

**Men and Care: Insights from fathers in dual-income households in
Cape Town**

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South African context

- South Africa's racial/population groups: Black; Coloureds; Asians; and Whites
- Poverty in South Africa: female vs male headed households
- Nuclear vs extended households among population groups in South Africa
- Only 36% and 64% of children in South Africa

Statistics

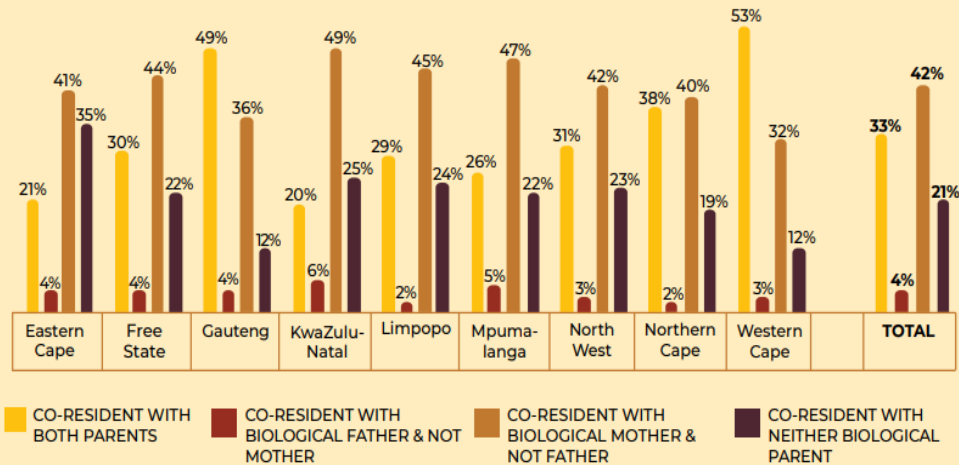


Figure 3: Children co-resident with biological fathers, national and by province, 2019

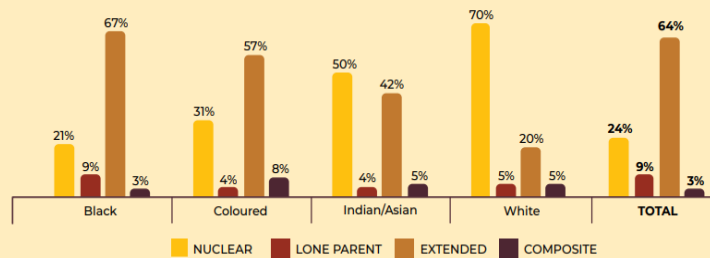


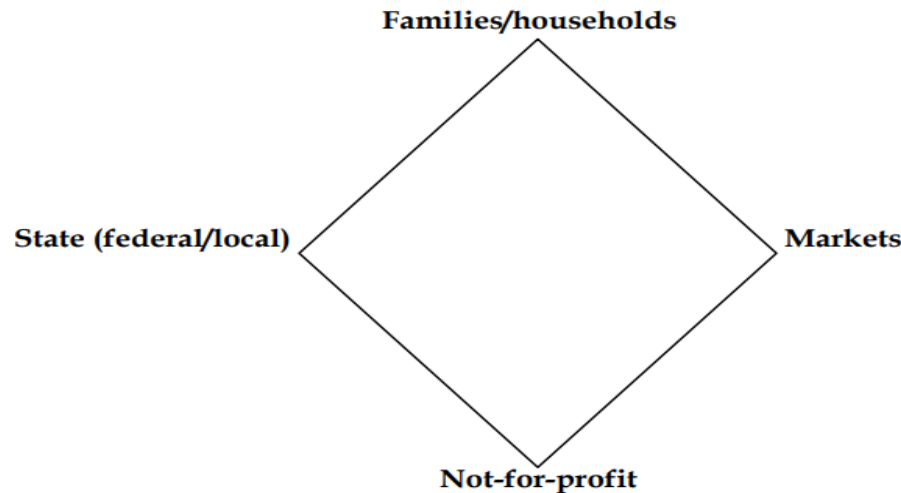
Figure 9: Children's residency in different household types, by race, 2019

Objectives

- To explore how the division of care is negotiated in dual income households.
- To explore the perspectives of men and women on how men conduct care in the daily lives of dual income families.

Theoretical framework

- Razavi (2007) presents the ‘care diamond’ as the architecture through which care is provided.
- Shahra Razavi and Parvati Raghuram, conceptualise domestic care as emanating from state, market, private and community provisions of care; relations imbued with power and referred to as the care diamond (Razavi, 2007; Raghuram, 2016).



Methodology

- **Context:**
 - City of Cape Town, South Africa
 - Day care centre with multiple branches in different parts of Western Cape, South Africa
- Convenience sampling
- **Participants inclusion criteria:**
 - Men and women residing in a dual income household with one or more children;
 - Age 18 and over;
 - Participants could be married or cohabit;
 - Should be employed;
 - Inclusive of all racial categories and classes since the class profile of the centres is diverse.

Methodology continues

- **Data collection: (Qualitative)**
 - Semi-structured interviews
 - Participant Observation: using Spradley's dimensions of participant observation such space; actors; activity; objects; act; event; time; and feelings.
- **Analysis:**
 - The transcriptions and observational notes will be uploaded onto ATLAS.ti (version 22) for coding and analysis.
 - The process of coding and analysis will be guided by Braun and Clarke's (2006) approach to thematic analysis

Conclusion

- Much attention was directed to fathers and fathering over the past 20–30 years, the literature reveals that fatherhood has experienced significant changes and it shows that men can also contribute to care. However, there are dimensions of fatherhood that have been underdeveloped such as social fathers and fathering, father involvement, and caregiving. The purpose of my research project is to show how fathers in the South African context, construct and perform care with their child/ren living with them.

References

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