

A woman with braided hair, wearing a patterned top and a blue skirt, is smiling as she hangs laundry on a line. The background shows a typical urban informal settlement with a concrete wall and other laundry hanging on lines.

GENDERED PATTERNS OF UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK IN THE URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OF NAIROBI, KENYA

Appendices for a
Household Care
Survey 2019

WE-CARE
WOMEN'S
ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT
AND CARE



OXFAM

APPENDIX A: REFERENCE TABLES

TABLE A1: RESPONDENTS BY AREA

Area						
Respondents	Kibera	Mathare	Korogocho	Kawangware	Mukuru	Total
Women	101 (30.8%)	67 (20.4%)	25 (7.6%)	55 (16.8%)	80 (24.4%)	328 (70.8%)
Men	21 (50%)	9 (21.4%)	7 (16.7%)	4 (9.5%)	1 (2.4%)	42 (9.1%)
Children	30 (32.2%)	35 (37.63%)	1 (1.08%)	14 (15%)	13 (13.9%)	93 (20.1%)
Total	152 (32.8%)	111 (23.9%)	33 (7.1%)	73 (15.7%)	94 (20.3%)	463 (100%)

TABLE A2: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SOURCE OF INCOME (QUINTILES)

	1st quintile	Mean (Khs)	3rd quintile
income_source_domestic	0	1,229.116	1,800
income_source_services	0	17.03	0
income_source_community	0	184.993	0
income_source_rent	0	142.036	0
income_source_unskilled	0	305.184	0
income_source_skilled	0	732.634	0
income_source_employ	0	365.808	0
income_source_infobusiness	0	3,927.896	5,000
income_source_rem	0	137.777	0
income_source_agr	0	43.28	0
income_source_other	0	257.173	0

TABLE A3: CORRELATION BETWEEN TOTAL INCOME AND HOURS SPENT ON UNPAID CARE WORK AMONG WOMEN

	Total income	P-values
Total income	1	
Primary care work	-0.10	0.063
Any care work	-0.11	0.035*

* p<0.05

TABLE A4: HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS BY AREA (%)

Asset	Area					Total
	Kibera	Mathare	Korogocho	Kawangware	Mukuru	
House	30.59 (26)	25.88 (22)	5.88 (5)	10.59 (9)	27.06 (23)	25.91 (85)
Land	29.81 (31)	27.88 (29)	4.81 (5)	14.42 (15)	23.08 (24)	31.71 (104)
Poultry	40.63 (26)	15.63 (10)	3.13 (2)	15.63 (10)	25.00 (16)	19.61 (64)
Mattress	30.86 (100)	20.37 (66)	7.41 (24)	16.67 (54)	24.96 (80)	98.78 (324)
Bed	31.25 (100)	20.00 (64)	7.19 (23)	17.19 (55)	24.38 (78)	97.56 (320)
Mobile	31.17 (101)	20.06 (65)	7.41 (24)	16.98 (55)	24.38 (79)	98.78 (324)
Radio	28.43 (58)	24.51 (50)	9.31 (19)	17.16 (35)	20.89 (42)	62.20 (204)
Laptop	47.37 (9)	10.53 (2)	5.26 (1)	26.32 (5)	10.53 (2)	5.79 (19)
Television	30.63 (68)	19.37 (43)	7.21 (16)	19.37 (43)	23.42 (52)	67.68 (222)
Bicycle	38.10 (8)	23.81 (5)	0.00 (0)	33.33 (7)	4.76 (1)	6.40 (21)
Motorcycle	0.00 (0)	30.00 (3)	20.00 (2)	10.00 (4)	10.00 (1)	3.05 (10)
Car/truck	100.00 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00(0)	0.61 (2)
Chair	30.97 (96)	20.65 (64)	8.06 (25)	16.45 (51)	23.87 (74)	94.51 (310)

TABLE A5: OWNERSHIP OF MAJORITY OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Asset	Who owns majority of household (hh) assets						
	Self (woman)	Partner/ spouse	Self and partner/ spouse	Partner/ spouse and other hh members	Self, partner and other hh members	Self and other hh members	Other hh members
House	10.59 (9)	7.06 (6)	78.82 (67)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.18 (1)	2.35 (2)
Land	9 (8.65)	30 (28.85)	54.81 (57)	3.85 (4)	1.92 (2)	1.92 (2)	0.00(0)
Poultry	37.50 (24)	0.00 (0)	53.13 (34)	0.00 (0)	1.56 (1)	1.56 (1)	3.13 (2)
Mattress	32.41 (105)	13.58 (44)	44.44 (144)	0.31 (1)	3.70 (12)	0.00 (0)	0.31 (1)
Bed	31.88 (102)	14.06 (45)	0.00 (0)	0.31 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.88 (6)	2.19 (7)
Mobile	24.69 (80)	7.10 (23)	43.21 (140)	1.85 (6)	5.86 (19)	15.43 (50)	1.85 (6)
Radio	25.49 (52)	21.08 (43)	49.02 (100)	0.49 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.98 (2)	2.94 (6)
Laptop	6.25 (1)	31.25 (5)	25.00 (4)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	6.25 (1)	31.25 (5)
Television	25.68 (57)	16.67 (37)	51.80 (115)	0.45 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.80 (4)	2.70 (6)
Bicycle	23.81 (5)	38.10 (8)	14.29 (3)	4.76 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	19.05 (4)
Motorcycle	30.00 (3)	40.00 (4)	30.00 (3)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
Car/truck	0.00(0)	0.00 (0)	100.00 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
Chair	31.94 (99)	14.84 (46)	49.68 (154)	0.00 (0)	0.32 (1)	1.29 (4)	1.61 (5)

TABLE A6: DECISION MAKER ON ASSETS DISPOSAL

Asset	Who decides on household assets disposal (%)						
	Self (woman)	Partner/ spouse	Self and partner/ Spouse	Partner/ spouse and other hh members	Self, partner and other hh members	Self and other hh members	Other hh members
House	8.24 (7)	3.53 (3)	83.53 (71)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.18 (1)	1.18 (1)
Land	8.65 (9)	17.31 (18)	66.35 (69)	2.88 (3)	0.96 (1)	2.88 (3)	0.96 (1)
Poultry	40.63 (26)	1.56 (1)	50.00 (32)	1.56 (0)	0.00 (0)	3.13 (2)	3.13 (2)
Mattress	32.41 (105)	5.56 (18)	57.10 (185)	0.31 (1)	0.31 (1)	2.47 (8)	1.85 (6)
Bed	30.63 (98)	7.19 (23)	57.19 (183)	0.31 (1)	0.31 (1)	2.19 (7)	2.19 (7)
Mobile	30.25 (98)	5.25 (17)	42.28 (137)	0.62 (2)	5.56 (18)	13.89 (45)	2.16 (7)
Radio	25.98 (53)	13.73 (28)	57.35 (117)	0.49 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.49 (1)	1.96 (4)
Laptop	12.50 (2)	31.25 (5)	25.00 (4)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	31.25 (5)
Television	26.13 (58)	12.16 (27)	56.76 (126)	0.45 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.80 (4)	0.45 (1)
Bicycle	23.81 (5)	28.57 (6)	33.33 (7)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	4.76 (1)	9.52 (2)
Motorcycle	30.00 (3)	20.00 (2)	50.00 (5)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
Car/truck	0.00 (0)	100.00 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)
Chair	31.29 (97)	7.42 (23)	57.74 (179)	0.00 (0)	0.32 (1)	1.29 (4)	1.94 (6)

TABLE A7: CORRELATION BETWEEN TLSE AND HOURS SPENT ON UNPAID CARE WORK

Variables	Women any_care	Men any_care	Women primary_care	Men primary_care
TLSE for water	0.264 (0.336)	-0.596 (0.811)	0.016 (0.143)	00.235 (0.401)
TLSE for fuel	-1.826*** (0.289)	-0.221 (0.867)	-0.068 (0.130)	-0.767 (0.479)
TLSE for meal	0.422 (0.941)	-1.424 (3.522)	-0.107 (0.444)	1.802 (1.441)
TLSE for clean	-0.439 (0.735)	4.893 (3.490)	-0.048 (0.344)	0.519 (0.925)
TLSE for clothes	0.449 (0.488)	-0.111 (1.296)	-0.008 (0.215)	-0.864 (0.635)
TLSE for washing	-2.885* (1.735)	-	-1.374 (0.896)	-
1.education_adult_new	2.218 (2.488)	-	1.984*** (0.406)	-
2.education_adult_new	2.882 (2.463)	2.362 (2.692)	2.600*** (0.450)	-1.583 (1.169)
hh_nb_under_6	3.714*** (0.563)	2.147 (2.501)	0.952*** (0.274)	-0.205 (0.796)
hh_size	-0.367 (0.275)	0.564 (1.133)	-0.154 (0.115)	-0.662 (0.426)
hh_propfem	1.779 (1.775)	-4.037 (4.892)	-1.700* (0.893)	-3.260 (3.038)
hh_poorest_bin	0.508 (0.856)	1.933 (3.835)	0.651 (0.418)	-2.523* (1.214)
married	3.577*** (0.889)	-	0.418 (0.413)	-
agegroup_adult	-0.220 (0.213)	-0.010 (0.498)	-0.069 (0.088)	-0.305 (0.204)
residence	-0.119 (0.230)	0.729 (0.968)	-0.165 (0.103)	-0.262 (0.325)
o.hh_tlse_washing	-	-	-	-
o.married	-	-	-	-
Constant	10.848*** (3.714)	-0.535 (10.757)	5.524*** (1.490)	10.404** (4.756)
Observations	305	29	305	29
R-squared	0.307	0.445	0.131	0.530
-2LL	-977	-77.40	-738.3	-50.14
df	15	12	15	12

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10
tlse_water includes: equipment_5ljerryrcan equipment_10ljerryrcan equipment_20ljerryrcan equipment_transport equipment_water_system equipment_water_compound equipment_shower equipment_toilet
tlse_fuel includes: equipment_axe equipment_ker_lamp equipment_dry_cell equipment_electrical_lamp equipment_solar_system equipment_generator equipment_stove equipment_gasstove
tlse_meal includes: equipment_flask equipment_mill
tlse_clean includes: equipment_dustbin
tlse_clothes includes: equipment_suitcase equipment_wardrobe equipment_iron
tlse_washing includes: equipment_basins
tlse_childcare includes: equip_infants_mosquito equip_infants_nappies
tlse_eldercare includes: equip_crutches

TABLE A8: COMPARING MEAN HOURS SPENT ON UCDW BY CHILDREN

Group	Mean	std Err.	std. Dev.	95% conf.	Interval
1	2.54283	.2058791	.7703289	1.698082	2.587632
2	2.87130	.3468654	1.250641	1.936553	3.448062
	t= -1.3860				
	phi =1.993104 * Not significant				

TABLE A9: MEAN HOURS SPENT ON EACH ACTIVITY BY CHILDREN, BY SEX

Activity	Male	Female
Sleeping	8.02	8.89
Leisure	1.83	2.56
Working in family business	0.375	0.289
Activities for pay not in household	0.02	0.16
In school	8.94	7.82
Studying	1.04	0.87
Meal preparation	0.73	0.6
Fuel collection	0.21	0.16
Fetching water	0.48	0.67
Cleaning	0.44	0.44
Washing clothes	0.38	0.16
Caring for children	0.56	0.53
Caring for adults	0.00	0.00
Other (non-work)	0.97	0.87

TABLE A10a: NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAD EVER SEEN FATHER OR ANOTHER MAN PERFORMING UCDW DURING UPBRINGING

Prepare meals	Frequency	Percentage
Never	19	45.2
Hardly ever	3	7.1
Sometimes	12	28.6
Frequently	8	19.0
Clean the house or compound		
Never	26	61.9
Hardly ever	1	2.4
Sometimes	9	21.4
Frequently	6	14.3
Wash clothes		
Never	30	71.4
Sometimes	7	16.7
Frequently	5	11.9
Take care of you or your siblings		
Never	16	38.1
Hardly ever	1	2.4
Sometimes	11	26.2
Frequently	14	33.3

TABLE A10b: NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAD BEEN TAUGHT UCDW WHILE CHILDREN/TEENAGERS

Prepare meals	Frequency	Percentage
Never	10	23.8
Hardly ever	1	2.4
Sometimes	16	38.1
Frequently	15	35.7
Clean the house or compound		
Never	9	21.4
Sometimes	16	38.1
frequently	17	40.5
Wash clothes		
Never	11	26.2
Sometimes	12	28.6
Frequently	19	45.2
Take care of your siblings		
Never	11	26.2
Sometimes	3	7.1
Frequently	28	66.7

TABLE A11: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEEING AN ADULT MALE PERFORM CARE WORK DURING UPBRINGING AND MEAN HOURS SPENT IN CARE WORK BY MALES

Activity	Test statistic	Significance level
Prepare meals	1.828	0.609
Clean the house or compound	1.602	0.659
Wash clothes	1.292	0.524
Take care of siblings	1.615	0.656
Activity	Test statistic	Significance level
Prepare meals	0.224	0.974
Clean the house or compound	0.274	0.872
Wash clothes	0.190	0.909
Take care of siblings	0.294	0.863

TABLE A12a: WOMEN'S DECISION MAKING AND DISTRIBUTION OF UCDW

Variables	Women any_care	Men any_care	Women primary_care	Men primary_care
hh_agency_influence_1	-0.230*** (0.071)	0.277 (0.180)	-0.003 (0.031)	0.126 (0.086)
1.education_adult_new	2.832 (2.364)	-	2.126*** (0.418)	-
2.education_adult_new	3.433 (2.369)	2.884 (2.692)	2.648*** (0.447)	-1.302 (1.024)
hh_nb_under_6	3.647*** (0.624)	5.031 (3.047)	0.911*** (0.271)	0.869* (0.463)
hh_size	-0.321 (0.307)	0.200 (0.593)	-0.149 (0.115)	-0.154 (0.218)
hh_propfem	0.911 (1.842)	-2.072 (5.223)	-1.952** (0.879)	-2.062 (2.486)
hh_poorest_bin	0.802 (0.808)	-0.872 (2.081)	0.726** (0.366)	-2.083 (1.251)
married	6.667*** (1.418)	-	0.434 (0.595)	-
agegroup_adult	-0.353* (0.213)	-0.200 (0.443)	-0.074 (0.089)	-0.352 (0.248)
residence	-0.114 (0.229)	0.788 (0.937)	-0.152 (0.099)	-0.163 (0.272)
o.married	-	-	-	-
Constant	6.460** (3.269)	-7.509 (9.533)	4.051*** (1.081)	4.144 (4.090)
Observations	305	29	305	29
R-squared	0.238	0.355	0.117	0.383
-2LL	-991.5	-79.58	-740.8	-54.09
df	10	8	10	8

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10
*for each decision making area, we created a variable that takes the value 0 if the woman is not involved and cannot influence, 1 if the woman is involved but cannot influence, 2 if the woman is not involved but can influence and 3 if the woman is involved and can influence. "agency_influence_1" is the sum of these variables, which means that the higher the value the more decision making power women have.

TABLE A12b: WOMEN'S CONTROL OVER ASSETS AND DISTRIBUTION OF UCDW

Variables	Women any_care	Men any_care	Women primary_care	Men primary_care
hh_asset_own_woman	-0.646*** (0.212)	0.268 (0.386)	-0.262*** (0.100)	-0.039 (0.212)
1.education_adult_new	1.502 (3.004)	-	1.946*** (0.413)	-
2.education_adult_new	2.251 (2.991)	3.091 (2.639)	2.493*** (0.449)	-1.104 (0.986)
hh_nb_under_6	3.451*** (0.643)	3.883 (2.791)	0.839*** (0.273)	0.322 (0.416)
hh_size	-0.358 (0.299)	0.073 (0.529)	-0.168 (0.113)	-0.173 (0.227)
hh_propfem	1.079 (1.817)	-3.038 (5.479)	-1.716** (0.864)	-2.357 (2.671)
hh_poorest_bin	-0.073 (0.944)	-0.031 (2.467)	0.188 (0.423)	-1.978 (1.542)
married	3.500*** (0.977)		0.446 (0.412)	
agegroup_adult	-0.118 (0.227)	-0.136 (0.412)	-0.032 (0.093)	-0.305 (0.231)
residence	-0.180 (0.232)	0.812 (1.018)	-0.182* (0.103)	-0.206 (0.316)
o.married	-	-	-	-
Constant	10.466*** (3.968)	-3.165 (10.199)	5.723*** (1.267)	6.879 (5.476)
Observations	297	29	297	29
R-squared	0.226	0.313	0.138	0.324
-2LL	-963.9	-80.49	-720	-55.41
df	10	8	10	8

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10

TABLE A13a: RANKING OF FAVOURITE TASKS BY MEN

Rank	Tasks
1	Fuel collection
2	Washing/ironing/mending clothes
3	Caring for elderly, ill or disabled persons
4	Cleaning the house/compound
5	Caring for children
6	Water collection

TABLE A13b: WOMEN'S REASONS FOR NOT WANTING MEN TO DO UCDW

Reason for not wanting men to do UCDW	Frequency	%
Because it would not be the right thing to do	1	1.8
It's a woman's task/it's not a man's task	48	84.2
Men don't know how to do it	1	1.8
The community would disapprove	2	3.5
Other, specify	5	8.8
Total	57	100.0

TABLE A14: HOW OFTEN WOMEN ASK THEIR HUSBAND/PARTNER FOR HELP

Task	Total %	Task	Total %
Water collection		Caring for children	
Never	8.11%	Never	1.03%
At least once	5.37%	At least once	1.37%
At least once in a week	4.45%	At least once in a week	1.94%
At least once in a day	0.00%	At least once in a day	0.00%
Fuel collection		Preparing children for school	
Never	0.11%	Never	11.53%
At least once	1.03%	At least once	4.57%
At least once in a week	3.20%	At least once in a week	1.60%
At least once in a day	0.00%	At least once in a day	0.00%
Meal preparation		Helping children with school work	
Never	0.34%	Never	0.23%
At least once	1.71%	At least once	1.37%
At least once in a week	2.51%	At least once in a week	2.28%
At least once in a day	0.00%	At least once in a day	0.00%
Washing, ironing, mending clothes		Caring for elderly, ill or disabled	
Never	0.46%	Never	6.62%
At least once	1.60%	At least once	6.74%
At least once in a week	2.40%	At least once in a week	7.42%
At least once in a day	0.00%	At least once in a day	0.00%
Cleaning the house or compound		Caring for spouse (when ill, following childbirth, etc.)	
Never	13.01%	Never	0.46%
At least once	3.77%	At least once	1.03%
At least once in a week	0.80%	At least once in a week	2.97%
At least once in a day	0.00%	At least once in a day	0.00%
		Total	100%

TABLE A15: WHETHER OR NOT WOMEN WOULD LIKE MEN TO HELP IN UCDW TASKS

Activity	Would like men to help		Would not like men to help	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Water collection	141	67.1	69	32.9
Fuel collection	125	59.5	85	40.5
Meal preparation	140	66.7	70	33.3
Washing, ironing, mending, clothes	86	41.0	124	59.0
Cleaning the house or compound	98	46.7	112	53.3
Caring for children	154	73.3	56	26.7
Caring for elderly, ill or disabled persons	109	51.9	101	48.1

TABLE A16: ACCEPTABILITY OF SHAMING AND MOCKING A MAN FOR UCDW ACTIVITY

UCDW activity	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
If he is bathing a dependent/ill adult				
Unacceptable	312	97%	41	100%
Acceptable	11	3%	0	0%
If he is bathing a child				
Unacceptable	311	96%	40	98%
Acceptable	12	4%	1	2%
If he is taking care of a dependent/ill adult				
Unacceptable	310	96%	41	100%
Acceptable	13	4%	0	0%
If he is taking care of children				
Unacceptable	311	96%	41	100%
Acceptable	12	4%	0	0%
If he is cleaning the house/compound				
Unacceptable	310	96%	41	100%
Acceptable	13	4%	0	0%
If he is cooking				
Unacceptable	310	96%	41	100%
Acceptable	13	4%	0	0%
If he is washing dishes				
Unacceptable	311	96%	40	98%
Acceptable	12	4%	1	2%
If he is fetching wood/fuel				
Unacceptable	312	97%	41	100%
Acceptable	11	3%	0	0%
If he is washing clothes for other household members				
Unacceptable	310	96%	40	98%
Acceptable	13	4%	1	2%
If he is fetching water				
Unacceptable	312	96.59	41	100%
Acceptable	11	3.41	0	0%

TABLE A17: ACCEPTABILITY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FOR FAILURE TO UNDERTAKE UCDW TASKS

UCDW tasks	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
If she failed to fetch water/firewood				
Unacceptable	308	95%	41	100%
Acceptable	15	5%	0	0%
If she spent money without asking				
Unacceptable	296	92%	41	100%
Acceptable	27	8%	0	0%
If she left a dependent/ill adult unattended				
Unacceptable	298	92%	41	100%
Acceptable	25	8%	0	0%
If she left the house without asking				
Unacceptable	289	89%	37	90.2%
Acceptable	34	11%	4	9.8%
If she disobeyed her husband/uncle/father/brother				
Unacceptable	288	89%	39	95.1%
Acceptable	35	11%	2	4.9%
If she spoiled/burnt/failed to cook a meal				
Unacceptable	311	96%	41	100%
Acceptable	12	4%	0	0%
If she did not prepare her husband/uncle/father/brother's bath				
Unacceptable	302	93%	41	100%
Acceptable	21	7%	0	0%
If she failed to care well for the children				
Unacceptable	290	89.78%	37	90.24%
Acceptable	33	10.22%	4	9.76%

TABLE A18: ACCEPTABILITY OF CRITICISM OF WOMEN FOR FAILURE TO UNDERTAKE UCDW TASKS

UCDW tasks	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
If she failed to fetch water/firewood				
Unacceptable	289	89%	38	92.7%
Acceptable	34	11%	3	7.3%
If she spent money without asking				
Unacceptable	277	86%	36	87.8%
Acceptable	46	14%	5	12.2%
If she left a dependent/ill adult unattended				
Unacceptable	288	89%	37	90.2%
Acceptable	35	11%	4	9.8%
If she left the house without asking				
Unacceptable	274	85%	35	85.4%
Acceptable	49	15%	6	14.6%
If she disobeys her husband/uncle/father/brother				
Unacceptable	290	90%	36	87.8%
Acceptable	33	10%	5	12.2%
If she spoiled/burnt/failed to cook a meal				
Unacceptable	288	89%	37	90.2%
Acceptable	35	11%	4	9.8%
If she did not prepare her husband/uncle/father/brother's bath				
Unacceptable	288	89%	38	92.7%
Acceptable	35	11%	3	7.3%
If she failed to care well for the children				
Unacceptable	280	86.69%	36	88%
Acceptable	43	13.31%	5	12%

TABLE A19: DOMESTIC WORK THAT IS CONSIDERED PROBLEMATIC BY SEX (%)

Type of work	Women %	Men %	Total %
None	5.77	9.52	6.21
Water collection	27.56	9.52	25.42
Fuel collection	2.24	0.00	1.98
Meal preparation	5.13	21.43	7.06
Cleaning the house or compound	4.17	2.38	3.95
Washing, mending, ironing clothes	40.71	47.62	41.53
Caring for children	9.94	9.52	9.89
Caring for elderly	1.60	0.00	1.41
Caring for community members	0.64	0.00	0.56
Caring for ill or disabled persons	2.24	0.00	1.98

TABLE A20: FORMS OF HARM EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN DUE TO UCDW

Form of harm	Frequency	%
Headaches/dizziness	19	8.2
Backache, muscle or joint ache	91	39.4
Injury/wound/burn	78	33.8
Respiratory/breathing problem	21	9.1
Stress/irritability	5	2.2
Extreme fatigue	9	3.9
Digestive/stomach problems	3	1.3
Other	5	2.2
Caring for community members	0.64	0.00
Caring for ill or disabled persons	2.24	0.00

TABLE A21: WOMEN'S EXPRESSED CONCERNS OVER THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HARM THAT UCDW WOULD CAUSE THEM IN FUTURE

Level of concern	Frequency	%
Not concerned at all	160	49.8
Not very concerned	30	9.3
Somewhat concerned	103	32.1
Very concerned	28	8.7
Total	321	100

TABLE A22: WOMEN WHO PAID FOR TIME-SAVING SERVICES

Service paid for	%
Cleaning the house or compound	9.15
Transporting food	5.18
Cooking, serving food	4.27
Preparing foodstuffs for domestic use	1.83
Washing, ironing, mending clothes	28.05
Fetching water	19.82
Fetching firewood	3.96
Childcare (incl. day care)	12.50
Hair braiding/cutting children's hair	59.45
Care of dependent adults	1.52

TABLE A23: INDICATED ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY WOMEN WOULD DO IF THEY COULD SPEND LESS TIME ON UCDW

Activity	Frequency	%
More leisure time/sleep/personal care	32	9.8
More income-generating work	252	76.8
More agriculture	1	0.3
Provide better direct person care (e.g. for children)	19	5.8
Engage in community activities or social life	8	2.4
Help neighbours/friends	8	2.4
More education/training	7	2.1
Don't know	1	0.3
Total	328	100.0

TABLE A24: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEARNING HOW TO PERFORM UCDW AND MEAN HOURS SPENT ON UCDW BY MALES

Variables	Men any_care	Men primary_care
Taught how to cook meals	0.995 (0.618)	0.706** (0.288)
Taught how to clean	-3.343* (1.911)	-0.939 (1.016)
Taught how to wash	1.647 (1.392)	-0.378 (0.590)
Taught how to do childcare	3.207** (1.239)	0.314 (0.352)
2.education_adult_new	6.538* (3.633)	-1.544 (1.232)
hh_nb_under_6	6.583* (3.182)	0.145 (0.454)
hh_size	-0.096 (0.681)	-0.088 (0.256)
hh_propfem	-2.962 (5.869)	-2.110 (2.721)
hh_poorest_bin	0.516 (2.470)	-1.782 (1.541)
o.married	-	-
agegroup_adult	0.898 (0.875)	-0.433 (0.339)
residence	0.563 (0.628)	-0.022 (0.246)
Constant	-16.303 (13.974)	7.345 (6.242)
Observations	29	29
R-squared	0.545	0.429
-2LL	-74.51	-52.96
Df	11	11

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10

TABLE A25: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEEING AN ADULT MALE PERFORM UCDW AND MEAN HOURS SPENT ON UCDW BY MALES

Variables	Men any_care	Men primary_care
Saw father/adult male cook meals	1.825 (1.212)	0.852* (0.413)
Saw father/adult male clean	1.597 (1.588)	1.232 (0.876)
Saw father/adult male wash	-0.947 (1.498)	-1.055 (0.847)
Saw father/adult male childcare	-1.597 (1.480)	-0.625 (0.430)
2.education_adult_new	4.521 (2.748)	-0.242 (1.086)
hh_nb_under_6	4.719 (2.972)	0.694 (0.478)
hh_size	0.119 (0.590)	-0.085 (0.228)
hh_propfem	2.131 (6.399)	-0.141 (2.171)
hh_poorest_bin	1.791 (2.084)	-0.230 (0.931)
o.married	-	-
agegroup_adult	0.220 (0.410)	-0.093 (0.179)
Residence	0.266 (0.934)	-0.357 (0.241)
Constant	-8.303 (8.236)	2.044 (3.154)
Observations	29	29
R-squared	0.400	0.542
-2LL	-78.52	-49.76
Df	11	11
Robust standard errors in parentheses		
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10		

TABLE A26: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRIMARY CARE WORK/ANY CARE WORK AND HOUSEHOLD/INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Model 1 (women)	Model 2 (men)	Model 3 (women)	Model 2 (men)
Variables	Primary care work	Primary care work	Any care	Any care
Marital status	-0.549*** (0.148)	-0.592*** (0.155)	-1.182*** (0.352)	-1.430*** (0.374)
Women's age	-0.030 (0.018)		-0.067 (0.043)	
Women's education level	-0.098 (0.147)		0.971*** (0.349)	
Household members	0.033 (0.092)	-0.016 (0.097)	0.464** (0.218)	0.276 (0.234)
Men's age		-0.010 (0.015)		-0.027 (0.037)
Men's education level		0.240 (0.147)		0.582 (0.355)
Constant	7.108*** (0.933)	5.535*** (0.749)	10.663*** (2.220)	11.319*** (1.806)
Observations	312	306	312	306
R-squared	0.058	0.055	0.095	0.059
-2LL	-773.8	-760.6	-1044	-1030
Df	4	4	4	4
Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10				

TABLE A27: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD SIZE/NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED UNDER 6 AND PRIMARY CARE/ANY CARE

Variables	Women any_care	Men any_care	Women primary_care	Men primary_care
1.education_adult_new	1.909 (2.727)		2.113*** (0.388)	
2.education_adult_new	2.680 (2.722)	3.262 (2.722)	2.637*** (0.419)	-1.129 (1.051)
hh_nb_under_6	3.645*** (0.638)	3.844 (2.771)	0.911*** (0.270)	0.327 (0.402)
hh_size	-0.307 (0.310)	0.137 (0.563)	-0.149 (0.114)	-0.182 (0.253)
hh_propfem	0.546 (1.845)	-2.796 (5.637)	-1.957** (0.872)	-2.393 (2.691)
hh_poorest_bin	1.145 (0.831)	-0.493 (1.995)	0.731* (0.372)	-1.910 (1.246)
Married	3.489*** (0.961)		0.387 (0.406)	
agegroup_adult	-0.216 (0.222)	-0.106 (0.419)	-0.072 (0.088)	-0.310 (0.235)
Residence	-0.066 (0.235)	0.722 (0.920)	-0.152 (0.099)	-0.193 (0.273)
o.married		-		-
Constant	6.195* (3.606)	-1.917 (8.755)	4.047*** (1.082)	6.697 (4.625)
Observations	305	29	305	29
R-squared	0.210	0.302	0.117	0.323
-2LL	-997	-80.70	-740.8	-55.44
Df	9	7	9	7
Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10				

TABLE A28: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ACCESS TO CARE SERVICES (ELECTRICITY, WATER, CHILDCARE AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES) AND PRIMARY CARE/ANY CARE

Variables	Women any_care	Men any_care	Women primary_care	Men primary_care
hh_health	-4.993** (2.148)		1.223 (1.027)	
hh_improved_water	-4.293*** (1.318)	-4.993** (2.148)	-0.491 (0.544)	0.797 (1.227)
hh_electric	-1.619 (1.328)	-4.293*** (1.318)	-0.673 (0.672)	0.047 (0.933)
hh_day_care_yes	-1.293 (1.290)	-1.619 (1.328)	0.196 (0.557)	-0.219 (1.251)
1.education_adult_new	1.172 (2.559)	-1.293 (1.290)	1.999*** (0.398)	
2.education_adult_new	1.941 (2.562)	1.172 (2.559)	2.517*** (0.424)	-1.226 (1.441)
hh_nb_under_6	3.799*** (0.649)	1.941 (2.562)	0.899*** (0.286)	0.375 (0.511)
hh_size	-0.298 (0.310)	3.799*** (0.649)	-0.162 (0.113)	-0.128 (0.298)
hh_propfem	0.482 (1.848)	-0.298 (0.310)	-2.086** (0.872)	-1.764 (3.650)
hh_poorest_bin	1.485* (0.829)	0.482 (1.848)	0.706* (0.385)	-1.999 (1.480)
Married	3.151*** (0.955)	1.485* (0.829)	0.392 (0.398)	
agegroup_adult	-0.307 (0.202)	3.151*** (0.955)	-0.080 (0.087)	-0.354 (0.300)
residence	-0.264 (0.237)	-0.307 (0.202)	-0.156 (0.100)	-0.145 (0.319)
o.hh_health		-0.264 (0.237)		-
o.married				-
Constant	18.147*** (4.413)		4.204*** (1.525)	5.570 (6.127)
Observations	305	18.147*** (4.413)	305	29
R-squared	0.270		0.125	0.332
-2LL	-984.9	305	-739.4	-55.24
Df	13	0.270	13	10
Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10				

TABLE A29: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISTANCE (TO ROAD, MARKET) AND PRIMARY CARE/ANY CARE

Variables	Women any_care	Men any_care	Women primary_care	Men primary_care
ln_hh_road_time	-0.141 (0.383)	1.073 (0.932)	0.122 (0.162)	0.814* (0.435)
ln_hh_market_time	2.089*** (0.328)	0.139 (0.779)	0.036 (0.144)	-0.222 (0.306)
1.education_adult_new	2.805 (3.706)		1.982*** (0.409)	
2.education_adult_new	3.493 (3.695)	3.174 (2.720)	2.494*** (0.437)	-1.265 (0.988)
hh_nb_under_6	3.336*** (0.607)	4.708 (2.953)	0.920*** (0.271)	1.158** (0.542)
hh_size	-0.324 (0.273)	0.157 (0.552)	-0.151 (0.115)	-0.197 (0.247)
hh_propfem	2.105 (1.731)	0.634 (5.769)	-1.841** (0.890)	-0.097 (2.362)
hh_poorest_bin	0.669 (0.773)	-0.250 (2.036)	0.700* (0.375)	-1.635 (1.208)
married	3.377*** (0.876)		0.383 (0.407)	
agegroup_adult	-0.275 (0.212)	-0.167 (0.394)	-0.067 (0.090)	-0.316 (0.261)
residence	-0.200 (0.233)	0.197 (0.933)	-0.175* (0.100)	-0.527 (0.443)
o.married		-		-
Constant	1.059 (4.280)	-5.155 (9.019)	3.877*** (1.138)	4.808 (3.636)
Observations	305	29	305	29
R-squared	0.315	0.340	0.120	0.415
-2LL	-975.2	-79.90	-740.4	-53.32
df	11	9	11	9

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10

APPENDIX B: SAMPLING SELECTION PROTOCOL

The sampling protocol followed these steps:

1. The sampling frame (*list of beneficiaries in the Wezesha Jamii project*) was obtained from the Oxfam office: one for the domestic women workers and the other for the women small-scale traders.
2. Proportionate random sampling was applied to pick the desired sample of 100 women from the **9,752** domestic women workers and 200 women from the **18,795** small-scale traders. To allow for non-response, a further 30 women were added to the sample, making a total of 330 women.
3. The aim was to select a proportionate number of beneficiaries in each of the two clusters (strata) under study and across the five settlements.
4. Specifically, proportionate stratified random sampling strategy was used, where the sample size of each strata (informal settlement area) was proportionate to the population size of the strata viewed against the entire population.
5. After the determination of the sample size for each strata (area) in the two sample frames, who in the list of beneficiaries would be studied was determined. This was done using systematic random sampling defined as a type of probability *sampling* method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a *random* starting point and a fixed, periodic interval.
6. Since the list of beneficiaries was serially numbered, dividing the pre-determined sample number of each area by the total population of listed beneficiaries in the area yielded the sampling interval number, which is also the *Kth* number determining the next number to be picked systematically after the first on the list.
7. 200 women small-scale traders and 100 women domestic workers and their households participated in the study. The male heads of households also constituted part of the study. Owing to the high number of female-headed households in the settlements, at least half of the women would be expected to live with partners and thus at least 150 men were targeted for study. In addition, 100 children drawn from the women's households participated in the study, which was about one-third of the households under study. See table A1 in Appendix A for sample distribution.
8. The children were picked from every third household under study as long as the household had a child aged between 7-17 years, and as long as the parent or guardian gave consent for the child to be interviewed. If consent was not given or the household did not have a child in the age range, the next house in the sample was targeted for the child interview.
9. Only one child from one household was studied. Where the household had both male and female children in the relevant age group, the female child was studied first and in the next household in line with both a female and a male child, the male child would be studied.
10. When a child of the relevant age range existed in the household but was not available at the time of interview, the enumerators upon visiting the sampled households would conduct interviews with the target women and men in the households and then list the children aged 7-17. Before leaving each household, the enumerators (having established the presence of such children from the household listing) would endeavour to obtain informed consent to interview the oldest child (female or male, following step 9 above) and later return for the interview with the child.
11. Substitution of sampled respondents was applied only up to 1% of the study sample and only in cases of:
 - a. Total absence of members in a household during the study period.
 - b. Sampled member (beneficiary) being indisposed or not consenting to the study.
 - c. Sampled member having dropped out of the Oxfam project.

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PHOTO

Front cover: Tabitha Mwikali hangs out clothes for her employer in Eastleigh, Nairobi. Photo: Allan Gichigi/Oxfam

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