wife to perform all these chores not the husband.*

This finding is consistent with findings by Oakley in Sharma (1986); Sharma (1986); Oladeinde (2000), who found a significant relationship between child's upbringing and husbands' participation in household chores.

In addition Lam and Haddad, (1992) suggested that men who were socialized to accept a rigid and sex- specific division of labour as natural and appropriate will carry this belief and translate it into their behavior in the context of family life.

This finding is also in agreement with Cunningham`s (2001) findings based on data from a 31-year panel study of US families, which found that parents' division of housework, measured when children were about one year of age, predicted children's later participation in household tasks in their own marriages.

In addition religious institutions which are strongly patriarchal have a profound influence on sustaining traditional gender roles. Nine husbands during interviews and majority of wives during the focus group discussions observed that Christianity is an obstacle to husbands` involvement in household chores. They said that the scripture is very clear about who a wife is and what type of chores she should perform,

*The Bible outlines what it means to be a virtuous wife. No one can change that. That's why even when we were growing up women and girls used to wake up early in the morning to sweep, fetch water, cook and many other activities in preparation for them to be virtuous wives when they get married. Read Proverbs 31vs 10-15 which says:*

<sup>10</sup>Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies.<sup>11</sup>The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil.<sup>12</sup>She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life <sup>13</sup>She seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands.<sup>14</sup>She is like the merchants' ships; she bringeth her food from afar.<sup>15</sup>She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens.

Seven husbands from the interviews and 11 wives from focus group discussions cited Ephesians 5:21-33 as one scripture from the bible that gives instruction about wives and husbands. According to the respondents God gave distinctive roles for wives and husbands as expressed in the key terms “be subject” for wives and “head” for husbands, the husband is asked to exercise, with love, a headship over his wife and the wife is asked to submit, with respect, to her husband in Paul`s teachings.

*22 Wives, submit to your husband's as to the Lord, 23 because the husband is the head of the wife as also Christ is the head of the church – he himself being the savior of the body. 24 But as the church submits to Christ, so also wives should submit to their husbands in everything. 25 Husbands, love your wives just as Christ loved the church and gave himself for her 26 to sanctify her by cleansing her with the washing of the water by the word, 27 so that he may present the church to himself as glorious – not having a stain or wrinkle, or any such blemish,*

*but holy and blameless. 28 In the same way husbands ought to love their wives as their own bodies. He who loves his wife loves himself.*

It is very clear that many husbands are using the Bible not to involve themselves in household chores because when we talk about being submissive it means you just do what someone tells you to do because you are powerless or have no option to refuse. In most cases the Bible is misinterpreted to suit individual needs as seen from the above quotations because it is not clear whether wives should submit even where there is no love.

This finding supports the finding of Brajdić-Vuković et al., (2007); who argued that religious beliefs remain an important predictor of traditionalism as it plays a significant role in Croatian society, particularly in the context of gender and sexuality.

Children learn about gender appropriate behaviors by observing the behaviours of their parents and after some time, “their knowledge consolidates to form cognitive schema which later organize new knowledge about gender and channels gendered behaviors” (Martin & Ruble, 2004). In most cases parents are role models to their children and as they grow up they are looking forward to taking up the fatherly role which most sons consider to be a master because he was not seen performing any household chores but the wife who is their mother cared and provided for all the father`s and children`s needs. Therefore, gendered socialization process is the major obstacle to husbands` involvement in household chores.

#### **4.4.2 Social networks**

Social networks are an obstacle to husbands` involvement in household chores because they provide a standard by which members are to be identified by using their beliefs and norms that tie them together. These beliefs and norms define what is expected of women and men in terms of gender roles and behaviour and if one does not adhere to these expectations one is believed to be a rebel and is criticized. What came out during interviews and focus group discussions is that the family networks hinder husbands`

involvement in household chores. It was discovered that the family networks especially the relatives to the husband and friends are obstacles to husbands' involvement in household chores. For example, one husband said,

*“I used to cook but now I have stopped because most of my friends tell me that my wife will become stupid and am not man enough if I involve myself in household chores for women”.*

Another husband from the interviews said

*My mother told me that I should not involve myself in household chores because my wife will stop respecting me and cooking is the job for women and that is the whole purpose why we marry them. Look at me your mother I brought you up and you never saw your father performing any household chores then where is the pride of being a husband?*

Another husband said, *“As for me, if my mother was to find me sweeping, she will be mad with my wife and say “mwanaangu tona kwata” in Tonga, meaning my child you are not married yet.*

This was supported by one of wives from the focus group discussion, who said

*Some of our husbands are willing to help but they fear their relatives. if their relatives came and found these husbands cooking, they will just say” balimulisha” in Bemba meaning he has been charmed “and the relationship between the husband's relations and the wife will be soured*

One of the wives from focus group discussions said

*There is too much peer pressure among these husbands. Their friends are a problem in most cases because like my husband, he used to help me in almost everything but he stopped. I saw this as influence from friends because if his friends are visiting with us even if he was cooking he would stop.*

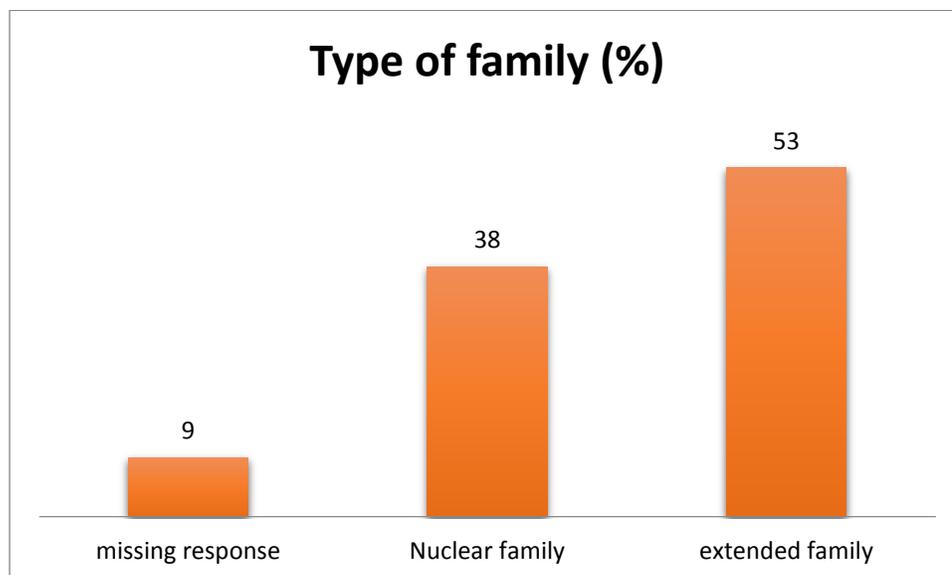
Other women concurred by saying *“there is much interference from8 parents sisters and other relations because they expect the wife to do everything for the husband despite spending equal time working outside the home especially mothers in –law”.*

This finding supports the finding of Best & Thomas, (2004) who said that peers have a major impact by approving conduct that allows people to fit into a group, thus gaining a social life and loyalty.

The finding also support Ashforth, (2001); Borgatti and Foster, (2003) and Humphreys and Brown, (2002). The people to whom the husband is directly connected such as family, friends, organizations and occupational colleagues use cohesion to influence his identity by providing important feedback regarding acceptable behaviors,

#### 4.4.3 Type of family

**Figure 8: Type of family**



*Source: survey data*

The extended family is an obstacle to husband`s involvement in household chores. This comes out clearly from interviews and focus group discussions as explained by some of the respondents. One of the husbands during an interview said

*I stay with a lot of dependents. Why should I cook, sweep when I provide for all their needs such as food, clothing and school requirements. Then, why are they there? This is their work.*

Another respondent concurred by saying

*If you are staying with your parents, aunties, nephews and nieces this is the work they are supposed to be doing. They should not just eat they need to perform them as these are their chores*

From the focus group discussion wives complained of the arrangement in their homes that

*The extended family stops husbands from performing household chores because there are a lot of people at home and they cannot just sit watching him perform house hold chores it is disrespectful*

We can say from the responses that the extended family is an obstacle to husbands' involvement because of many people who are dependant of the so called bread winner and their involvement in household chores is considered to be one way of showing respect and appreciation to what they are getting from the household. This is also due to the fact that extended families are larger families and are more traditional in gender roles and those older children take some of the burden of childcare for younger siblings.

This finding is consistent with Flouri and Buchanan, (2003) who reported that the family size is important in that, as the number of children in the household increases, father's time with children decreases.

#### 4.4.4 Presence of children

**Table 27: Number of children and husbands involvement in household chores**

Number Of Children	Husband involvement in household chores				
	Missing Response	Involved	Highly involved	Not involved	Total
0	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(1%)	1(1%)
None	0 (0%)	12 (8%)	0(0%)	6(4%)	18(11%)
1 – 3	4(2%)	43(27%)	14(9%)	19(12%)	80(50%)
4 – 6	1(1%)	17(11%)	8(5%)	26(16%)	52(32%)
7 and Above	0(0%)	5(3%)	1(1%)	3(2%)	9(6%)
Total	5(3%)	77(48%)	23(14%)	55(34%)	160(100%)

*Source: survey data*

The presence of children in the household is an obstacle to husband`s involvement in household chores. When the children are young, the workload for the wives increases because the children need a lot of care especially below the age of 5 years. When there are older children especially girls in the household the husbands` involvement is minimal but the wife has to teach the children how to perform household chores as they will be required to do the same when they get married. The more children one has, the less the husbands are involved in household chores especially if they still stay with them. In this study those with 7 children and above are involved to some extent because some of their children are grown up and couples do not live with their children.

The finding shows that husbands are involved in household chores. But the involvement is more in child care as narrated by some respondents. One of the wives from the focus group discussions said, *“When am washing he baby sits so that I can work without disturbances”*.

Another wife said,

*“He helps me with the baby while I do some laundry because the maid does not wash clothes and she does not work over the weekend and this is when I do thoroughly cleaning of the house”*.

One of the husbands said, *“I help my wife with chores sometimes I help her with looking after the children as she does the laundry and cooking”*.

Another husband said *sometimes I help with homework, not these chores that are complicated, like sweeping no I can't*”.

In the actual sense we can say that husbands are not involved in routine household chores but are hiding in the name of baby- sitting to eclipse their non involvement in household chores.

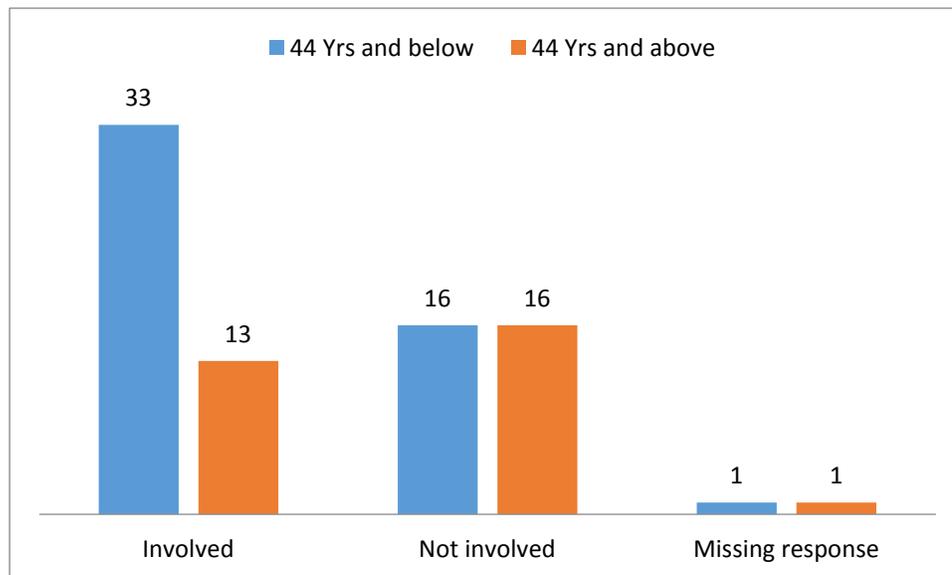
This finding is consistent with recent studies done by Killewald, (2011); Lincoln, (2008); Perry-Jenkins, Newkirk, & Gunney, (2013) that reported children increase the amount of household labour that needs to be completed and this is especially true of young children (Poortman & van der Lippe, 2009). However, the increase in time spent on household labour when children are in the household is disproportionately greater for women than men (Davis & Greenstein, 2004; Pinto & Coltrane, 2008).

This finding also supports findings of previous studies done by Presser (2003), who reported that in households with one or more young children the division of domestic labour is particularly unequal.

#### **4.4.5 Husband`s age**

Age is measured by the number of years that the individual has been living and the period when he or she was born. The period is divided into two that is; before 1970s and after 1970s when most women started joining the public sphere.

**Figure 9: Percentage distribution of Husbands age and their involvement in household chores**



*Source: survey data*

The graph above is showing that 33 of the husbands who are aged 44 years and below are involved in household chores while 16 are not involved. Those husbands aged 45 years and above 13 are involved in household chores while 16 are not involved in household chores. These findings show that the old generation is still holding on to some traditional ways of doing things while the young generation are liberal and willing to change the old ways of doing things. But this involvement should be taken with caution, (see Table 8).

The study revealed that the age of the husband is an obstacle to their involvement in household chores but not of the wife. The husbands who are 45 years and above do not involve themselves in household chores and most of them hold traditional attitudes that prescribe those household chores for women.

The study findings are in agreement with Kulik, (2005), who found that increased age is associated with increased traditional and non-egalitarian attitudes.

The study finding is also consistent with Tallichet and Willits (1986); Thornton et al. (1983) who argued that age is also a strong predictor of gender role attitudes by a few

studies. The old cohort socialized with more traditional values tend not to support egalitarian attitudes. This negative relationship between age and gender attitudes was found for both genders in five Western, democratic countries (Baxter and Kane 1995).

#### **4.4.6 Age gaps**

Husbands` involvement in household chores is influenced by their wives` age at marriage, especially the age difference which ranges between 1 to 15 years with husbands being older than wives in most cases. The study revealed that the least age for wives was 21 and 24 for husbands. This age difference acts as an obstacle to husbands` involvement in household chores. Three of the wives in focus group discussion said,

*My husband is older than me by 10 years, so to start asking him to help, where do you even start from? It is like you have no respect.*

One of the husbands during interviews said,

*“That’s why there is this difference in age, how can she tell me to start kneeling down shining the floor, it is being disrespectful”.*

Another husband said,

*I am older than my wife if I start performing these chores it means am being controlled in my house then why marry when I can do all that?*

The age difference is an obstacle to husband involvement in household chores because culturally young ones are supposed to show respect to elderly people and as such wives are forced to bear the burden of household chores as it is a challenge to negotiate with your husband who is older than you. In most cases older husbands do not involve themselves in household chores and most of them hold traditional attitudes that prescribe those household chores

The study findings are in agreement with Presser`s (2005) findings that indicated that the husbands older than their wives spend fewer hours in household chores.

#### 4.4.7 Wife`s income

The income for the wife has no effect on husband`s involvement in household chores. Some wives who earned more than their husbands performed more household chores and husbands are not even involved.

A husband during an interview argued that: *“even if my wife earns more than I do she still has to perform those duties”*

Another husband during interviews said,

*The duty of a wife is to perform household chores and income does not matter because that is her duty any way and this is what tradition demands.*

One of the wives from focus group discussion, also medical personnel said,

*For me I earn more than my husband. I am involved in all the household chores despite having house help. He says he never married a maid and it is my duty as a wife to prepare everything for him.*

Another wife from focus group discussions said,

*What I know is high income for me actually just make you perform more household chores because you want your husband to know that despite his lower income he is still the head of the household.*

In addition another wife during focus group discussion said,

*I don`t know I have this feeling that sometimes this income business turn us into slaves because we want our husbands to still feel that money is nothing and I can still do what tradition demands of a wife.*

The wife`s income does not enhance husbands involvement in household chores. The study revealed that if the wife`s income is more than that of the husband the more the wife performs more household chores. This is to demonstrate that the husband is still the head of the household despite the wife earning more than the husband.

This is in line with Bittman, England, Sayer, Folbre, and Matheson`s (2003) study which used Australia`s 1992 time diary survey conducted in Australia and United States reported that sometimes, wives who earn more than their husbands take on extra housework to protect them from additional discomfort.

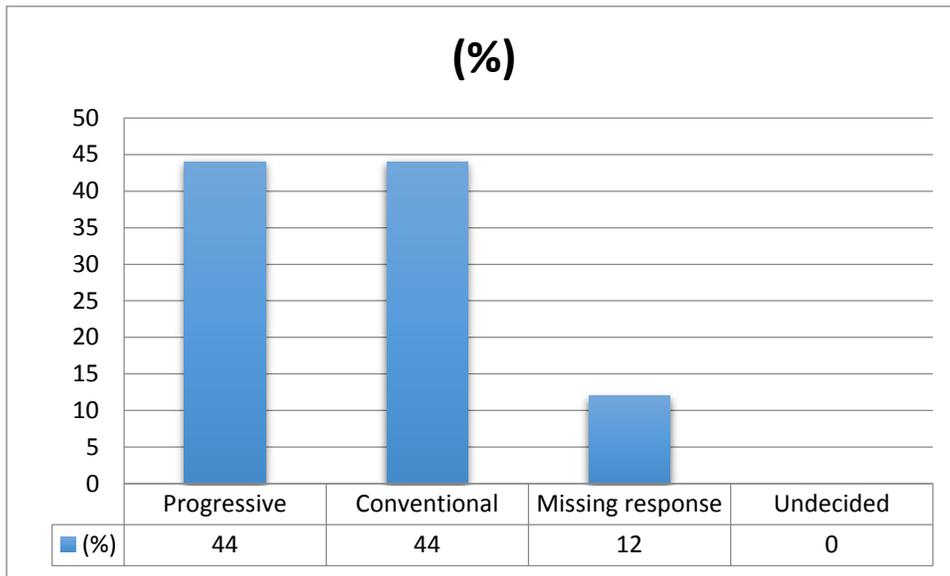
This finding also coincides with the study based on the “threat hypothesis” by Z u o and Tang 2000, which argues that the wife`s employment poses a “threat” to a husband of low socioeconomic status, the greater the wife`s contribution to family finances, the greater the tendency to support gender role division of labor.

But the findings are inconsistent with the findings of Bianchi et al. (2000) and Greenstein, (2000), that used data from the second wave of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH2) and from the 2003–7 waves of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) and found that when women earn a larger portion of household income, their husbands tend to do more of the housework.

#### **4.4.8 Husband`s attitudes toward their involvement in household chores**

An attitude is "a relatively enduring organization of beliefs, feelings, and behavioral tendencies towards socially significant objects, groups, events or symbols" (Hogg & Vaughan 2005, p. 150). The attitudes are formed through observation and experience.

**Figure: 10 Husband`s attitudes toward their involvement in household chores**



*Source: survey data*

The study revealed that 44% of husbands have progressive attitudes and another 44% have conventional attitudes. Husbands` attitude may be progressive but not translated into behavior. Some reasons were given as some wives said during focus group discussion.

*Most of these husbands feel if they are involved in the household chores they will lose their self-esteem.*

Some wives said that

*Some husbands have progressive attitudes but the problem that is there is that this attitude is not put into action and for my husband`s he will involve himself when he feels like doing so.*

One of the wives complained on the attitude of husbands and said,

*Husbands have this I don`t care attitude sometimes even when you are sick they still want you to perform these chores I don`t even understand them, they cannot help even when they have seen that you are tired maybe they think that we do not get tired*

The study further revealed that most of the husbands still consider household chores as chores for women and involving themselves is a sign of being weak.

On the other hand some husbands think that the household chores are naturally women`s chores and since women were brought up performing these chores they are best suited for the job. What came out from interviews and had much support from majority of husbands was that

*Tradition demands that the woman does everything for the husband starting with cooking, laundry, taking care of the in- laws when they are around whether working or not.*

Another respondent from interviews said “*tradition does not allow husbands to perform household chores. In short it is a taboo*”

Another husband said,

*From time immemorial this is work for women. The work of a husband is to bring food and run the affairs of the household and the wife is to perform the household chores.*

Another husband supported to say “*Just go round and find out, this work is for women* “

One of the husbands said that

*I can't involve myself in household chores because these are chores for women; maybe disciplining children is for both parents. It is only husbands who are cowards who involve themselves in household chores.*

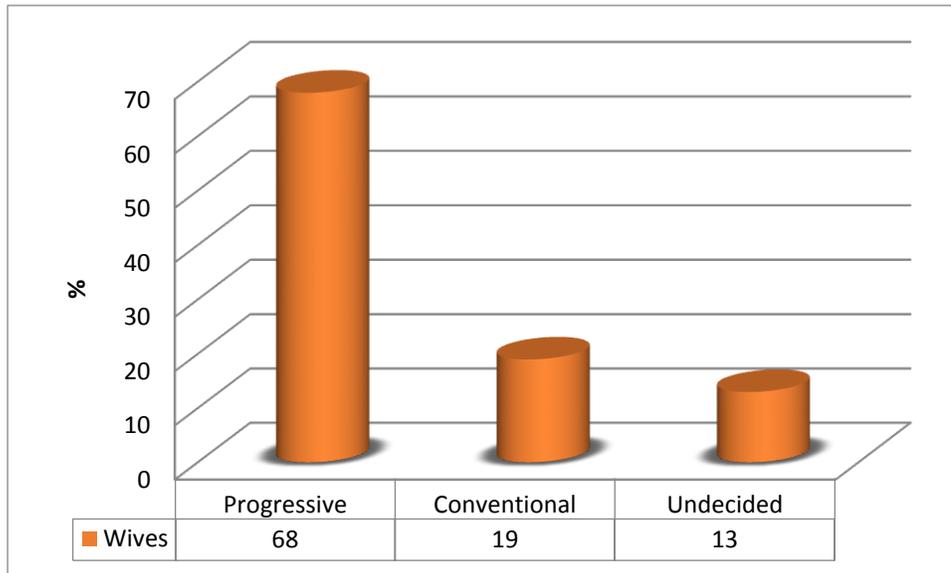
However, most of the husbands from questionnaires said that the division of household chores in their households is fair while most wives from the focus group discussions were not happy with the prevailing situation in most of their homes and said that the prevailing situation in their households is not fair.

This finding is consistent with studies based on nationally representative samples of U.S. couples which found that husbands hold more traditional gender role attitudes than their wives (Bolzendahl& Myers, 2004; Zuo & Tang, 2000). They also hold very strong attitudes as to why they should not be involved in household chores and this is what is

influencing their involvement in household chores. This strong attitude ego defensiveness protects their self-esteem and justifies their actions, (Daniel Katz 1960).

#### 4.4.9 Wives attitudes toward husband's involvement in household chores

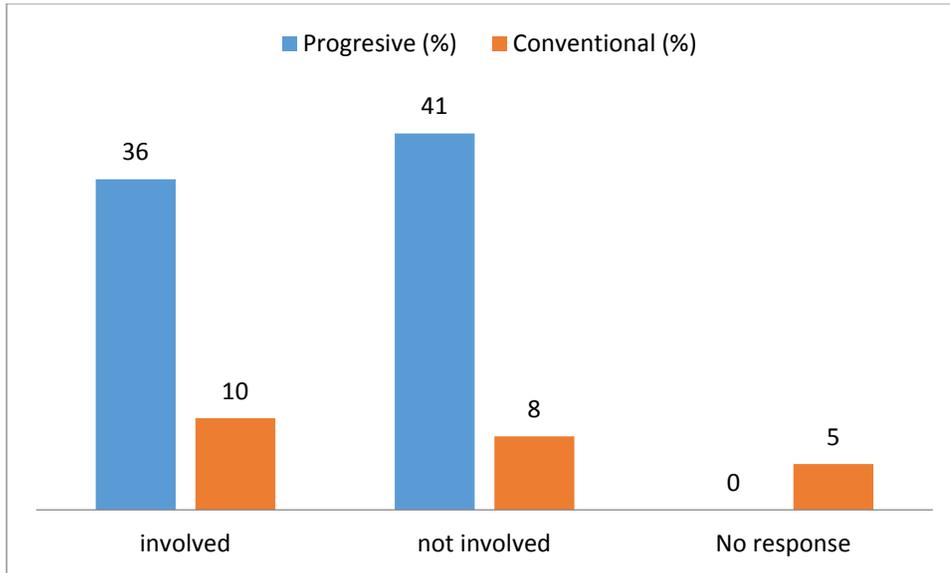
Figure 11: Wives attitudes toward husband involvement in household chores



*Source: survey data*

The wives attitude toward their husbands' involvement in household chores was both positive and negative as shown in figure 11 with 68% with progressive attitudes and 19% conventional attitudes. The wives with progressive attitudes felt that husbands should be involved in all the household chores.

Figure 12: Wives attitude and husbands involved in household chores



Source: survey data

The study revealed that despite wives having progressive attitudes some husbands are not involved in household chores. Out of the 68% of wives with progressive attitudes, 36% agreed that their husbands are involved in household chores while 41% said they are not involved. Those wives with traditional attitude 10% said their husbands are involved and 8% said they are not involved.

The study has revealed that progressive attitudes of wives do not encourage husbands' involvement in household chores because wives avoid talking about the need for their husbands to perform some household chores as it leads to conflicts. Instead the progressive attitude of wives is used as an excuse for husbands' not involving themselves in household chores as narrated below; one of the husbands said,

*My wife's attitude puts me off. We have just been married for about six months now. Whenever I try to help because she has always said I do not help her and she gets tired as well. All she does is normally criticize me over the manner in which I perform household chores. Instead of appreciating my efforts, all she does is criticize. Therefore I see no need of being involved in household chores. Maybe it is one way of undermining my position as the head of the house.*

Another husband said,

*I used to be involved but when I heard from my friends that my wife was telling her friends that I cook and sweep I stopped because it's like she was controlling me.*

One of the wives during the focus group discussion said,

*We are human beings who get tired but our husbands think maybe we are supernatural we do not get tired. I like it when he helps me because it reduces the workload even when he does not perform to my standard.*

Another wife said

*The problem with our husbands is misperceived unappreciativeness by wives especially when you try to show them how to certain chores it is like you are challenging them.*

Another wife added, *worse still you tell your friends that my husband cooks, changes diapers and sweeps he will stop and tell you that you are embarrassing me”.*

*Let's be realistic ladies” one wife added “We are overworked and that is a fact, that is even why these husbands feel we neglect them and not perform conjugal functions to their expectations. But we cannot discuss all these things because we are women and sometimes they tell us to quit our jobs if we cannot manage household chores instead of involving them, but in this era which man can give you money and meet all our needs? We just have to endure.*

Some wives with egalitarian attitudes felt that what actually is ideal is that dual earner couples should share household chores equally since they are both working and spend equal working hours. These wives are more than willing to welcome their husbands' involvement in household chores but the problem is their husbands who are not ready to help with household chores and still think that these are chores for women and are afraid of going against societal norms and customs.

These findings support the findings of Apparala et al.,(2003); Fan & Marini, (2000) and Poeschl (2000), that reported that in half of the studied countries, such as the Portuguese sample, women held significantly more egalitarian gender role attitudes than did men.

#### 4.4.2 Factors that encourages husbands' involvement in household chores

##### 4.4.2.1 Education

**Table 28: Husbands` qualification and involvement in household chore**

<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Involved (%)</b>	<b>Not involved (%)</b>
PhD	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Masters Degree	1(1%)	4 (5%)
Degree	26 (33%)	4 (5%)
Diploma	25 (31%)	6 (7%)
Certificate	5 (6%)	2 (3%)
Grade Twelve	1 (1%)	3 (4%)
Undisclosed	0 (0%)	2 (3%)
Total	59 (73 %)	21 (27%)

*Source: Survey data*

The study has revealed that education is an important factor that encourages husbands` involvement in household chores with 73% agreeing to helping after paid work despite having more husbands with Masters Degree not involved in household chores. During the learning processes people are exposed to egalitarian attitudes which can break the traditional beliefs that one acquires during socialization. The level of change in behavior differs depending on individual conviction and how strong their beliefs are. Hence this involvement has to be taken with caution in terms of what type of household chores husbands are involved in as most husbands are involved in child care, male gendered and non-gendered household chores.

This result mirrors the more recent studies of the US (Bianchi, Robinson and Milkie 2006), (Wang and Bianchi 2009), the UK (Flouri and Buchanan 2003) and Australia (Craig 2006b) that found that highly educated fathers spend more time in parenting activities especially developmental care, such as reading than less educated husbands. This finding is also in agreement with (Hook 2010; Sayer 2010) who reported that highly educated men perform more housework than less-educated men.

#### **4.4.2.2 Non- gendered socialization**

The non gendered type of socialization inculcates egalitarian attitudes in children and when they grow up they will have no difficulties in involving themselves in household chores. This type of socialization mostly takes place in nuclear families

One of the husbands with egalitarian attitudes and who is also involved in female gendered household chores said;

*When we were growing up dad could make us breakfast while mum was busy with sweeping. We were involved in all these activities and there was nothing like boys outside or girls cooking. I do not see anything wrong with me being involved in household chores. I help my wife cook and even ironing. She really appreciates what I do even when my relatives are there I cook for them. This actually creates time for the two of us and children because she is not over worked.*

Another husband said

*There is nothing wrong with husbands involving themselves in household chores it just creates an environment for couples to have more time to each other.*

Another husband said

*In our family we were just boys and we performed all the household chores starting with sweeping cooking, washing mention them. We were all happy and mum from the look of things was happy too despite not having a girl child because we did what girls could do and for me it is normal for a husband to perform all these household chores”.*

The finding supports those of Turk, (2009) who reported that men and women's gender ideologies are very important in predicting an egalitarian relationship and there is a clear and irrefutable link between progressive ideologies and egalitarianism, as well as a link between conservative ideologies and inegalitarianism.

#### **4.5.0 Conclusion**

The study shows that there is a gendered division of household chores among dual earner couples with wives spending more hours in almost all the household chores apart from minor repairs and yard work. This is despite spending equal hours with their husbands working outside the home. The study revealed that wives among dual earner couples have more progressive attitudes than their husbands. Despite some husbands' and wives' progressive attitudes, husbands' involvement in household chores is very low. Gendered socialization with religion, social networks, husbands' age, social expectations, extended family, wives' income, wives' attitude, and husbands' attitude impede the progressive attitude from being translated into behavior.

However, higher levels of education for husbands, non-gendered socialization and nuclear family arrangements facilitate husbands' involvement in household chores. The study further revealed that some dual earner couples share some household chores equally with 14% in shopping and disciplining children while in female gendered chores such as laundry, sweeping with 2% and those involved in male gendered household chores such as minor repairs are at 2%.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

This research was designed to identify and examine factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores, to assess the level of wives and husbands' involvement in household chores, to examine the attitude of husbands toward their involvement in household chores, and to assess attitudes of wives toward husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka's Libala Township. The study employed a mixed methods design combining quantitative and qualitative approaches to examine the research questions using a range of different techniques.

The conclusion drawn from this study was that there is gendered division of household chores among dual earner couples despite wives' involvement in the public sphere. The results indicate that husbands' level of involvement in household chores is very low in routine household chores and high in male and non-gendered household chores while wives are doing much of the routine household chores and less male gendered household chores. This result implies that there is still the gendered division of household chores among dual earner couples. The result also suggests that husbands' involvement in household chores is majorly affected by gendered socialization. Others include; type of family, social networks, husbands' attitudes, wives' attitudes, wives' income and education.

#### **5.1 Objective 1. To assess the level of husbands' involvement in household chores**

The level of husbands' involvement among dual earner couples in female gendered household chores is low while wives' is high. In non-gendered household chores, child care and care for the sick although considered as female gendered household chores are some of the chores in which husbands and wives involvement both are almost at par. It was further revealed that husbands' level of involvement is high in male gendered household chores while wives' involvement is low.

## **Recommendations**

- There is need for NGOs such as Women for Change to involve husbands in their campaigns for gender equality in household chores as involvement of men is key to the success of the gender-equality movement. Excluding men from the gender agenda makes the fight for equality difficult because the whole problem revolves around men.
- Increase activism by using husbands involved in female gendered and wives involved in male gendered household chores in advocating for gender equality. By supporting and encouraging those husbands involved in household chores to increase husbands` level of involvement in household chores especially in the female gendered and male gendered household chores will lead to achieving gender equality in the family.

### **5.2 Objective 2. To identify and examine factors that influence husbands` involvement in household chores.**

Various factors were identified and explained that lead to high and low levels of involvement of husbands in household chores. Gender socialization was found to be the major obstacle to husbands` involvement in household chores. Other factors include wives progressive attitudes which some husbands perceive as being uncultured and disrespectful when asked to help with household chores. Husbands` progressive and traditional attitude is another factor. The progressive attitude is not translated into behaviour because of the beliefs and cultural norms they hold. Some fear losing their self esteem while others fear their parents who do not believe in egalitarianism. Social network is another obstacle to husband involvement in household chores. Wives` income also hinder husband involvement in household chores but make wives perform more household chores to cover up the inadequacy of the husband and also to show that he is the head of the house despite the wife working or getting more income than him.

Extended family was found to be an obstacle due to many people found in a household who are depending on him for their livelihood. Lastly, husbands` age and age gap

between couples in which the husband is always older than wives is an obstacle to husbands involvement in household chores.

Factors that increased the level of involvement for husbands included, non gendered socialization that leads to husbands` egalitarian attitudes and higher education.

### **Recommendations**

- Parents should socialize their children in a non gendered environment because the socialization process, which determines gender roles, is key in facilitating husbands` involvement in household chores.
- Husbands should be encouraged to participate in household chores together with the rest of the family members so as to influence the beliefs of the young generation who believe in practice. When husbands are involved everyone in the household will be involved as he will be a role model to the boy child and a motivating factor for correction on the attitude toward household chores. This is supported Deutsch, Servis, & Payne, (2001) and Clarkberg & Merola, ( 2003) who reported that

*Children whose fathers have been actively involved in their care tend to have higher self-esteem and less gender-typed behaviors and attitudes than children with less involved fathers.*

- Religious leaders should be in the forefront in promoting gender equality among couples as we believe that people use religion as a yard stick for what is acceptable in society.

### **5.3 Objective 3.To examine the attitude of husbands toward involvement in household chores,**

Husbands` attitude toward their involvement in household chores is progressive while others it is conventional. Some of those with traditional attitudes consider household chores are for women but those with progressive attitude are very much convinced that husbands are supposed to be involved in household chores but the problem is they are not translating this attitude into behavior.

## **Recommendations**

- Policy makers should take advantage of education as an essential tool for change to increase their effort to inculcate gender equality ideals in the young generation by incorporating gender equality topics from pre grade to remove gender stereotypes.
- Awareness campaigns can be initiated in the media and in schools to promote the positive benefits of a more equal sharing of responsibilities between husband and wife inside and outside of the home. This in turn could begin a transformation to more gender sensitive husbands hence reduction on wives burden. These awareness campaigns need the engagement of husbands and wives with egalitarian attitudes in positive campaigns that encourage husbands to take a more significant role in the family and highlight the advantages that would accrue to husbands as well as other men. The result of husbands` greater involvement in household chores would decrease the burden on women, raise husbands` understanding and compassion for domestic matters, and increase their involvement with their children.

### **5.4 Objective 4. To assess attitudes of wives toward husbands involvement in household chores**

The study revealed that the attitude of 68% of the wives toward their husbands` involvement in household chores is progressive. The wives complained that the situation in their households is not fair but they cannot ask their husbands to help them with household chores because they fear that conflict may be unavoidable and affect their marriages and children. This is despite spending equal amount of time in the public sphere as their husbands. The wives are more than willing to help their husband on how to perform household chores where they are lacking. The 32% of the wives attitude toward their husbands` involvement in household chores is conservative and are happy with the division of household in their households.

## **Recommendations**

- Marriage counselors should revise their syllabi for newlyweds on marriage to include gender equality issues so that the couples can benefit from fairness in allocating household chores because neither partner is resentful of a just distribution of household labor.
- Marriage counselors should encourage couples working together to avoid negative comments and reactions such as nagging, criticizing, and accusing to motivate husbands to translate their progressive attitudes into behavior.

The study further recommends that;

## **Policy makers**

- The Central Statistics Office should generate and disseminate gender disaggregated data across sectors especially the economic status of couples that will be used in research and to inform policy interventions.
- Policy makers should increase the paternity leave from seven days to three months like maternity leave to increase awareness on the important roles husbands play in household chores in accordance with Leave Article 54.3 of the Draft Constitution of Zambia that supports availability of adequate paternity leave in recognition of the nurturing role of both parents. The prevailing parental leave structures reinforce gender roles and discourage husbands from assuming an equal division of household responsibilities. In addition, Paternity leave provision should be translated into a law.
- NGOs must involve husbands/men in the policy-making, implementation and activism around gender equality. This can be achieved by collaborating with Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs and Ministry of Gender.

## **Media**

- Media practitioners, planners, and programmers/ producers should promote the vital role of household chores in the maintenance of a nation; that is, while work

for pay is vital, so too are the daily tasks of cooking, cleaning, and caring for others. It should be noted that the involvement of both husbands and wives in household chores is of equal importance as working outside the home because it promotes togetherness, unity and happiness among couples and households.

Lastly, the researcher proposes that additional studies that will cover a much larger population should be undertaken. The current study focused on the factors influencing husbands` involvement in household chores among dual earner couples. Research should continue especially comparative studies to investigate and compare how household chores are shared among couples from all social classes and ethnic groupings. The current study focused on heterosexual couples in full time employment. An interesting future study direction would be to look at couples with part time working husbands and full time working wives.

We believe that this study on dual earner couples in Zambia will bring together researchers from different countries and academic disciplines to produce quality evidence to inform policy and practice to promote gender equality in all spheres of life.

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**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A

**Consent Letter**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA  
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES

**TITLE: Factors that influence husbands` involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka`s Libala Township**

Dear respondent,

My name is Hadunka Eustekia Mutinta, a Masters Student at the University of Zambia conducting a research on factors influencing husbands involvement in household chores among dual earner couples in Lusaka`s libala township.

You are kindly requested to participate in this study as you are one of the dual earner couples in Libala Township. You are asked to answer questions only. The information you will provide will be confidential and will be treated as such. The information you will provide will help to bring equality in the family hence gender equality at national level.

You can refuse to answer any questions you feel like despite your agreement to participate in the study.

For more clarification feel free to contact my supervisor Dr Fay Gadsden, University of Zambia, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Gender Studies on 0977841643.

Participant`s Signature.....

**HUSBANDS` QUESTIONNAIRE**

**PART A BIO DATA**

(Please indicate by ticking (√) in the blank space, the response that is applicable to you.)

1. Age range of respondents

	AGE
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

2. How long have you been married?

a. Less than 5 years

b. 6 – 10 year

c. 11 – 15 years

d. 16 – 20 years

e. 21 – 25 years

f. 25 years and above

3. How many children do you have?

a. None

b. 1 – 3

c. 4 – 6

d. 7 and above

4. Which of the following type of family do you belong?

a. Nuclear family

b. Extended family

5. Tick (✓) the highest level of educational qualification.

<b>QUALIFICATION</b>	<b>HUSBAND</b>	<b>WIFE</b>
PhD		
Masters Degree		
Degree		
Diploma		
Certificate		
Grade 12		
Grade 9		
Primary education		
No education		

7. What do you do for your living?

	<b>OCCUPATION</b>
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

8. What is your monthly income?

	<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

9. How many hours do you spend at work per day outside the home? -----

10. What is your tribe?

	<b>TRIBE</b>

<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

**PART B**

**HOUSEHOLD CHORES YOU ARE INVOLVED IN**

1. What time do you wake up?

<b>DAY</b>	<b>TIME</b>	
	<b>HUSBAND</b>	<b>WIFE</b>
WEEK DAYS		
WEEK ENDS		

2. What time do you sleep?

<b>DAY</b>	<b>TIME</b>	
	<b>HUSBAND</b>	<b>WIFE</b>
WEEK DAYS		
WEEK ENDS		

3. Who in your household performs the following household chores

<b>Household Chores</b>	<b>Wife</b>	<b>Husband</b>	<b>Female Children</b>	<b>Male Children</b>	<b>Female House Help</b>	<b>Male House Help</b>
Laundry						
Cooking						
Shopping						
Sweeping						
Dish washing						
Child care						

School meetings						
Taking children to school						
Picking children form school						
Care for the sick						
Yard						
Minor repairs						
Utility bills						

4. Indicate by (  $\checkmark$  ) the frequency with which you perform the following household chores

<b>Household Chores</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
Laundry			
Cooking			
Shopping			
Sweeping			
Dish washing			
Child care			
School meetings			
Taking children to school			
Picking children form school			
Care for the sick			
Yard			
Minor repairs			
Utility bills			

5. From the list above which household chores are for boys and girls?-----  
 -----  
 -----

6. How many hours do you spend on household chores in a week?

Household Chores	None	Less than 1.9hours	2- 3.9 hours	4 and above
Laundry				
Cooking				
Shopping				
Sweeping				
Dish washing				
Child care				
School meetings				
Taking children to school				
Picking children form school				
Care for the sick				
Yard work				
Minor repairs				
Utility bills				

**PART B YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARD PERFORMANCE OF HOUSEHOLD CHORES**

Please Tick (√) statement which corresponds with the degree of your agreement on:

1. Household chores are naturally the job of women.

a. **STRONGLY AGREE**

b. **AGREE**

c. **NO OPINION**

d. **DISAGREE**

e. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

2. There is work that is husbands and that is wives and should not be doing each other`s.

a. **STRONGLY AGREE**

b. **AGREE**

c. **NO OPINION**

d. **DISAGREE**

e. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

3. Your wife should not expect you to help with household chores after you knock off from work

a. **STRONGLY AGREE**

b. **AGREE**

c. **NO OPINION**

d. **DISAGREE**

e. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

4. Household chores should be equally shared between husband and wife

a. **STRONGLY AGREE**

- b. **AGREE**
- c. **NO OPINION**
- d. **DISAGREE**
- e. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

**PART D (SHORT PHRASES)**

- 5. What do you think about your attitude toward household chore?  
PROGRESSIVE/ CONVENTIONAL
- 6. Are you involved in household chores? YES / NO
- 7. Your father was involved in household chores. YES/NO
- 8. Are you satisfied with the way household chores are shared in your household?  
YES/NO
- 9. Suggest ways to improve husbands involvement in household chores in Zambia.--  
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-----

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**

**WIFES' QUESTIONNAIRE**

**PART A BIO DATA**

(Please indicate by ticking (√) in the blank space, the response that is applicable to you.)

1. Age range of respondents

	AGE
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

2. How long have you been married?

a. Less than 5 years

b. 6 – 10 year

c 11 – 15 years

d. 16 – 20 years

e. 21 – 25 years

f. 25 years and above

3. How many children do you have?

a. None

b. 1 – 3

c. 4 – 6

d. 7 and above

4. Which of the following type of family do you belong?

a. Nuclear family

b. Extended family

5. Tick (✓) the highest level of educational qualification.

<b>QUALIFICATION</b>	<b>HUSBAND</b>	<b>WIFE</b>
PhD		
Masters Degree		
Degree		
Diploma		
Certificate		
Grade 12		
Grade 9		
Primary education		
No education		

7. What do you do for your living?

	<b>OCCUPATION</b>
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

8. What is your monthly income?

	<b>MONTHLY INCOME</b>
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

9. How many hours do you spend at work per day outside the home? -----

10. What is your tribe?

	<b>TRIBE</b>
<b>HUSBAND</b>	
<b>WIFE</b>	

**PART B**

**HOUSEHOLD CHORES YOU ARE INVOLVED IN**

7. What time do you wake up?

<b>DAY</b>	<b>TIME</b>	
	HUSBAND	WIFE
WEEK DAYS		
WEEK ENDS		

8. What time do you sleep?

<b>DAY</b>	<b>TIME</b>	
	HUSBAND	WIFE
WEEK DAYS		
WEEK ENDS		

9. Who in your household performs the following household chores

<b>Household Chores</b>	<b>Wife</b>	<b>Husband</b>	<b>Female Children</b>	<b>Male Children</b>	<b>Female House Help</b>	<b>Male House Help</b>
Laundry						
Cooking						
Shopping						
Sweeping						
Dish washing						

Child care						
School meetings						
Taking children to school						
Picking children form school						
Care for the sick						
Yard						
Minor repairs						
Utility bills						

10. Indicate by (  $\checkmark$  ) the frequency with which your husband performs the following household chores

<b>Household Chores</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>
Laundry			
Cooking			
Shopping			
Sweeping			
Dish washing			
Child care			
School meetings			
Taking children to school			
Picking children form school			
Care for the sick			
Yard			
Minor repairs			
Utility bills			

11. From the list above which household chores are for boys and girls?-----  
 -----  
 -----

12. How many hours do you spend on household chores in a week?

Household Chores	None	Less than 1.9hours	2- 3.9 hours	4 and above
Laundry				
Cooking				
Shopping				
Sweeping				
Dish washing				
Child care				
School meetings				
Taking children to school				
Picking children form school				
Care for the sick				
Yard				
Minor repairs				
Utility bills				

**PART B ATTITUDE OF WIVES TOWARD HUSBAND PERFORMANCE OF HOUSEHOLD CHORES**

Please Tick (√) statement which corresponds with the degree of your agreement on:

11. Household chores are naturally the job of women.

f. **STRONGLY AGREE**

g. **AGREE**

h. **NO OPINION**

i. **DISAGREE**

j. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

12. There is work that is husbands and that is wives and should not be doing each other`s.

f. **STRONGLY AGREE**

g. **AGREE**

h. **NO OPINION**

i. **DISAGREE**

j. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

13. Wives should not expect their husbands to help with household chores after knocking off from work

a. **STRONGLY AGREE**

b. **AGREE**

c. **NO OPINION**

d. **DISAGREE**

e. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

14. Household chores should be equally shared between husband and wife

a. **STRONGLY AGREE**

b. **AGREE**

- c. **NO OPINION**
- d. **DISAGREE**
- e. **STRONGLY DISAGREE**

**PART D (SHORT PHRASES)**

- 15. What do you think about your husband`s attitude toward household chores?  
PROGRESSIVE/ CONVENTIONAL
- 16. Are you involved in household chores? YES / NO
- 17. Your father was involved in household chores. YES/NO
- 18. Are you satisfied with the way household chores are shared in your household?  
YES/NO
- 19. Suggest ways to improve husbands involvement in household chores in Zambia.--

-----  
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**Thank you very much for your time**

**Interview guide**

My names are Mutinta Eustekia Hadunka (Mrs Munkombwe). I am a master's student at the University of Zambia and I am doing research on husbands and their involvement in household chores. Specifically I am studying the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples. This study is very important to me because I am interested in assessing factors. Your participation is voluntary. I have already gained consent from UNZA and now I am asking for your consent to be interviewed. All the information will be kept confidential. Would you like to participate? Before we start do you have any questions?

**Background**

1. I would like to know more about you. Would you briefly tell me about yourself and your family
2. Are you involved in household chores?
3. Itemize the household chores you are involved in.
4. Briefly explain why you are involved in those household chores and not the others
5. When did you start involving yourself in these household chores?

**Focus group discussion guide**

My names are Mutinta Eustekia Hadunka (Mrs Munkombwe). I am a master's student at the University of Zambia and I am doing research on husbands and their involvement in household chores. Specifically I am studying the factors that influence husbands' involvement in household chores among dual earner couples. This study is very important to me because I am interested in assessing factors. Your participation is voluntary. I am interested in your lived experiences in your households especially where division of household chores is concerned.

1. Please let us introduce ourselves to get to each other before we get into our discussion.
2. What are household chores?
3. Whose duty is it to perform household chores
4. How are household chores shared in your households?
5. Are our husbands involved in household chores?
6. What could be the reasons that make our husband not to be involved in household chores?
7. What type of household chores are our husbands involved in?
8. How would you describe the division of household chores in your household?
9. How would you like the household chores to share?
10. Do you talk about how household chores should be shared?
11. Is there a solution to this situation in our households?

**Thank you very much for your time**