

Overall women spend 4h and 52 minutes a week more than men in caring work (both inside and outside the home) when both of them work full-time and have children at home. Yet this difference greatly depends on career attitudes, personal circumstances and organizational dimensions.

- Caring work "inside the home" refers to work such as cooking, cleaning, laundry
- Caring work "outside the home" refers to work such as car maintenance and gardening/outdoor tasks.

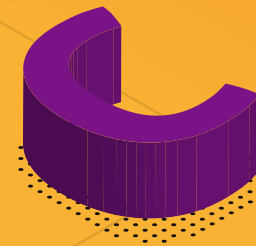
### Career attitudes and caring work:

- When women have a career orientation to family, i.e. they take into account how career-related decisions will affect family life, they spend less time on chores inside the home (6 hours less time).
- When men have a career orientation to family, they spend more time on chores inside the home (6 hours more), and fewer hours on chores outside the home (1,5 hours less).



### Organizational dimensions and caring work:

- When women believe that pay is tied to performance, they spend 5,5 fewer hours on chores inside the home and 1 more hour on chores outside the home.
- When men believe that pay is tied to performance, they spend around the same time on chores inside the home and 1 more hour on chores outside the home.



### Conclusions

- There is still a gendered split on caring chores, with women taking more responsibility for inside home chores and men caring for those outside the home. Home chores are much more time consuming than those chores outside the home.
- Personal attitudes, relationship quality and organizational dimensions affect the number of hours devoted to chores. Interestingly, they affect men and women quite differently. They also affect the time spent on chores inside the home and the time spent on chores outside the home quite differently too.

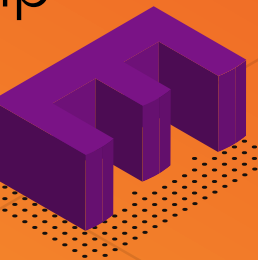
### Personal attitudes and circumstances and caring work:

- Sex roles attitude (the belief that men and women should have the same roles within family and society) does not significantly affect the number of hours they devote to chores inside the home. However, it does affect the number of hours spent on chores outside the home. When men and women feel they should play similar roles in society, both spend more time (around 1.5hours) on chores outside the home, compared to those who feel female and male roles in society are different.
- When women feel that the family is under financial pressure, they spend around the same number of hours on chores inside the home. When men feel that the family is under financial pressure, they spend around 70% more time (seven more hours) on chores inside the home compared to when they did not feel their families were financially pressured.
- When women have high wealth aspirations, they devote 12% more time to chores inside the home (around two hours more a week), and around 1.5 more hours a week on chores outside the home, compared to those women with low wealth aspirations. When men have high wealth aspirations, they devote around 250% more time to chores inside the home (i.e., 10 more hours a week), and around one more hour a week to chores outside the home, compared to men with low wealth aspirations.



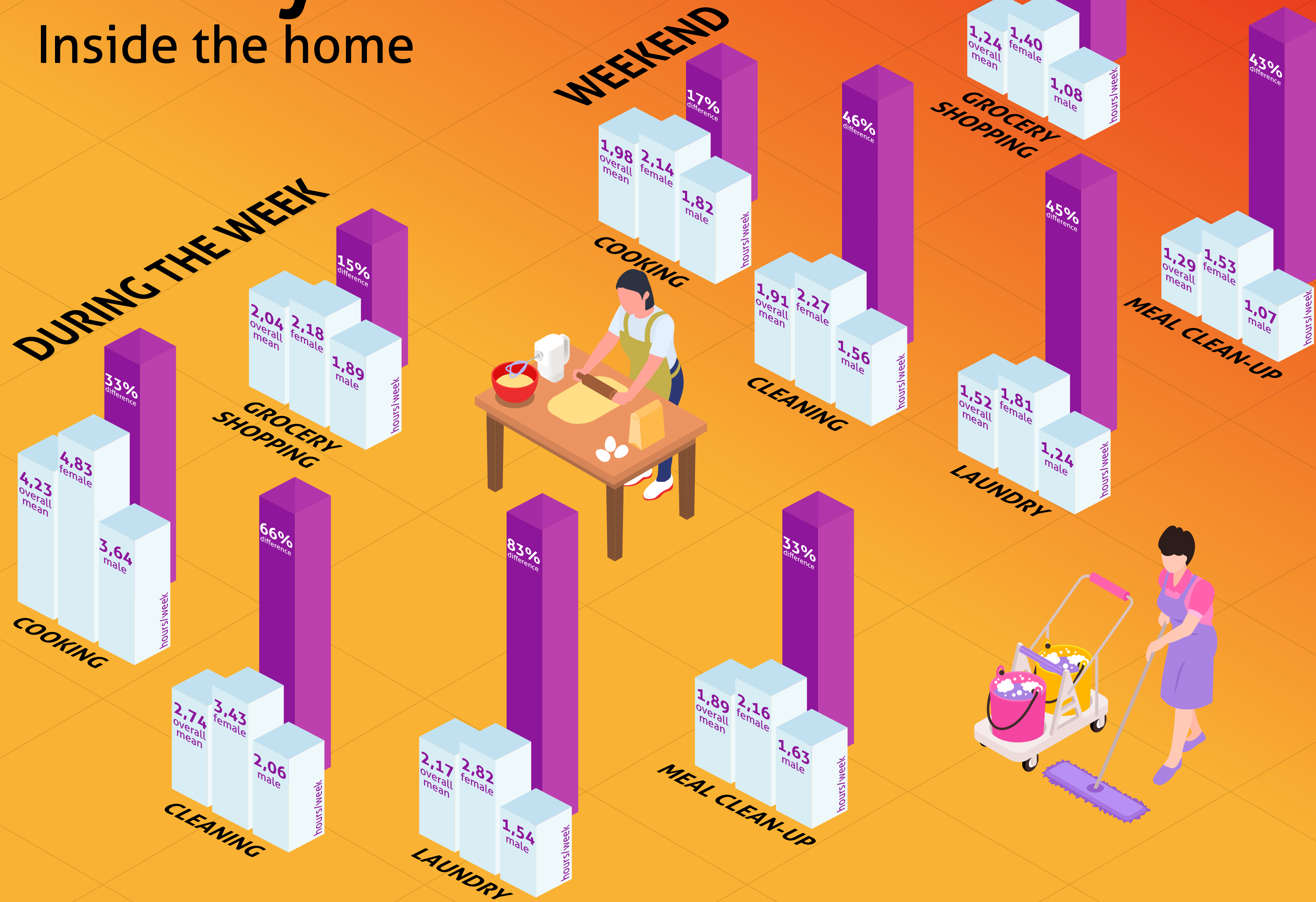
### Couple relationship quality and family chores:

- The total difference in time devoted to chores (inside and outside) is much lower for couples with a high relationship quality. When the relationship quality is poor, the difference is around 5,5 hours a week. When the relationship is very good, the difference is of 2,5h.



# Family Chores

## Inside the home



Women dedicated between 15% and 83% more hours to those chores considered as “inside the home chores” during the week and between 17% and 46% more hours during on them on weekends.

The chores where we see the greatest difference in the number of hours dedicated to them are laundry and cleaning.

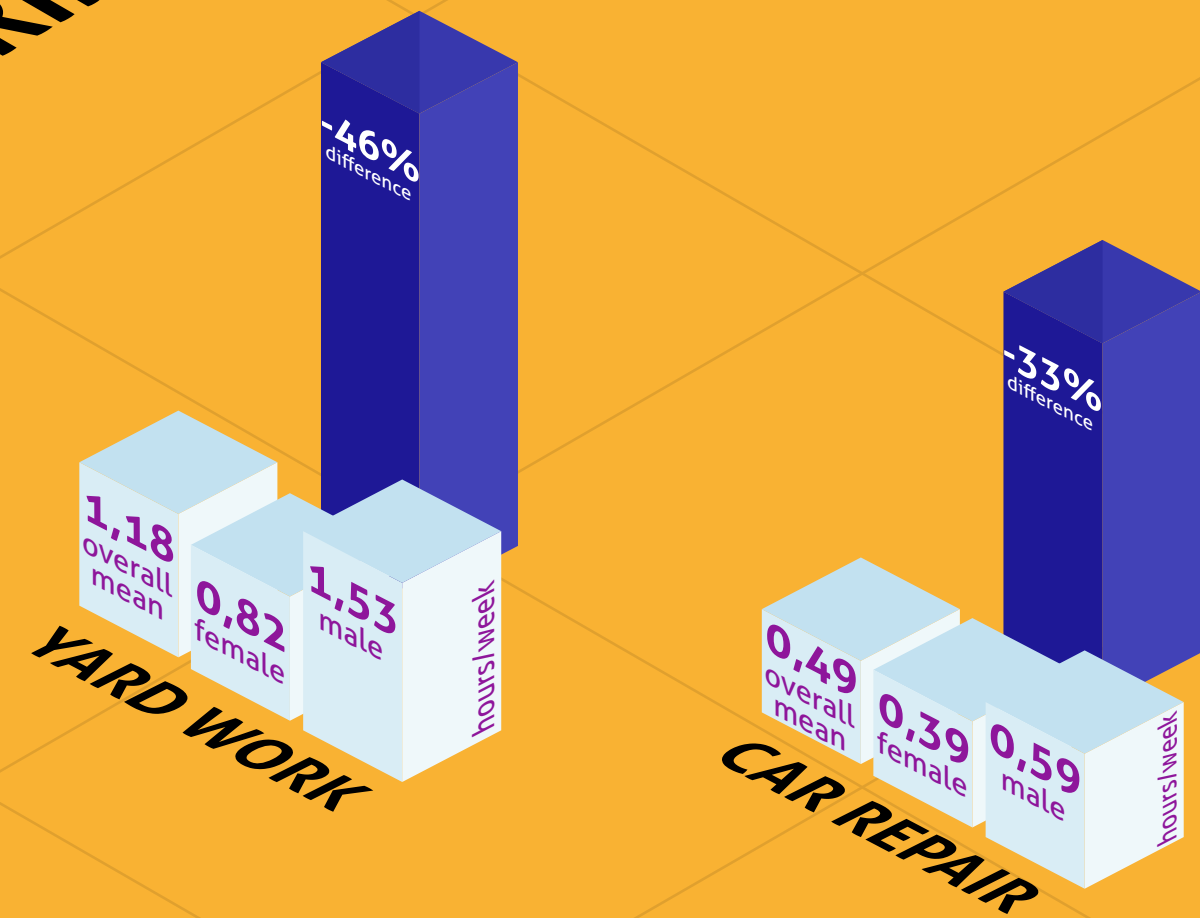
Monday through Friday women spend 15,42h on cooking, cleaning, laundry, grocery shopping and meal clean up, while men spend 10,76h (when both work full-time).

At weekends, women spend 9,15h on cooking, cleaning, laundry, grocery shopping and meal clean-up, while men spend 6,77h (when both work full-time).

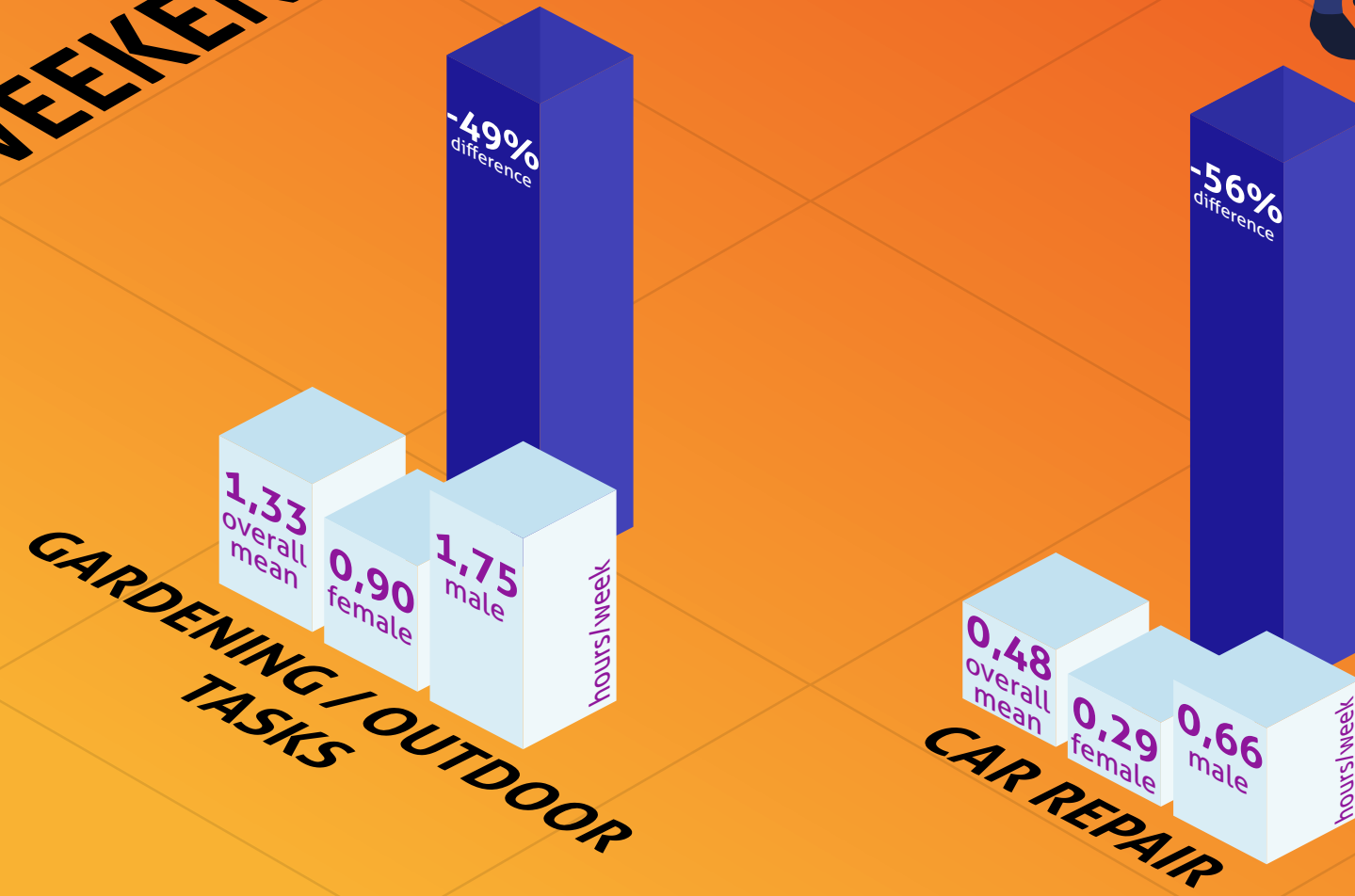
# Home Chores

## Outside the home

### DURING THE WEEK



### WEEKEND



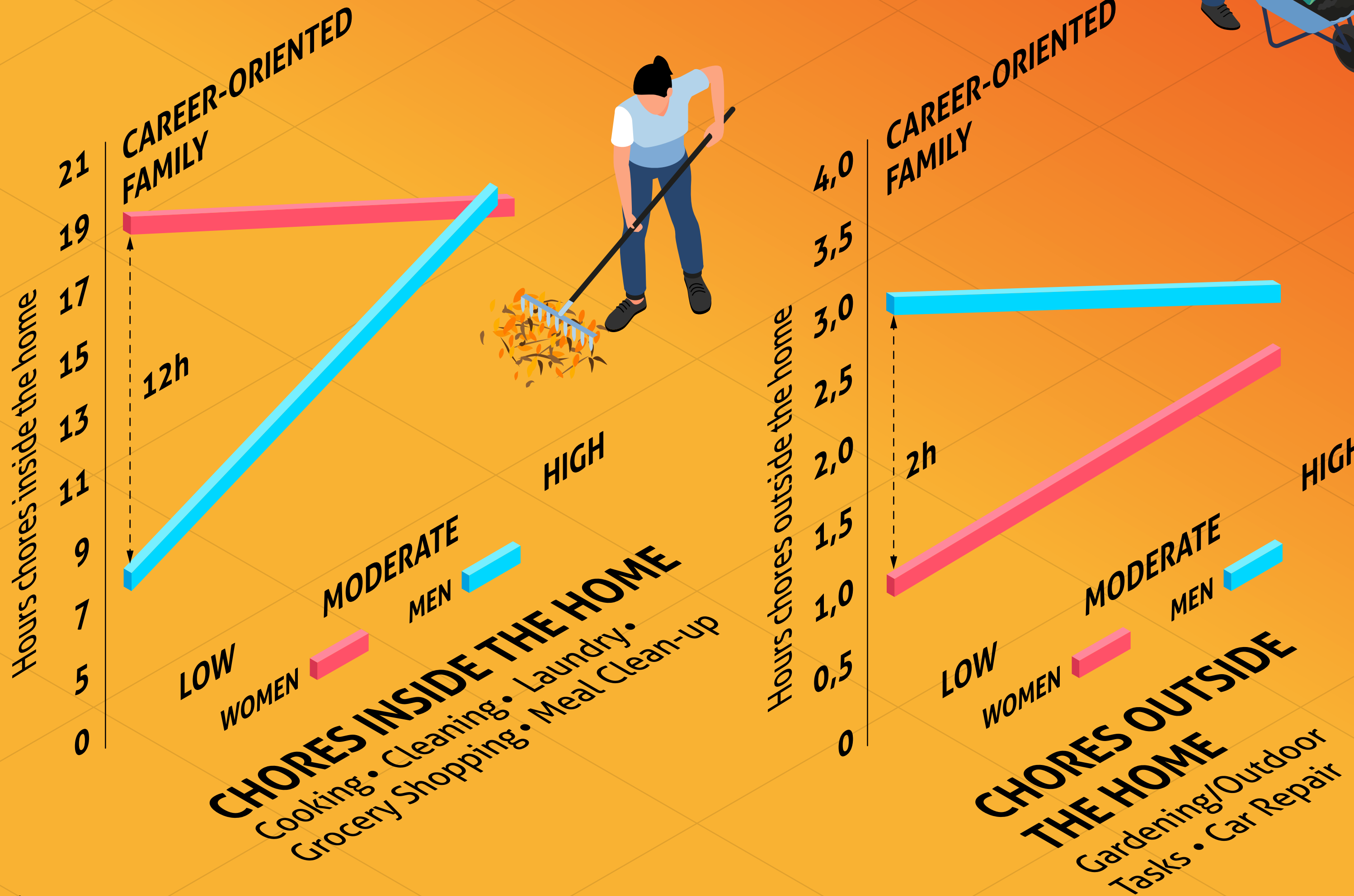
Monday through Friday, women spend 1.12h in total on chores outside the home (mainly gardening/outdoor tasks and car maintenance) while men spend 2.12h (when both work full-time)

On weekends women spend 1.19h on chores outside the home while men spend 2.41h (when both work full-time)

Regarding home chores outside the home (gardening/outdoor tasks and car repair), women commit between 46% and 33% fewer hours than men do to these chores. Yet overall, when it comes to the total hours they report doing housework, women spend 3.66 more hours during the week on chores and 1.16 more hours on them at the weekend compared to men.

# Family Chores

## How career orientation to family\* affects time allocation to home chores



When **FEMALE** career decisions are informed by a desire to care for their family, they spend 32% LESS time on chores related to eating and cleaning than when they do not make career decisions informed by a desire to care for family. When **MALES** make Family Oriented Career Decisions, they spend up to a 100% more time on chores related to eating and cleaning compared to when they do not make career decisions informed by a desire to care for family.

When both partners make Family Career-Oriented decisions, they spend around the same amount of time on chores related to eating and cleaning.

When both partners DO NOT make Family Career Oriented Decisions, women spend around 250% more time on cleaning and eating chores than men do.

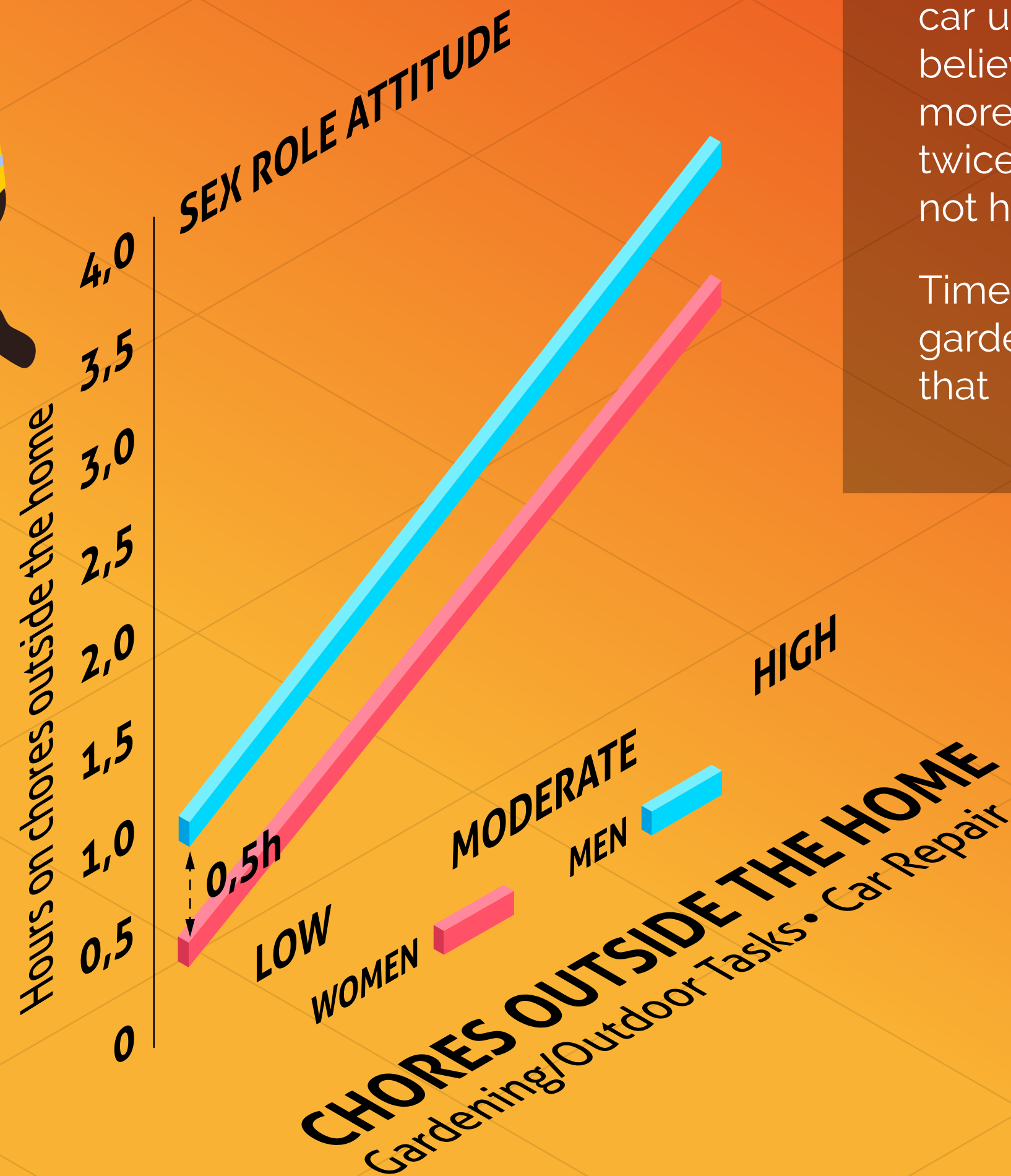
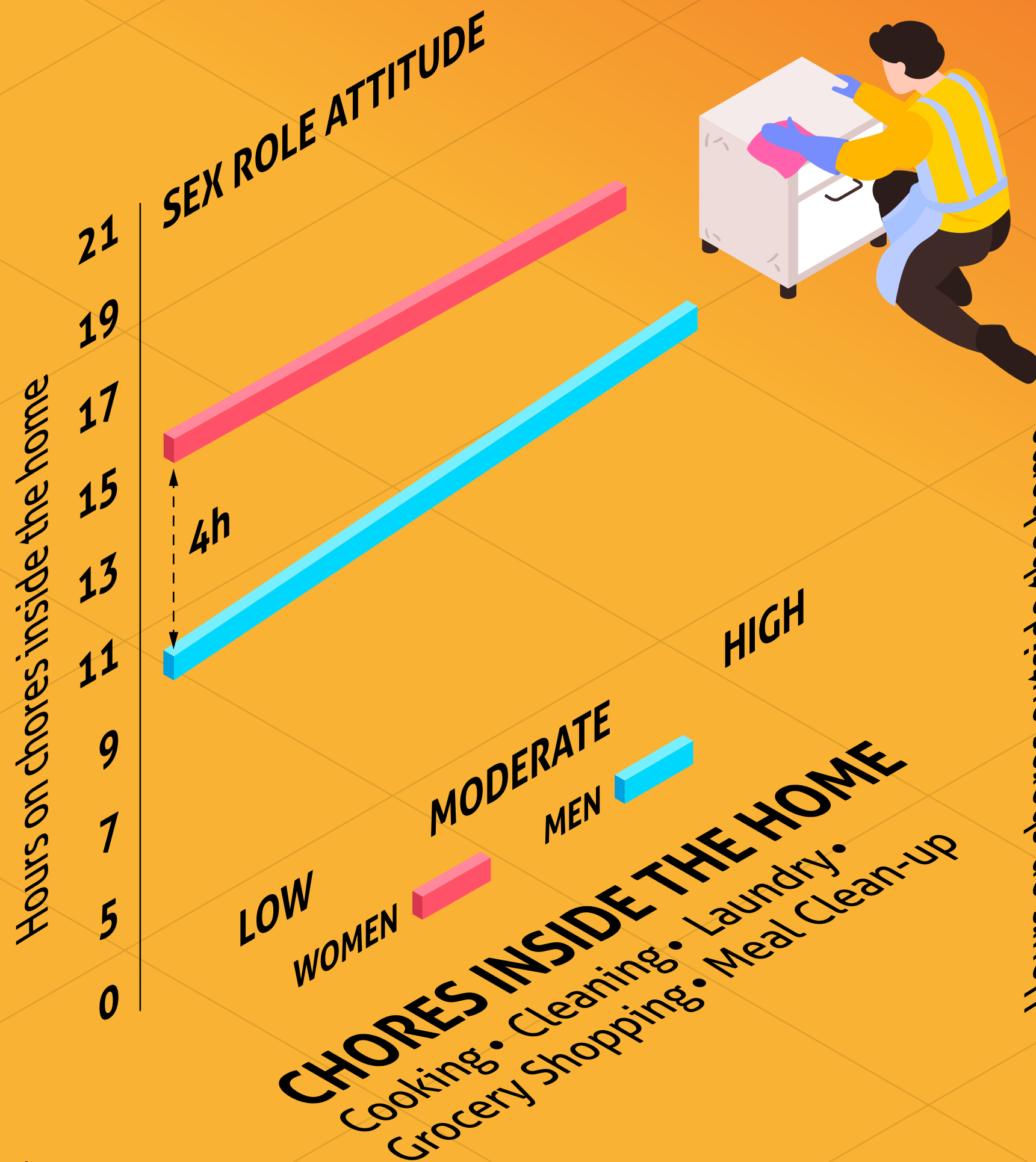
When **FEMALES** make career decisions informed by a desire to care for their family, ("High Family-oriented career") they spend very similar amounts of time on chores related to car upkeep and gardening/outdoor tasks than when their career decisions are not based on a desire to care for family.

When **MALES** make career decisions informed by a desire to care for their family, ("High Family-oriented career") they spend 50% less time on chores related to car upkeep and gardening/outdoor tasks than when their career decisions are not based on a desire to care for family.

\*High career orientation to family means that the person seeks to prioritize both work and family when making career-related decisions.  
 How career orientation to family means that the person exclusively prioritizes their career when making career-related decisions.

# Family Chores

## How sex role attitudes\* affects time allocation to home chores



Role Attitudes of males – and of females (the belief that both men and women should be involved in housework) does not affect the number of hours either men or women spend on food-related chores and cleaning. The amount of time spent by women – on average- is 50% more than that spent by men. However, role attitudes of males and females affect the number of hours they spend on chores related to car upkeep and gardening/outdoor tasks. When they believe in equality, both spend about three times more time on those chores; on average, males spend twice as much time compared to other males who do not have the same sex role attitudes to those chores.

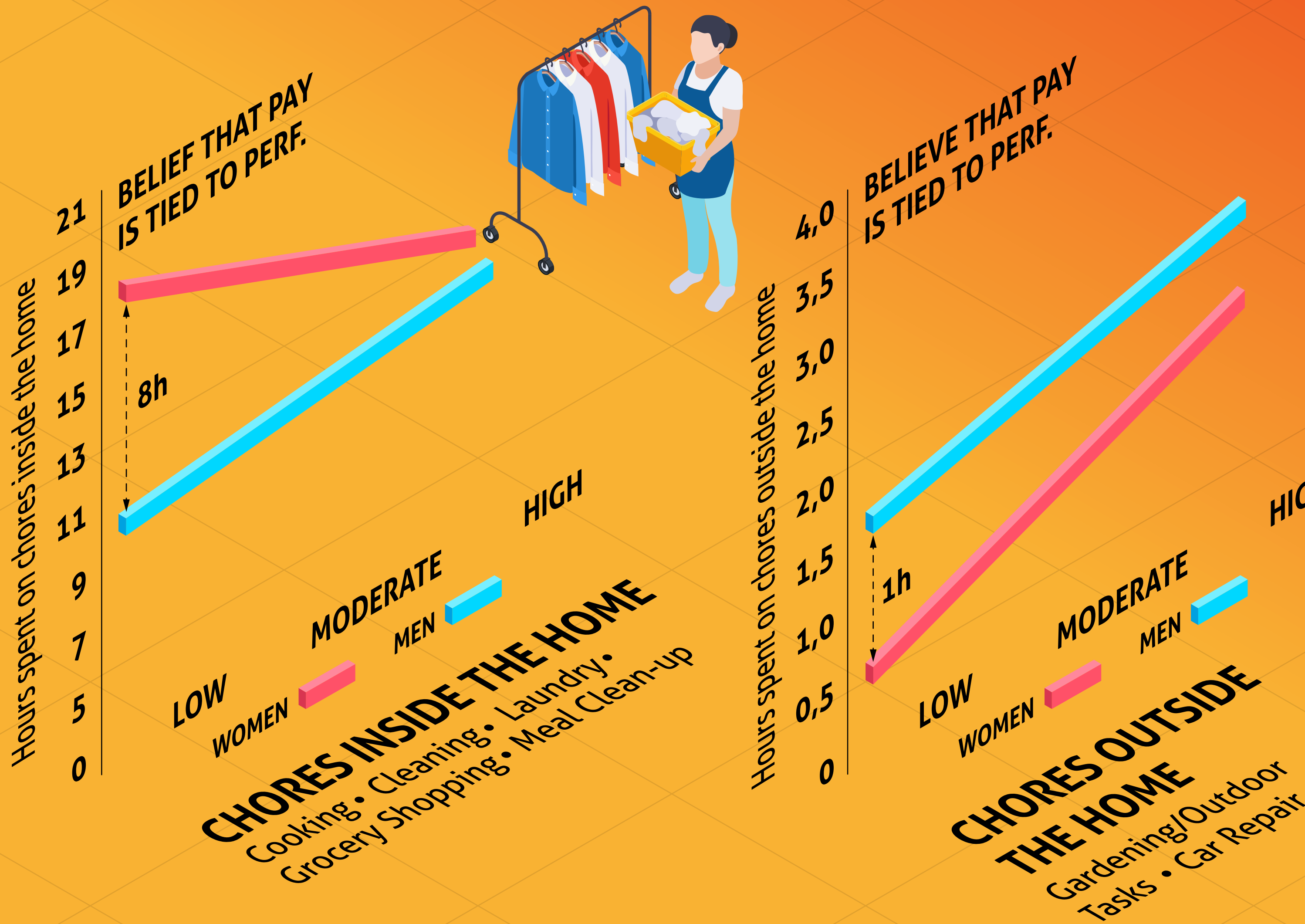
Time necessary for car maintenance and gardening/outdoor tasks is about ten times less than that necessary for food-related chores and cleaning.



\* Sex roles attitudes refer to the views regarding the roles men and women should play in society. While people with high sex roles attitudes think that men and women should play similar roles in society, people with low sex role attitudes agree on the traditional division of labor, with men in the role of the breadwinner and women in the role of homemaker.

# Home Chores

## How the belief that pay is tied to performance affects time allocation to home chores



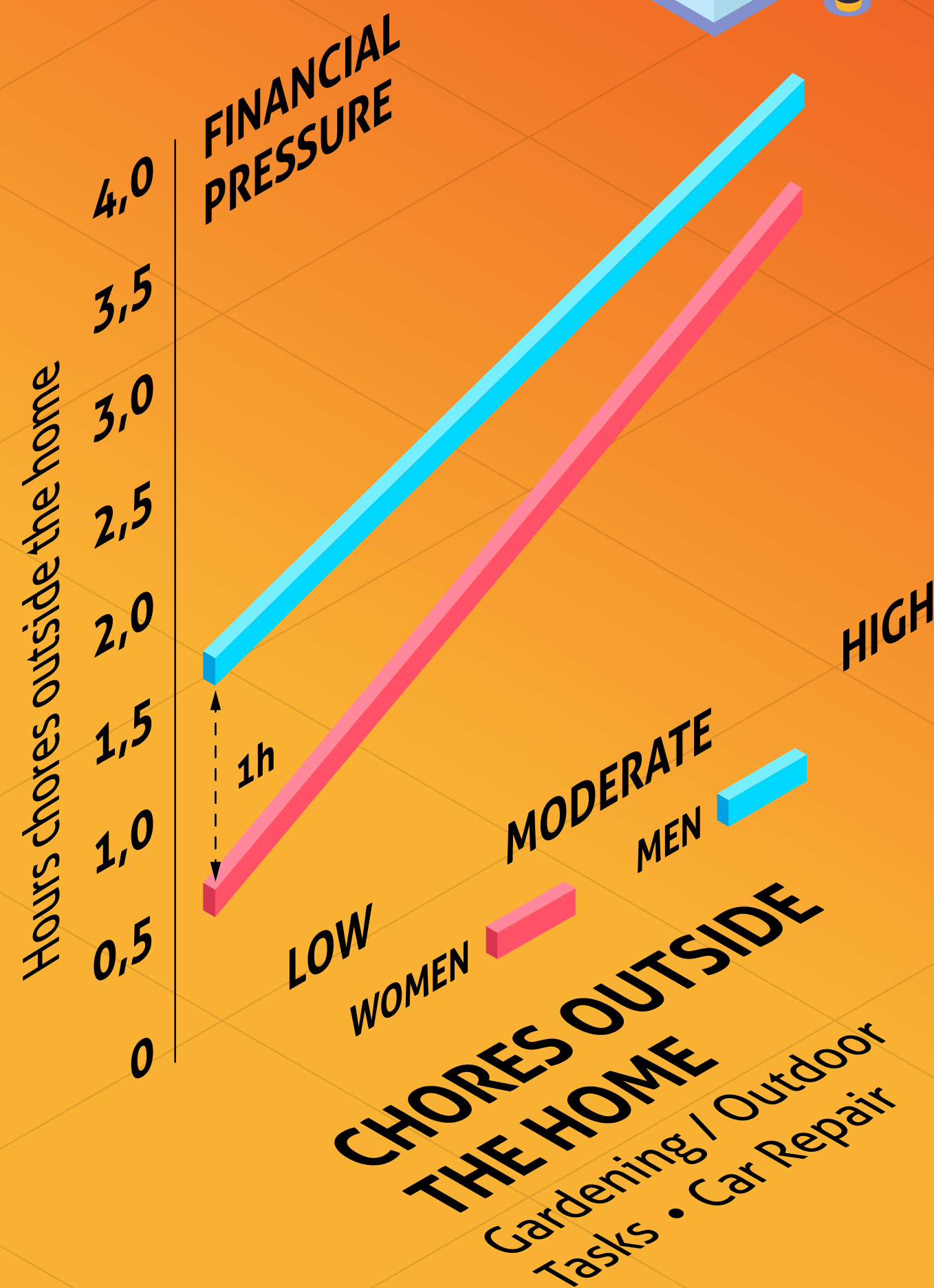
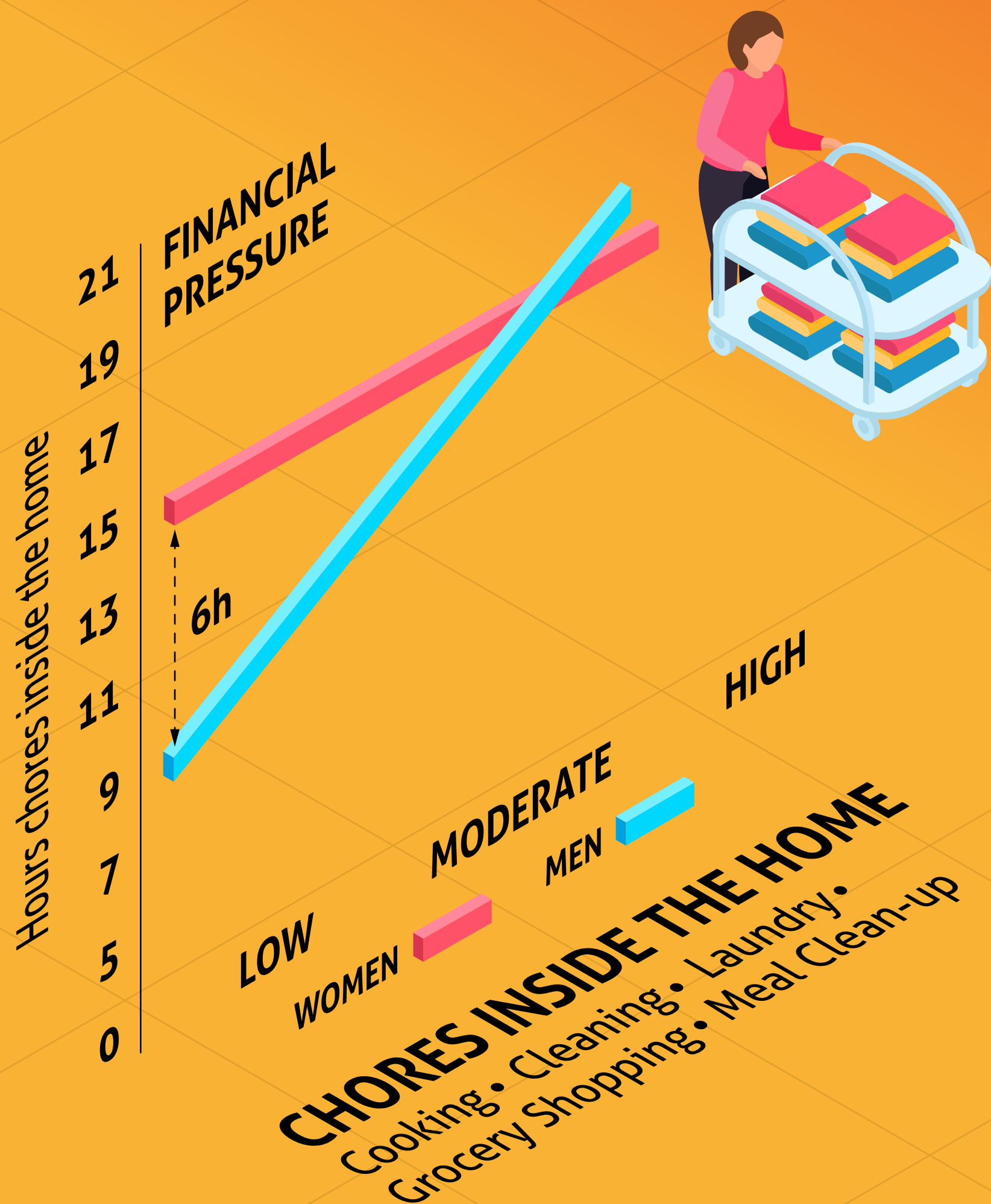
When FEMALES believe that pay is tied to performance, they spend 42% LESS time on chores related to eating and cleaning than they do when they do not believe that pay is tied to performance. For males, the belief that pay is tied to performance does not affect the time they spend on eating-related chores and cleaning chores. When both males and females believe that pay is tied to performance, they spend about the same amount of time on eating-related and cleaning chores (around 12 hours per week). When both believe that pay is not tied to performance, females spend around 55% more time on those chores. That is, women spend around 18 hours and men around 11 hours on these chores.

When either MALES or FEMALES believe that pay is tied to performance, both spend more time on chores related to the upkeep of the car and the plants/garden). On average males spend around one hour more a week than females on those chores. When both are low in the belief that pay is tied to performance, men spend one hour on those chores and women spend half an hour. When both are high in the belief that pay is tied to performance, men spend around 2.5h on these chores and women spend around 1.5 hours a week on them.



# Family Chores

## Financial pressure\*



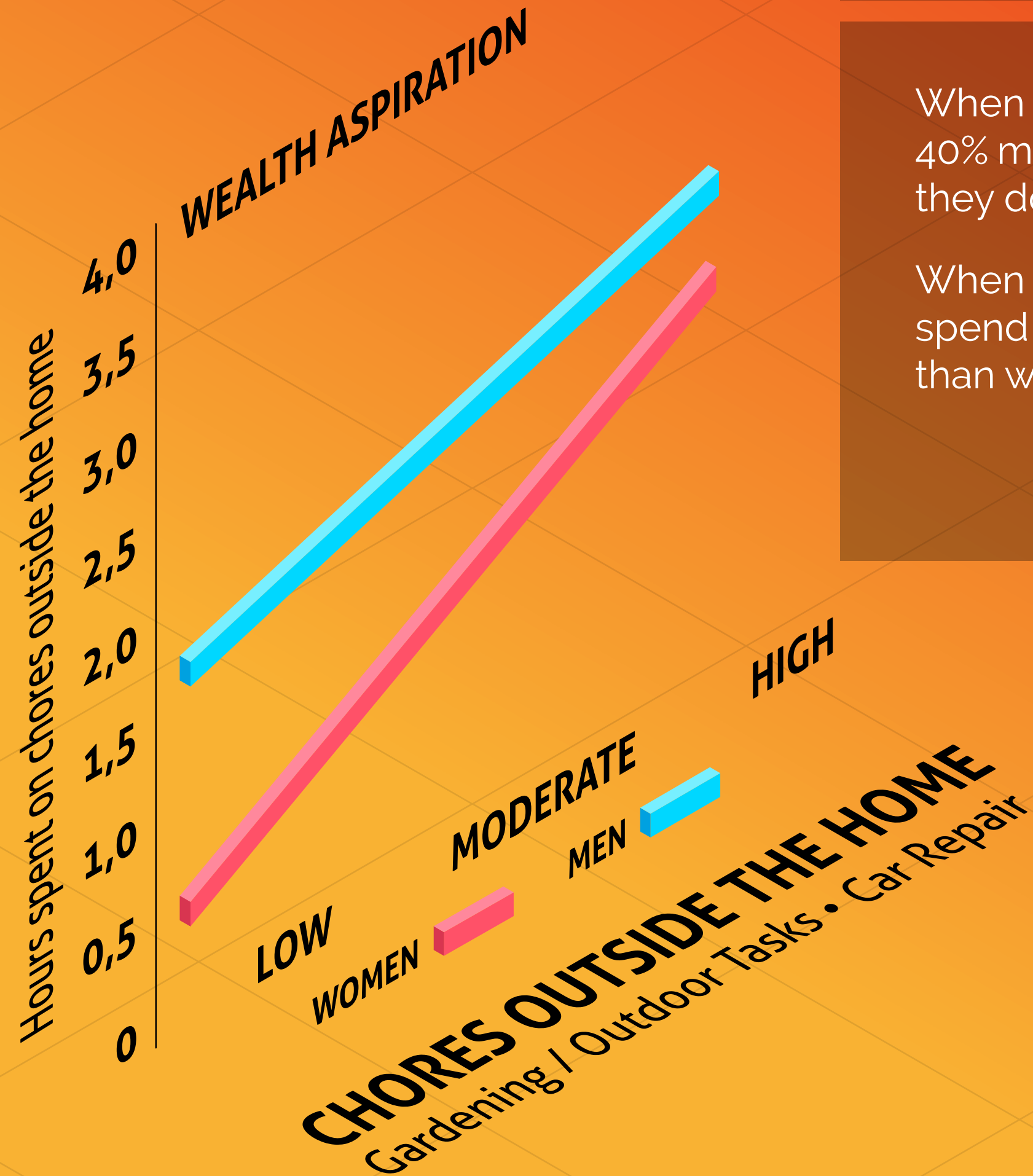
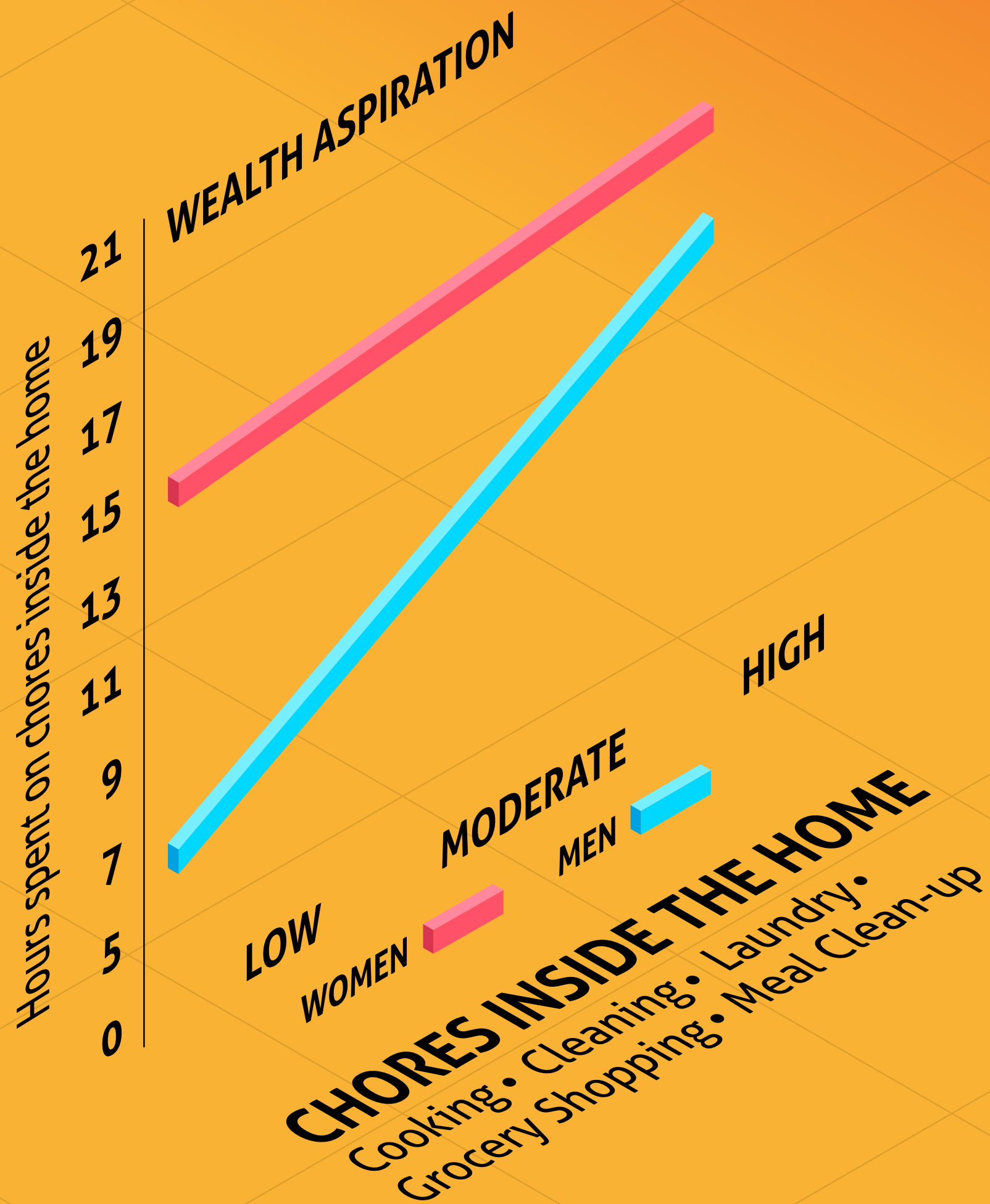
When FEMALES experience financial pressure, they still devote around the same number of hours to cleaning and eating-related chores than they do when they do not experience financial pressure. When MALES experience financial pressure, they spend around 65% more time (up to 17h a week) than when they do not experience financial pressure (9h a week). Under financial pressure, males spend up to one hour more than women on eating and cleaning chores.

When either MALES or FEMALES are under financial pressure, both spend more time on chores related to the upkeep of the car and the plants/garden. On average, males spend around one hour more a week than females on those chores. When both are experiencing low financial pressure, men spend one-and-a-half hours on these chores and women spend half an hour on them. When both feel financial pressure, men spend around 2.5h and women spend around 2 hours a week on them.

\* Financial pressure refers to the perception that one's family can hardly make ends meet and that, as a result, they have difficulties paying monthly bills.

# Home Chores

## Wealth aspirations\*



When women have high wealth aspirations, they spend 12% more time on chores inside the home than when they don't (from 15h to 17h)

When men have high wealth aspirations, they spend 250% more time on chores inside the home than when they don't (from 6.5h to 16.5h)

When men have high wealth aspirations, they spend 40% more time on chores outside the home than when they don't (from 1.7h to 2.5h)

When women have high wealth aspirations they spend 420% more time on chores outside the home than when they don't (from 0.5h to 2.1h)

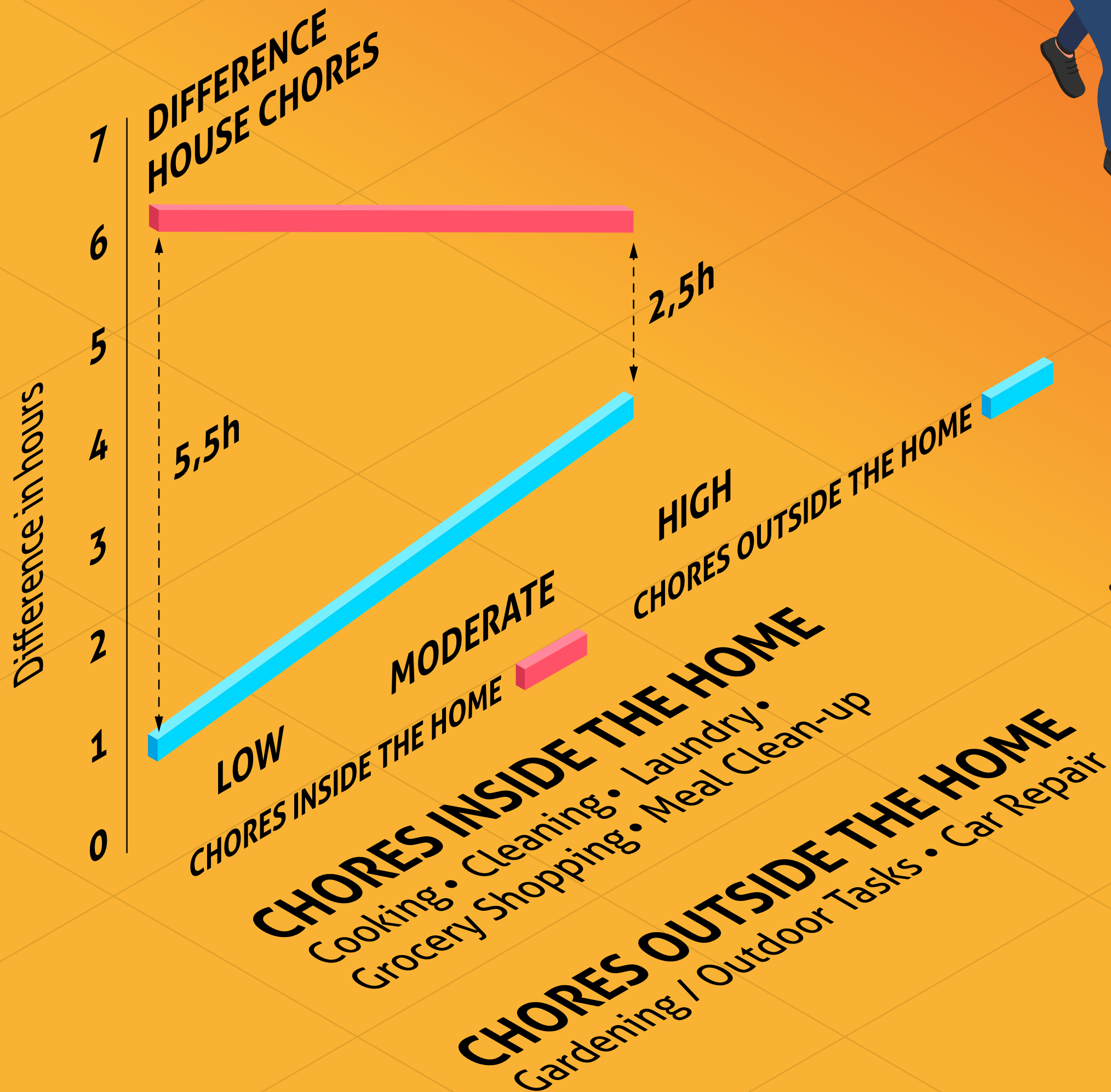


\* Wealth aspirations refer to the desire of a person to be rich and have enough money "to buy everything he/she wants".



# Family Chores

## Relationship quality\*



When the relationship quality is good, the difference in hours spent on eating-related and cleaning chores is about 4h a week. When the relationship quality is poor, the difference in hours spent on these chores is about 6 hours a week, women being those spending more time on these chores.

When relationship quality is good, there is about a one hour difference in hours spent on upkeeping the car and caring for the plants/garden. When the relationship quality is poor, the difference is about 45 minutes, men being those spending more time on those chores.

The total difference of time spent on home chores (inside + outside) is 5.5h a week when the relationship is poor in quality and of 2.5h a week when the relationship is very good.

\* Relationship quality refers to the perception that one and his/her partner are part of a "real team," that the relationship contributes to "one's happiness" and that the bond between them is good and strong.