***Roles are not equal- Money and power***

Dunne (1999) argues that the division of labour continues because of ‘gender scripts’ – the expectations and norms that set out the different expectations of men and women in heterosexual couples… because, they had been free of these traditional gender scripts, her research into same sex couples found them more likely to describe their relationship as equal, than relationships between a man and a woman.

The meaning of household expenditure: The patterns among single sex couples might equally reflect the increased likelihood of fully dual-income households. However, Vogler found that heterosexual cohabiting couples were less likely to pool money than traditional married couples and yet were more likely to share tasks equally. On the other hand Pahl points out that pooling money is not in itself equal – it is also relevant to ask who spends and directs this pooled money.

Edgell (1980) looked at what it meant to “share” decision making in the household and found the following trends:

• Very Important decisions (e.g., changing job or moving house) - made by husband or husband has final say

• Important decisions (e.g., holidays, educational choices) - taken jointly

• Less Important decisions (e.g., clothing, food, shopping) made by wife.

Duncombe and Marsden (1995) argue that with married women increasingly taking paid employment they end up doing what they call the triple shift- having completed paid employment they not only have to do the housework but also the emotional work of caring and nurturing.

A R Hothchild (2013) argued that women tend to work in jobs that involve emotional labour because it mirrors their life at home, so essentially it is and extension of their domestic role.