ETHIOPIA TIME USE SURVEY 2013

HOW-WOMEN AND MEN SPEND THEIR TIME



MAIN REPORT

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The 2013 Ethiopia Time Use Survey (ETUS) was conducted by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) with the support of UN Women and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs. Funding for the ETUS was covered by the government of Ethiopia and UN Women. The World Bank also provides technical assistance by hiring consultant in the preparation of the survey report.

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FOREWORD

The 2013 Ethiopian Time Use Survey (ETUS) was conducted by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) with the support of UN Women and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs. The data collection was carried out in February 2013. The main objective of the survey was to measure and analyze the time spent on paid and unpaid work and non-productive / leisure activities during the 24 hours of persons aged 10 years and older including women, men, girls and boys. Besides, the survey was designed to make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contribution in the unremunerated domestic sectors.

This is the first ever stand-alone Time Use Survey (TUS) to be conducted in the country. The findings of the survey would serve as a bench mark for setting baseline indicators in various sectors under the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) to minimize gender inequality gap on paid and unpaid works and foster the achievement of MDG_3, **Promote Gender Equality and Empowering Women.** Specifically, the survey was conducted to provide information the time spent on paid and unpaid works by women and men, boys and girls, valuation of unpaid works through development of satellite account, distribution of unpaid work among men and men for gender equality, improve methodology for the measurement of all forms of work, build the capacity of CSA in conducting time use survey etc.

The CSA would also like to acknowledge the many contributions that complemented these efforts in bringing the survey to fruition. Major stakeholders from various government and UN organizations have been involved and contributed in various activities of the survey. The CSA would therefore, like to acknowledge these organizations and individuals who contributed in various ways to the successful completion of the 2013 ETUS.

The Agency is grateful for the commitment of the Government of Ethiopia and the generous funding support for the Project. The CSA would further like to acknowledge, with many thanks, the financial support of UN Women. Thanks also go to the World Bank (WB) for hiring a consultant to assist the CSA in the preparation of the survey report.

The Agency also extends a special thanks to the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs for their valuable contributions to the successful completion of the survey.

Finally, the Agency staffs, sample households and respondents, the report writers and all others who contributed in diverse ways to the success of the survey and the subsequent production of the report are duly acknowledged.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The implementaion of the national Time Use Survey was initiated by CSA, MWCYA and UN Women in 2011. With the financial support of UN Women and the government of Ethiopia, the CSA successfully carried out the data collection for the first Time Use Survey (TUS) in the country in 2013. The main objective of the survey was to measure and analyze the time spent on paid and unpaid work and non-productive activities during the 24 hours of persons aged 10 years and older including women, men, girls and boys.

A two stage stratified random sampling design was used to select representative sample of 20,280 HHs from 676 EAs. The samples were drawn from the rural and urban areas. A total of 52,262 persons aged 10 years and above were interviewed for the time use section in particular and the survey questionnaires in general. The study also used a 24-hour diary, divided into one-hour slots, as the core instrument to record activities. Data was collected from the field in February 2013. This report presents the main results of the survey.

Main Findings

Participation rates in SNA activities were higher for both men (78%) and women (79%) in rural areas, likely because of rural agricultural activities in primary production. However, average time spent in SNA activities was greater in urban areas (500 minutes for men Vs 340 minutes for women). Time spent on extended SNA work, on the other hand, was higher in rural areas (243 minutes for men Vs 354 minutes for women). Earnings-related work among rural households may therefore be hampered by limited access to resources, and other constraints, that instead increase responsibilities in extended SNA activities.

Substantial gender inequalities are evident in time spent on extended SNA work in both urban and rural areas. Women and girls are much more likely than men to spend time in extended SNA activities, as well as less time in SNA work and learning activities. Time spent in non-productive / leisure activities also tends to be lower for girls and women, particularly in rural areas. Among children aged 10-17, rural girls and boys spent much more time in SNA activities and extended SNA activities compared to their urban counterparts, and hence far less time in learning activities such as schooling.

SNA Production

Gender differences demonstrated with regard to average time spent on SNA activities by various attributes such as household composition, marital status, education, economic activity status etc, are taken into account. Across nearly all socioeconomic characteristics, men generally dedicate more time to SNA activities than women. The times spent in earnings-related (SNA) activities were positively associated with reduced constraints on mobility, including having less young children in the home, and higher educational attainment. Women consistently had a tendency to work fewer hours in SNA production even at higher levels of education.

The participation rates in SNA activities have also a gender dimension. Women participate less compared to men in working for establishment which is mostly remunerable activity and more in primary production which include subsistence agriculture, collection of firewood, and fetching of water. Among the SNA categories women participated more in Non-Primary Production while men participated in construction activities.

Extended or Non SNA-Production

Extended SNA production comprises unpaid activities mainly domestic, care of child and adults and community services and support to other household activities. There are distinct gender differences in the average time spent on extended SNA activities. When mean time spent by actors on extended SNA activities is further examined across demographic and socioeconomic factors, the overall pattern is that women spend more time than men on childcare and unpaid household services, while men generally dedicate more time to adult care. With regard to community services, men spend more time than women since women spend more time in the household while most of these activities carried out outside the house.

Non-Productive Activities

Attending education or learning is one of the non-productive activities that show gender differences among women and men, and boys and girls. As compared to men, women spend less time in learning in urban and rural areas. Girls also spend less time in urban areas while higher in rural areas in learning as opposed to boys. The difference in location has remarkable gender differences between urban and rural dwellers. The average time spent in learning is slightly higher in urban areas (432 minutes) than in rural areas (359 minutes) in a day. On average, men in urban areas spend more time on this activity than women, while in rural areas the opposite is true.

The participation of women and men in urban areas is almost double than rural counterparts. The difference between the two living areas indicates urban dwellers are more favored and accessible to educational facilities than rural residents. Across most of the socioeconomic variables, women's participation is lower than men in learning.

Similarly, the gender dimension appears clearly on socialization or leisure and mass media activities. Men participate more time in attending information sources media and leisure time activities such as recreation, cultural events and sport activities. There is no visible difference among men and women in urban and rural areas in personal care. On the other hand, the average time women spend on mass media and socialization is lower than men in both localities.

Conclusion

The ETUS demonstrate how different individuals - women, men, girls and boys spend their time in relation to all types of work and work-related activities, both in terms of paid and unpaid labour. The results will be useful as input for the development of household account for the valuation of unpaid works contribution to the economy. The valuation would reveal the invisible contribution of women to the economy in general and the household in particular in unremunerated household activities. The results have also highlighted gender inequality in average time spent on productive and non-productive activities and on paid and unpaid work. Therefore, the findings significantly armed government's policy decisions in an effort to close gender gaps and address gender related issues in national development endeavors especially in the GTP.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EA	Enumeration Area
ETUS	Ethiopian Time Use Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HH	Household
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
MWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
PFA	Platform for Action
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SNA	System of National Accounts
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TUS	Time Use Survey
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Work, whether paid or unpaid, is the foundation of a nation's economy. Yet, while paid jobs are counted as part of the economy, unpaid work which is mostly done by women is neglected around the world. This is due to the invisibility and low value given to the unpaid work of women across the globe by policy makers despite women spend long hours. Women's innumerable hours in unpaid sector including domestic work perpetuates for gender inequality (George et. al, 2009).

It is now widely recognized that household production and services for which women provide most of the labour are significant. A UN report on measures of unrecorded economic activities shows that unpaid work in households is of the same magnitude as paid work in the market. Estimate of the value of household work as a proportion of GDP has varied between 35-55%. Thus, the production of services for owns consumption by households is a continuing large and growing part of the total economic system (Latigo and Neijwa, 2005). Despite its importance, unpaid work is not systematically measured in the main economic statistics used in research and policy making in most African countries including Ethiopia.

UN Statistical Commission and Women's movements recommends the need of taking concrete steps to measure women's unremunerated contribution in different sectors, particularly the production of all goods and services for own household consumption. Demands for the full recognition of household economic production culminated in the Platform for Action (PFA) adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The PFA called for developing "suitable statistical means to recognise and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors..." (United Nations Beijing Declaration, Platform for Action).

International and regional initiatives as well as government's economic and poverty reduction scheme urge to address gender inequality with particular attention to unpaid household production. Furthermore, gender inequality is also considered as an obstacle for full-fledged development as well as source of fundamental socio-economic evils. Although the government of Ethiopia has been implementing policies and strategies targeted in eliminating gender inequality across sectors and maximizing the benefits of women in various development programs, the lack of empirical data become bottleneck in measuring unpaid labour and development outcomes in the area.

The measurement of unpaid work is one of the major challenges to governments and statistical centers though important declarations emerging from international forums that have demanded "...unpaid contributions of women to all aspects and sectors of development should be recognized. National accounts should measure the unpaid contribution of women to household activities". Therefore, conducting time use survey emerges as a very useful

statistical tool for collecting detailed information about hidden activities of household production, unpaid works, which are still omitted in the conventional labour force surveys and economic statistics.

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia with the support of UN-Women and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs conducted the first Time Use Survey in the country in February 2013. The study aimed to inform government policy makers and international agencies regarding this pressing issue, and to provide valuable information to all those working towards greater gender equality. Besides, it also enlightens the contribution of household economies for the development process.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The general objective of ETUS is to measure and analyze the time spent on paid and unpaid work and non productive activities during the 24 hours of persons aged 10 years and older including women, men, girls and boys.

The survey was designed specifically to:-

- Provide information about the time spent of the population on various activities at national, rural and urban levels;
- Provide data of the time use pattern of women and children to improve their social welfare;
- Provide data on the distribution of paid and unpaid work among men and women so as to minimize gender inequality;
- Provide data for the measurement and valuation of unpaid work of men and women and development of satellite account for household production.
- Improve concepts, methodology and measurement of all forms of work;
- Shed light about the mainstreaming of gender in the existing development programs and policies;
- Build methodological capacity of the CSA to conduct time use studies at regular basis;
- Analyze policy implications of development planning issues;
- Provide data for policy makers and users to formulate policies in order to close the gender gap on paid and unpaid works between men and women, boys and girls.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Sample Design

The sample for the 2013 E TUS was designed to provide estimates of key indicators at the national and regional levels as well as for urban and rural areas in Ethiopia. A representative sample of 676 EAs were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with systematic sampling techniques; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. Thirty households per EA a total of 20,280 hhs were systematically selected from the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of

the survey. In the selected households all individuals aged 10 years and older were interviewed.

The sampling frame was first stratified into the 11 regions in the country, then into urban and rural EAs. E TUS used stratified two-stage cluster sample design. At the first stage of sampling, 676 EAs were selected. The second stage involved selection of 30 households from the fresh list of households in each selected EAs.

The Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) was the EA, while the Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) was the household. In the selected households all individuals aged 10 years and older were interviewed for the 24-hour activity diary.

The following factors were considered in the selection of EAs and households:

a) The measure of size of regional urban, regional rural as well as measure of size of enumeration areas.

b) A confidence interval of 95% with an error margin of 0.025.

c) The number of EAs for each region using the 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia.

d) Allowance for a non-response rate of 10% for households. The rationale here was to eliminate the need for substitution of unfound or non-responding households during the fieldwork. Giving the option of substituting households to supervisors would have led to a biased sample and therefore field officers were not allowed to substitute.

Taking into account the factors above, the distribution of the selected EAs by region and residence is shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Selected and Covered EAs for 2013 ETUS by Region and Residence

REGION	Planned EA			Covered EA		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
ALL REGIONS	**205**	**471**	**676**	**205**	**470**	**675**
TIGRAY	19	51	70	19	51	70
AFAR	9	29	38	9	29	38
AMHARA	17	94	111	17	94	111
OROMIYA	20	104	124	20	104	124
SOMALI	14	34	48	14	34	48
BENISHANGUL GUMZ	7	32	39	7	32	39
S.N.N.P	13	89	102	13	88	101
GAMBELA	8	20	28	8	20	28
HARARI	16	9	25	16	9	25
ADDIS ABABA	61	-	61	61	-	61
DIRE DAWA	21	9	30	21	9	30

i. Sample Selection

The selection of the regional sample of EAs from the list of 2007 Population Census EAs was done using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with systematic sampling techniques; size being number of households obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census.

The households were also selected using a systematic simple random sampling procedure. Random tables were used to select sample households from the fresh list of households at the beginning of the survey. A sampling interval and a random start number were determined. The random start number served as the first household to be selected. The remaining 29 households were selected by adding multiples of the sampling intervals to the random start number until the desired number was achieved.

ii. Sample Weights

The 2013 ETUS sample weight was adjusted to suit the variation between the selected and responding sampling units as well as the 2007 census population projections for 2013.

The calculation of sampling weights takes into account the level of representation of sampling units. The survey observations are then adjusted accordingly.

The sampling weight W_{ij} for j^{th} EA in i^{th} region is calculated as follows:

$$W_{ij} = M_i / (m_{ij} * s_i)$$

where:

M_i = is the measure of size of the i^{th} region.

m_{ij} = is the measure of size of j^{th} EA in i^{th} region..

s_i = is the number of EAs selected from the i^{th} region

The sampling weight W_{jk} for k^{th} household in j^{th} EA is calculated as follows:

$$W_{jk} = (N_{ij} / 30)$$

Where:

N_{ij} is the number of listed households in j^{th} EA of i^{th} region during the 2013 ETUS.

The overall sampling weight W_{ijk} for household k in EA j in Region i is the product of EA and household weight and is calculated as follows:

$$W_{ijk} = (W_{ij} * W_{jk})$$

As show in Table 1.1, out of the 676 enumeration areas 675 EAs (99.9 percent) were successfully covered by the survey. The higher coverage of enumeration areas would have a contribution for the accuracy of the estimates for the general population. The size of covered households and individuals of the survey is presented in Table 1.2.

1.3.2 Method of Data Collection

The standalone survey used a 24-hour diary, divided into one hour slots, as the key instrument to record activities of respondents. In each slot, provision was made for a maximum of five activities to be recorded. The diary was administered face-to-face to the respondent aged 10 years and older by means of an interview. In addition to the diary, the questionnaire contained individual and household characteristics common to standard household surveys were administered in the survey. For analysis of the diary, the ETUS used the revised International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (new ICATUS) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, which has 15 main groups of activities (see annex).

1.4 Definition of Concepts and Terms

Time Use Survey:
Time use surveys measures the amount of time people spend in doing various activities, such as paid and unpaid works, domestic, childcare, volunteering, socializing etc. The time spent on an activity is measured in terms of the number of minutes or hours within a 24-hour period.

Typical examples of activities on which a person may spend time during the course of a day include: sleeping, eating, unpaid domestic services (for example, food preparation, cleaning the dwelling, shopping), working in primary production (growing of crops, animal husbandry, fishing), doing unpaid 'economic' work (such as fetching water or collecting firewood, or working unpaid in the family business), and unpaid care services (care for children and adult, teaching children etc).

Average Time Spent:
The average time spent in an activity can be computed in reference to the whole population of the category, or in reference to the population involved in the activity. Therefore, the participation rate of the population is required for each activity and two series of tables are presented:

1. ***Average time spent per day, population***. This is calculated by:-
   i. sum all the minutes spent by respondents in a specified group (e.g. women or girl) on the specified activity or activity category,
   ii. dividing the sum of all the minutes by the total number of respondents in the specified group.
2. ***Average time spent per day, persons who did the activity (actors)***. This is calculated by:-

i. sum all the minutes spent by respondents in a specified group (e.g. women or girl) on the specified activity or activity category,
ii. dividing the sum of all the minutes by the total number of respondents involved (actors) for that specified activity or activity category.

An actor (doer) is a respondent who performed a particular activity during the 24 hours covered by the diary.

Time use estimates take the form of an average time spent per day on different types of activities by people in a particular category such as women and men, girls and boys in a given age group; rural or urban areas, employed and unemployed, marital and educational status groups, and so on.

In most of this report, average time spent per day by persons involved (actors) was used to describe the time use pattern of the population while the average time spent per day by the general population is presented in the annexes.

Participation Rate:
Participation rate is the proportion of persons in the survey who took part in a specific activity during the reference period (24 hours covered by the diary). This is calculated by:

i. counting the number of respondents in the specified group (e.g. women) who spent more than 0 (zero) minutes on the specified activity or activity category. These are the "actors or doers" for that activity.
ii. dividing the number of actors by the total number of respondents in the specified group.

Time slot:
A one-hour interval during a 24-hour period in respect of which respondents reported up to five activities they were involved in that period.

Target Population / Respondent to the diary questionnaire:
The target population was defined as all persons living in sample households who were aged 10 years and older. This excludes persons who lived in collective quarters such as university, hostel, military camps, boarding schools, etc.

Simultaneous Activities:
Simultaneous activities are activities undertaken by a person at the same time and place. For example: caring of children while cooking at home at the same time, watching television while eating in the house at the same time, etc.

System of National Accounts (SNA):
The System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed set of standards for compiling National accounts, which in turn the basis of measuring Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. Growth in GDP is used as the main indicator of how well or how poorly an

economy is performing. Ethiopia is currently using the System of National Accounts of *(SNA'93).*

As most statistical data eventually finds its way into national accounts, it is important to have an internationally agreed set of standards that govern the compilation of macro-economic aggregates. SNA'93 provides such a comprehensive framework of accounts with common definitions, concepts, classifications and accounting rules to describe the economy of a country.

SNA Production:
Activities within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary comprise production of goods and services supplied or intended to be supplied to units other than their producers, own-account production of all goods retained by their producers, own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced in a household by paid domestic staff. SNA production excludes all household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household except the services produced by employing paid domestic staff.

Non-SNA Production (Extended SNA):
Non-SNA production within the general production boundary includes domestic and personal services produced and consumed within the same household including cleaning, servicing and repairs; preparation and serving of meals; care, training and instruction of children; care of the sick and elderly; transportation of members of the household or their goods; as well as unpaid volunteer services to other households, community, neighborhood associations and other associations.

Non-Productive Activities:
Non Productive activities are those activities that cannot be delegated to someone else, in line with the "third person rule". Activities performed for personal maintenance and care such as eating, drinking, sleeping, or exercising are non-productive. Similarly activities associated with socializing and entertainment, such as participation in sports, hobbies and games, and use of mass media are considered non-productive activities.

Productive Work:
An activity is said to be productive if its performance can be delegated to another person and yield the same desired result. As such, all productive activities fall within the general production boundary.

Reproductive Work:
Reproductive work includes activities such as rearing and caring for children; caring for the elderly, ill, disabled and other household members; caring unpaid for non-family members; and cooking, cleaning. These activities constitute production, but are not included in the calculation of gross domestic product.

Care of Children and Adults:
This refers to time spent doing activities to care for or help any child (under age 18) or adult in the household, regardless of the physical or mental health status of the person. Childcare and adult care is defined under two categories - primary and secondary.

Primary childcare refers to time spent directly and exclusively on a child while not engaged in any other activity (e.g. housework, watching television). These activities include time spent providing physical care, reading to and playing with children, changing diapers, taking care of children's health needs, dropping off, picking up and waiting for children, assistance with home work, etc.

Primary adult care refers to time spent directly helping and caring (dressing, bathing, grooming, etc.) for a sick, elderly or disabled relative or other adult. Also included here is help given directly to these dependent adults with housekeeping tasks such as cleaning, laundry, shopping and meal preparation.

Secondary care of children and adults implies having responsibility for their wellbeing, and being available to them while engaged in other primary activities. For example your child may be doing homework or watching television, and a disabled or sick parent may be reading in the next room while you are doing dishes. Secondary childcare or adult care therefore also overlaps with other activities.

Economic Activity Status: indicate the economic status of a person depending on his/her engagement in productive activity during the last seven days before the date of interview. Thus, the respondents were classified in to three mutually exclusive categories, namely; employed, unemployed, and economically not active.

Employed:
Employed persons include persons aged ten years and above who engaged in at least one economic or productive activity at least for one hour during the last seven days prior to the date of the interview. In addition, persons who had regular jobs, or business, or holdings to return to but who were temporarily absent from work (not at work or worked less than one hour) for various reasons such as illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lockout, and seasonality of work, annual leave, temporary closure of establishment were also considered as employed.

The specific economic activities include:

- Production of primary products (agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry and logging, mining and quarrying) for own consumption,
- Processing of primary products by the producers themselves,
- Production of other commodities where part of it is sold on the market,
- Own account construction and fixed asset formation (for one year or more),
- Running any kind of business,
- Provide services for employer by payment in cash or in kind etc.

Unemployed:
Unemployed comprises those persons without work but looking for work or available and ready to work if any job is found during the reference period.

Economically not Active:
Economically not active persons also comprise persons who were neither engaged nor available to be engaged in the production of economic goods and services during the survey reference period such as elderly or old age, students, pregnant, sick, disabled, too young etc.

Household:
A household consists of a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not, who usually together in the same housing units and have common cooking and eating arrangements.

Married refers to a person who had legal or formal marriage.

Living together designates an informal union in which a man and a woman live together without formal civil or religious ceremony.

Head of Household:
A head of household is a person who provides actual support and maintenance to other members of the household.

Urban:
Urban Center: is generally defined as a locality with 2000 or more inhabitants primarily engaged in non-agricultural activities.

Rural:
Rural is a locality consist of farms and traditional areas and are characterized by low population densities, predominantly agricultural economic activity and low levels of infrastructure.

Enumeration Area (EA):
Enumeration Area (EA) is a unit of land delineated for the purpose of enumerating population and housing units without omission and duplication. An EA in rural areas usually consists of 150-200 households, and on the other hand an EA in urban areas constitutes 150-200 housing units.

1.5 Survey Instruments

1.5.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the ETUS has consisted three parts:

- The household members questionnaire collected information about demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the members of the sample household such as age, sex, level of education, marital status, economic activity status, reason for not working etc. The questionnaire permitted the interviewer to identify the eligible household members (10 years and older) for the individual diary interviews.
- The general household questionnaire used to collect about overall household living conditions indicators such as type and source of energy for light and cooking, source of drinking water and time taken to fetch water, household expenditures, source of income, household durables / amenities, decision making status on economic assets of the households.
- The individual diary was used to record information on the individual's (10 years and older) activities, and the duration and the location of these activities within one-hour slots for a day (24 hours). The diary also includes contextual information to further describe an activity such as for whom, whether paid or unpaid, simultaneous activity etc. All eligible household members were asked about their activities in the 24 hours beginning at 5pm on the previous day. Each individual diary was linked to household questionnaires using household and respondent identification number and areal location. The instruments were printed and tested to ensure that all the variables were included in the questionnaire and database.
- In addition, instruction manual describing how the survey questionnaires should be completed was developed and implemented in the field work. The manual which served as the main training instrument was intended to assist enumerators, supervisors and experts to have common understanding on the concepts and definitions of the study and for getting the questionnaires completed.

1.5.2. The Activity Coding System

The ETUS used the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division and published in the guide to producing statistics on time use (United Nations Statistics Division, 2005: Guide to producing statistics on time use: Measuring paid and unpaid work). ICATUS defines 15 main groups of activities, which include: SNA production, non-SNA production and non-productive activities. Coding of activities was done in the field by the data collectors and verified by supervisors. The CSA used ICATUS with some modification according to the national context.

The major groups of activities of the ICATUS are as follows.

SNA Production

01- Work for corporations/quasi-corporations, non-profit institutions and government (Formal sector work)
02 - Work for household in primary production activities
03 - Work for household in non-primary production activities
04 - Work for household in construction activities
05 - Work for household providing services for income

Non-SNA Production

06 - Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
07 - Providing unpaid care giving services to household members
08 - Providing community services and help to other households

Non-Productive

09 - Learning
10 - Socializing and community participation
11 - Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
12 - Hobbies, games and other pastime activities
13 - Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
14 - Mass Media
15 - Personal care and maintenance

1.6 Organization of the Survey

1.6.1 Pilot Survey

A pilot survey was mainly conducted to test the adequacy of survey tools particularly the questionnaire and activity classification in terms of concept and definition, flow of questions, interview techniques, content and structure; reaction of respondents; processability of the questionnaire; logistic and field work arrangements, and determine the average time required to complete an interview for the main survey.

The training for the pilot survey was conducted on 10 – 17 July 2012 for 30 enumerators and 15 supervisors. Since time-use survey was being introduced to the field staff for the first time, sufficient training time was devoted to understand concepts and definitions, questionnaire and activity classifications. The training includes classroom explanation on concepts, administration of time use survey instruments (household and individual diary questionnaires) with particular attention to the diary, and field procedures. At the end of the classroom instruction, two days field practice carried out in urban and rural areas so as to familiarize field workers to the questionnaires and understand the pattern of activities in both localities. The training was given by senor experts of the CSA.

The data collection was conducted from 20th July to 6th August 2012 in 900 households in 30 selected enumeration areas in all regions of the country. Based on the inputs obtained from the pilot survey exercise; survey tools contents, techniques of interview and field work arrangements were well improved and the average time required to complete an interview was also determined for the main survey.

1.6.2 Main Survey

The training of the main survey was carried out in two phases:-

Phase1.

The first phase of the training was the training of trainers, which was carried out at the head office for 8 days from 12-19 January 2013 for 85 trainees including statisticians, experts, programmers, data editors, data entry professionals and other relevant staffs. The training focused on administration survey instruments supplemented by two days field practice carried out in urban and rural areas so as to enrich them with better understanding of the concepts, structure of the questionnaire and activity classification.

Phase2.

The second phase of the survey training was held in 25 regional branch offices for 676 enumerators and 225 supervisors by trainers. The training was conducted from 24th January to 7th February 2013 for 12 days. The training includes lecture on concepts, administration of survey tools (household questionnaires, diary and activity classification) with particular attention to the diary. At the end of the classroom instruction, two days field practice carried out in urban and rural areas so as to familiarize field workers to the questionnaires and understand the nature of activities in urban and rural areas.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The ETUS data collection was successfully conducted from 09 -31 February 2013 using face-to-face recall interview method. An enumerator was assigned to work in one EA. At the commencement of the study, he/she was responsible to prepare the fresh list of households (sampling fame) in order to select 30 sample households. After 30 sample households were selected, he/she visited the households to complete the set of questionnaires. Seasonal variations were not taken into account in the design of the survey (see Data limitations. For the household questionnaire, the identified head of the household was interviewed, while for the individual questionnaire or diary, all members of the household aged 10 years and older were interviewed. There was no third person interview for those absent members of the household rather effort was made to get the member of the household by making multiple call backs in order to complete the diaries.

A supervisor was assigned to follow-up and supervises the day to day data collection of enumerators in three EAs. Besides, experts from the Head Quarter and branch offices were also participated in the follow-up of field data collection of the survey.

1.7 Data Processing and Analysis

1.7.1 Data Processing

The completed questionnaires were retrieved from the field for data processing, which consisted of office editing, coding, data entry, and editing computer-identified errors. The questionnaires were manually edited, verified and checked for completeness and accuracy. Data entry and editing were accomplished using the CSPro software.

Further data cleaning, consistency checks and imputations were done using the computer edit specifications where the information was found to be inconsistent or incomplete by subject matter experts and programmer. This is an important part of data processing operation so as to maintain the quality of the data. The processing of data including manual editing, coding, entry and cleaning were carried out from April to August 2013.

1.7.2 Data Analysis

Data analysis plan known as the tabulation plan was developed and revised based on the input obtained from the pilot survey. The plan includes main survey variables such as analysis and classification variables which are very essential to produce survey outputs. The classification variables consisted of sex, age, marital status, education, employment status, place of residence, household expenditure, household composition and diary days; while the analysis variables include time use activities namely SNA, Extended SNA, learning, and Non-Productive activities. The key time use statistics or measures used in the analysis of the survey data were:-

- Average time the survey population spent on a specified activity,
- Average time spent on a specified activity by those who did engage or Participate in the activity /actors/ and ;
- Participation rate or proportion of persons in the survey population who participated in a specified activity (see the definition of concepts for detail).

After the data were successfully cleaned, time use outputs with tables were produced using the analysis plan and key time use measures or indices. For the purpose of the report, the estimates of the second and third key time use measures were used whereas the estimates of the first indices were attached in the annexes.

1.8 Response Rate

Table 1.2 shows the response rates at the household and individual levels by residence for the 2013 ETUS. A total of 20,280 households were selected for the sample, of which 20,122 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 99.2 percent (99.4 percent in urban and 99.1 percent in rural).

In the interviewed households 52,730 eligible individuals (27,076 female and 25,654 male) were identified for individual interview; interviews were completed for 52,262 individuals, yielding an individual response rate of 99.1 percent. As shown in the Table 1.2, the response rate at the individual level was higher in rural areas (99.3 percent) compared with urban areas (98.7 percent). It was also higher overall for females compared with males (99.2 percent against 99.0 percent). This can be explained by the fact that individuals are more likely to be absent from home in urban areas than in rural areas and; females are more likely than males to be present in the household premises at the time of the interviewer's visit.

Table 1.2 Number of Households, Interviewees and Response Rate, 2013

Results	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Households selected	6,150	14,130	20,280
Households Interviewed	6,113	14,009	20,122
Households Response Rate[1]	99.4	99.1	99.2
Total Individuals Interviewed (Age >=10)			
Eligible Individual	15,101	37,629	52,730
Eligible Interviewed	14,904	37,357	52,262
Eligible Response Rate[2]	98.7	99.3	99.1
Female Individuals Interviewed			
Eligible Individual	7,968	19,108	27,076
Eligible Interviewed	7,891	18,981	26,872
Eligible Response Rate[3]	99.0	99.3	99.2
Male Individuals Interviewed			
Eligible Individual	7,133	18,521	25,654
Eligible Interviewed	7,013	18,376	25,389
Eligible Response Rate[4]	98.3	99.2	99.0

[1] Household Interviewed/Household Selected
[2] Eligible Interviewed/Eligible Individual
[3] Eligible interviewed/Eligible Individual
[4] Eligible Interviewed/Eligible Individual

1.9 Sensitization of the Survey

The CSA in collaboration with public and private media created an opportunity to make known the implementation of the survey to the public through radio, television and printed media before and during the data collection period. An advertising audio record was distributed to regional FM radio stations to advocate the survey objectives and expected cooperation of the community. Thus, the publicization or sensitization of the survey significantly brought smooth cooperation of sample households and respondents in providing the required data for the survey which could be observed from the response rate of 99.2 percent (Table 1.2).

1.10 Data Limitation

- Recall of activities under the various time slots and time allocated for activities undertaken within the 24-hour period preceding the day of interview may reveal difficulty due to memory lapse and poor time-keeping habits.
- Non response: There were instances when an interviewer was unable to complete the diaries for all selected members of a household in the same day despite several call-backs. This resulted in non-response from those household members who were absent from home. Therefore, there may be differences between the target population and the surveyed population due to non-response. However the non-response rate remained limited in the ETUS 2013 for the households as well as for the individual diaries.
- Seasonal variations were not taken into account in the design of the survey. Data were collected in one month (February 2013).

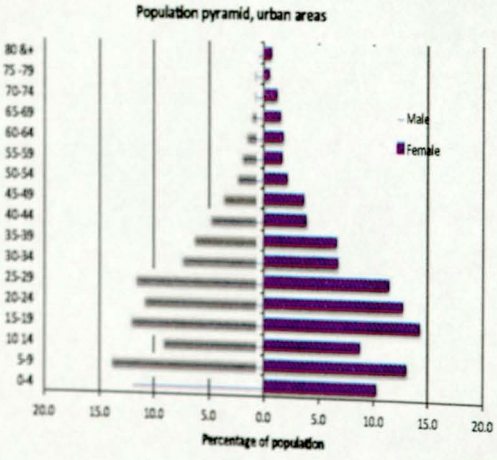
PART II. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

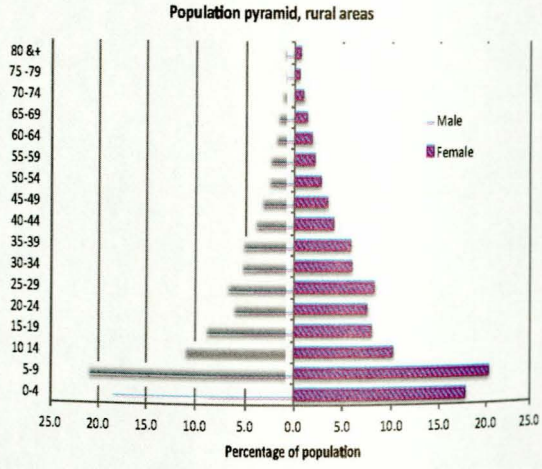
CHAPTER 2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

2.1 Basic Demographic Characteristics

Ethiopia's population structure reflects high fertility, but no large gender imbalances across age groups. Figure 2.1 presents the household population by five-year age groups, and gender, for both urban and rural areas. At every age group, the shares of male and female population are roughly similar. The population pyramid reflects high birth rates, particularly in rural areas — around half of the rural male population, and 48 percent of the rural female population, is under 15 years of age. In urban areas, the distribution of the population is somewhat more balanced across age groups, although roughly one-third of the urban population is still under 15 (about 35 percent of males and 32 percent of females). As a result, the potentially economically active population (15-64) is heavily biased towards younger individuals. These statistics reflect a high rate of population growth – measured at about 2.6 percent by the World Bank in 2013 – and at the same time increased burdens on Ethiopia's social protection system and economy, as the life expectancy at birth rates for men and women are about 62 and 65 years, respectively (WHO, 2014).

Figure 2.1 Population Pyramids of Ethiopia, Urban and Rural Areas, 2013

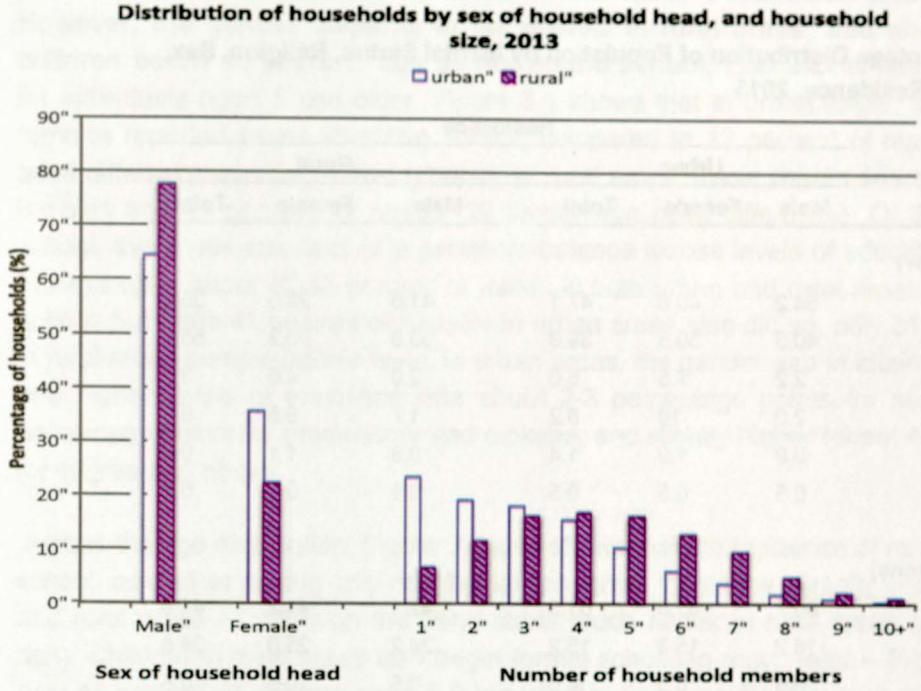




Rural areas tend to have larger households, as well as a higher incidence of male-headed households. In Ethiopia, 81 percent of the population lives in rural areas. Figure 2.2 shows that most rural households have between 3 and 5 members, compared to 1 to 3 members in urban areas. In fact, single-person households made up the largest share of

urban households (about 23 percent). About 35 percent of urban households were female-headed, compared to 22 percent in rural areas.

Figure 2.2 Distributions of Households by Gender of Household Head and Size, 2013



2.2 Marital Status and Religion

Fewer men and women in urban areas reported being married compared to rural areas. Information on marital status was collected for persons 10 years and older. Table 2.1 shows that about 40 percent of men and women in urban areas reported being married, compared to 54 percent in rural areas.

The share of divorce, widowhood, separation, and couples living together were roughly similar across both areas, except for a higher incidence of divorce for women in urban compared to rural areas. Compared to men, a much greater share of women in both rural and urban areas are divorced or widowed. Table 2.1 shows that the share of women who were divorced was 7.5 percent in urban areas, compared to 4.6 percent in rural areas. Furthermore, there are wide gaps between men and women — about 10 percent of women in both rural and urban areas reported being widowed, compared to about 2 percent for men. Similarly, women were also more likely to have divorced (only 2 percent of men reported being divorced).

Women are also much less likely than men to report being not married, likely reflecting lower age at marriage for women, particularly in rural areas. Table 2.1 shows that most of the rural population (55 percent) were married; furthermore, only 28.5 percent of women in rural areas were never married, compared to 41.6 percent of men. In urban areas, 40.6 percent of women reported never being married, compared to 54.2 percent of men.

Table 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Population by Marital Status, Religion, Sex, and Residence, 2013

Attributes	Residence					
	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marital Status (10+)						
Never Married	54.2	40.6	47.1	41.6	28.5	35.0
Married	40.3	39.5	39.8	53.8	56.2	55.0
Divorced	2.2	7.5	5.0	2.0	4.6	3.3
Widowed	2.0	10	6.2	1.7	9.5	5.7
Separated	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.9
Live Together	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religion (All Persons)						
Orthodox	60.7	61.8	61.3	42.1	41.2	41.6
Protestant	15.2	15.3	15.2	24.2	25.0	24.6
Catholic	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Muslim	23.0	22.0	22.5	31.3	31.6	31.4
Waqe-Feta	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Traditional	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4

Most of the urban and rural population is Orthodox Christian, followed by Muslim and Protestant affiliations. Compared to urban areas, rural areas have a relatively closer distribution of households across the three groups. Table 2.1 shows that about 61 percent of households in urban areas and 42 percent of rural households were Orthodox. In urban areas, 15 percent of households were Protestant, and 23 percent Muslim, compared to 25 percent and 31 percent in rural areas, respectively.

CHAPTER 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Education

Across urban and rural areas, women have lower educational attainment than men. However, the gender disparity is far greater in rural areas, and about 55 percent of children below 10 years of age do not attend school. Educational attainment was elicited for individuals aged 5 and older. Figure 3.1 shows that in urban areas, about 24 percent of females reported never attending school, compared to 13 percent of males (11 percentage point difference across the two groups). In rural areas, these shares soared to 60 percent for females and 41 percent for males (19 percentage point difference). Of those who attended school, there was also less of a gender imbalance across levels of education in urban areas. For example, about 42-43 percent of males in both urban and rural areas completed primary school, but while 41 percent of females in urban areas also did so, only 31 percent of females in rural areas completed this level. In urban areas, the gender gap in attainment for secondary and higher levels of education was about 2-3 percentage points for secondary school,1-2 percentage points for preparatory and diploma, and slightly higher (about 4 percentage points) for degree and above.

Across the age distribution, Figure 3.2 also shows that the incidence of never having attended school, as well as having only non-formal schooling, increases steadily with age in both urban and rural areas — although the trend starts much earlier in rural areas (around 25 years of age). Children in rural areas also begin formal schooling much later – Figure 3.2 shows that only 45 percent of children aged 5-9 report attending preschool or primary school, compared to nearly 80 percent in urban areas.

Figure 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Population by Educational Attainment, Sex and Place of Residence, 2013

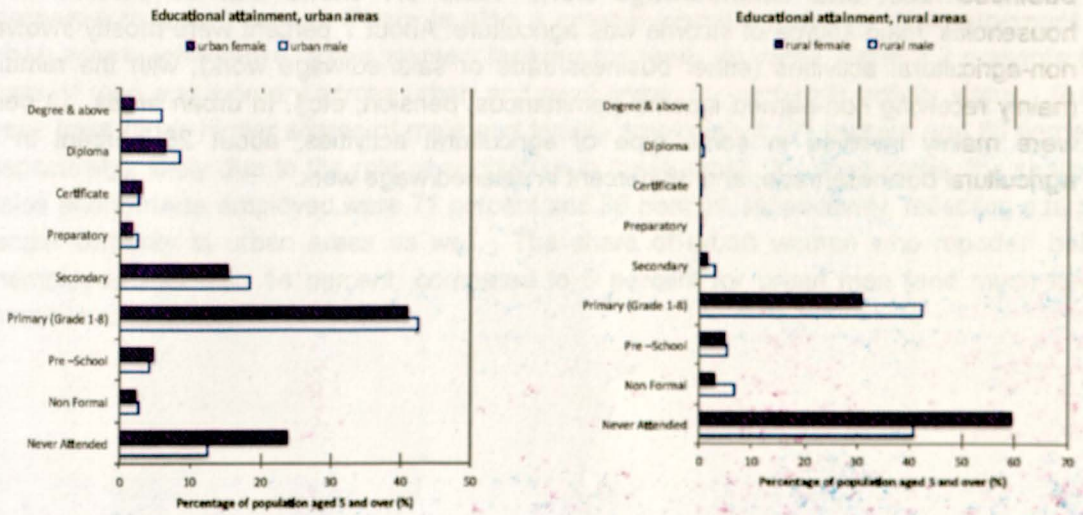
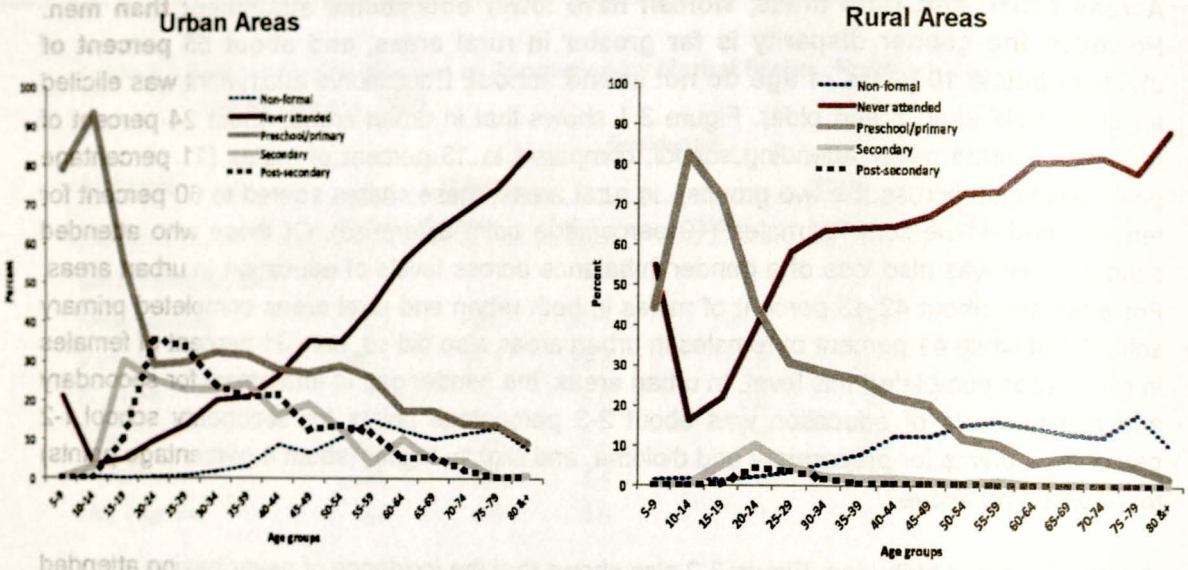


Figure 3.2 Educational Attainments by Age Groups and Place of Residence, 2013



3.2 Households' Main Source of Income

As expected, rural households derived most of their income from agriculture, whereas for urban households income stemmed from multiple sources, including agriculture, business/trade, and salaried/wage work. Table 3.1 shows that 90 percent of rural households' main source of income was agriculture. About 7 percent were mostly involved in non-agricultural activities (either business/trade or salaried/wage work), with the remainder mainly receiving non-earned income (remittances, pension, etc.). In urban areas, 13 percent were mainly involved in some type of agricultural activities, about 26 percent in non-agricultural business/trade, and 38 percent in salaried/wage work.

Table 3.1 Percentage of Households by Main Source of Income and Residence, 2013

Main Source of Income	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	National
Agriculture /Crop & Livestock/	13.2	90.2	71.4
Non - Agriculture such as Business, Trade	25.7	4.1	9.4
Salaries, Wages, Commissions	38.1	3.3	11.8
Rent of House /Assets/ Properties	3.3	0.3	1.0
Remittance from Abroad	2.7	0.2	0.8
Remittance from Domestic	7.1	0.5	2.1
Pension	1.3	0.0	0.4
Aid in Kind /Cash	3.3	0.4	1.1
Freely from Forest...etc	0.4	0.2	0.2
Commercial Sex	0.1	0.0	0.1
Begging	0.3	0.0	0.1
Others	4.5	0.7	1.6

3.3 Economic Activity

This section presents the results of the population aged ten years and older, who engaged in an economic activity seven days prior to the survey. Information was sought on the main occupation, economic activity status and the industry of occupation. Those who did not engage in any economic activity were asked to give reasons why they did not work.

Due to agriculture, the share of male and female employed is much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. There is also a greater gender disparity in employment in urban areas, with more urban women looking for work as well. Table 3.2 presents the share of men and women, across urban and rural areas, by economic activity status. Rural areas have much higher shares of male and female employment (91 percent and 86 percent, respectively), likely due to the role of agriculture in these areas. In urban areas, the share of males and females employed were 71 percent and 55 percent, respectively, reflecting a larger gender disparity in urban areas as well. The share of urban women who reported being unemployed was also 14 percent, compared to 6 percent for urban men (and much lower shares in rural areas).

Table 3.2 Percentage Share of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status and Residence, 2013

Economic Activity Status	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		National	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employed	71.3	54.7	91.2	85.9	86.9	78.8
Unemployed	6.2	14.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	4.9
Economically not Active	22.5	31.1	7.5	12.0	10.7	16.3

3.3.1 Occupational Groups and Industrial Divisions

In urban areas, service/sales, agriculture, crafts, and elementary occupations characterize employment. Women are also far less likely than men to be involved in professional and skilled activities, and much more likely to be in service/sales and elementary occupations. Table 3.3 shows that in urban areas, only about 12 percent of employed women in urban areas were in professional activities (managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals) compared to about 20 percent of men. Women in urban areas were also nearly twice as likely as men in urban areas to be employed in service and sales work (40 percent of women compared to 23 percent of men), and also slightly more likely than men to work in elementary occupations (25 percent compared to 21 percent). Table 3.4 shows that in urban areas, these service/sales and elementary occupations tend to be distributed across agriculture, wholesale/retail trade, and manufacturing.

In rural areas, skilled agriculture and elementary occupations are the main sources of employment, with women much more likely to be concentrated in elementary work. Table 3.3 shows that women were disproportionately involved in elementary occupations (53 percent) as compared to skilled agricultural work (32 percent). Nearly 62 percent of rural men, on the other hand, reported being involved in skilled agricultural work). Women's elementary occupations, however, do nonetheless appear to be concentrated in agriculture — Table 3.4 shows that 54 percent of employed women in rural areas reported working in agriculture, the highest compared to any other industrial division. Women in rural areas are therefore likely to be concentrated in low-skilled, and potentially low-wage, agricultural work.

Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and above by Occupational Groups, Sex and Residence: 2013

Major Occupational Groups	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Managers	3.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3
Professionals	9.8	5.1	0.7	0.3	2.3	1.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.3	5.4	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	2.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
Service and Sales Workers	22.9	39.5	3.5	7.4	7.0	12.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	10.6	6.7	61.9	32.1	52.8	28.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	14.0	11.9	3.6	6.5	5.5	7.4
Plant, Machine Operators and Assemblers	7.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.2
Elementary Occupations	21.6	24.9	28.6	52.8	27.4	48.4
Other Occupations	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not Stated	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 3.4 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Industrial Divisions, Sex and Residence: 2013

Major Industrial Divisions	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		National	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16.8	12.8	82.7	54.4	71.0	47.8
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3
Manufacturing	11.8	16.5	2.3	6.4	4.0	8.0
Electricity, Gas Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Water Supply, Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7
Construction	8.0	1.6	2.5	0.4	3.5	0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	19.1	27.2	3.0	6.0	5.9	9.3
Transportation and Storage	7.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.2
Accommodation and Food Service	3.2	7.0	0.3	1.5	0.8	2.4
Information and Communication	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Financial and Insurance	2.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Real Estates	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional Scientific and Technical	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
Administrative and Support Service	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Public Administration and Defense	5.5	3.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.6
Education	6.9	4.5	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.1
Human Health and Social Work	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Services	4.9	2.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.0
Activities of households as employers; and producing for own use	2.8	13.7	4.4	28.1	4.1	25.8
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies Description	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3.3.2 Status in Employment

More than half of employed women in urban areas, and two-thirds in rural areas, are either self employed or unpaid family workers. Women are also more likely than men to be in unpaid family work, with this disparity highly pronounced in rural areas. Furthermore, a substantial share of employed women also report working in activities for household consumption, particularly in rural areas. Table 3.4 also shows that about 14 percent of urban employed women, and 28 percent of rural women, reported being in "activities of households as employers; and producing for own use," i.e. households' private consumption. Comparatively, only 3 percent of urban men and 4 percent of rural men reported being involved in these activities. Table 3.5 shows that a roughly equal share (about 36 percent) of employed men and women in urban areas are self-employed, but nearly 20 percent of women compared to 11 percent of men are in unpaid family work. About 47 percent of men in urban areas are employees of some nature, compared to about 34 percent

of women. In rural areas, these gender differences are more apparent —only about 24 percent of women are self-employed, compared to 54 percent of men, whereas 43 percent of women are in unpaid family work, compared to 25 percent of men. Business ownership, including ownership of property and assets, therefore appear to be much lower for women in rural areas.

Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years & above by Status in Employment, Sex and Residence: 2013

Status in Employment	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		National	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employee-Government	21.4	13.7	2.1	1.0	5.5	3.0
Employee-Government Parasitatal	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Employee-Private Organization	18.1	9.8	2.3	0.9	5.1	2.3
Employee-Non Governmental Organization	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5
Employee Domestic	2.3	7.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.4
Other Employee	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Self Employed	36.0	36.8	54.0	23.9	50.8	26.0
Unpaid Family Worker	10.8	19.7	25.1	43.4	22.6	39.7
Employer	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
Apprentice	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Member of Co-Operatives	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Others	3.4	8.1	14.0	29.8	12.1	26.4

3.3.3 Reasons for not working

In urban areas, about 31 percent of women and 21 percent of men reported they were unemployed, compared to 15 percent of men and women in rural areas. These individuals are presumably looking for work, and lower unemployment in rural areas likely reflect self-employment in agriculture across most households.

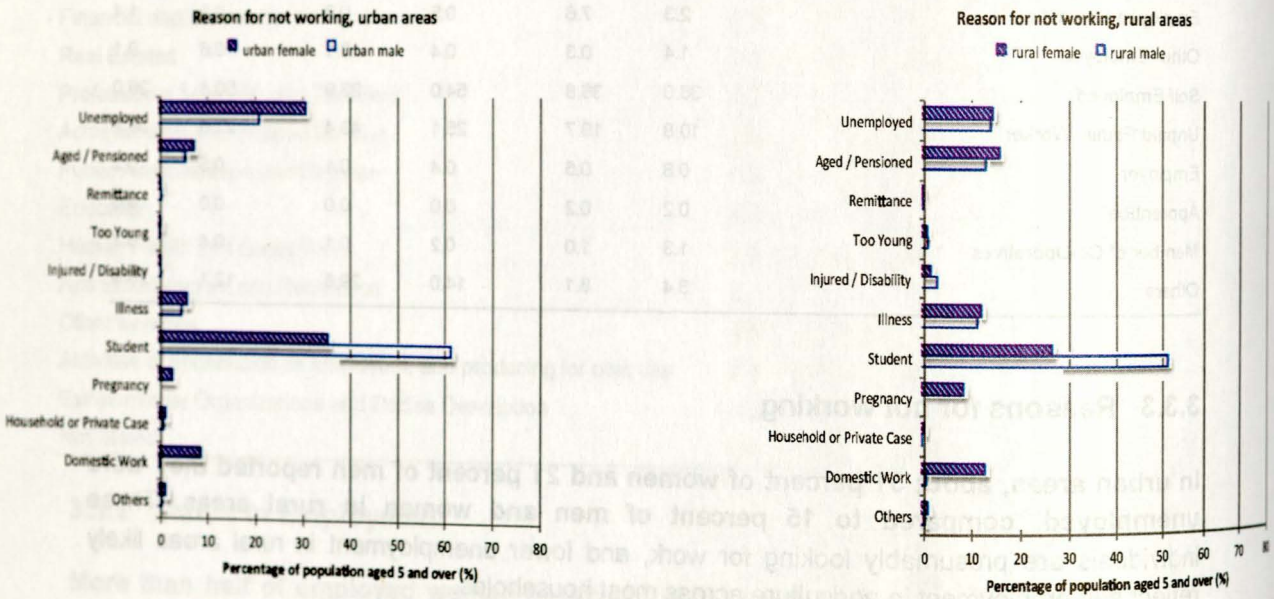
Studying was the most common reason for not working among males and females, although there was a large gender gap in these reports. Figure 3.3 shows that a little over 60 percent of males in urban areas, and about 52 percent in rural areas, reported not working because they were students. Although this was also the most important reason for girls and women not working, the figures for females were much lower (36 percent in urban areas, and 27 percent in rural areas). Gender gaps in educational attainment are one reason, but also young girls and women have other household constraints to working, as discussed below.

Domestic work and pregnancy were other major reasons cited by women for not working. Figure 3.3 shows that domestic work burdens were the main reason for not working for about 9 percent of urban women and 14 percent of rural women. About 3 percent of urban

women said pregnancy was a reason for not working, for example, compared to about 9 percent of rural women.

Age/pension, illness, and disability were also more likely to be cited as reasons for not working in rural compared to urban areas, with men and women roughly equally likely to report these reasons for not working. Figure 3.3 shows that about 6 percent of urban men and 8 percent of urban women reported age/pension as a reason for not working, compared to 14 percent of rural men and 16 percent of rural women. Similarly, about 5 and 7 percent of urban men and women, respectively, reported illness as a reason for not working in the last week, compared to about 12-13 percent of rural men and women. The share providing injury or disability as a reason for not working was also negligible in urban areas, but was about 2-4 percent in rural areas.

Figure 3.3 Reasons for Not Working, Sex and Residence, 2013



CHAPTER 4. HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE AND ALLOCATION OF DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Access to Water

Access to water, light and fuel are essential for household members' domestic productivity, as well as reducing other constraints on their time. This section examines household access to sources of water and energy across urban and rural areas, with an insight into potential constraints these households face.

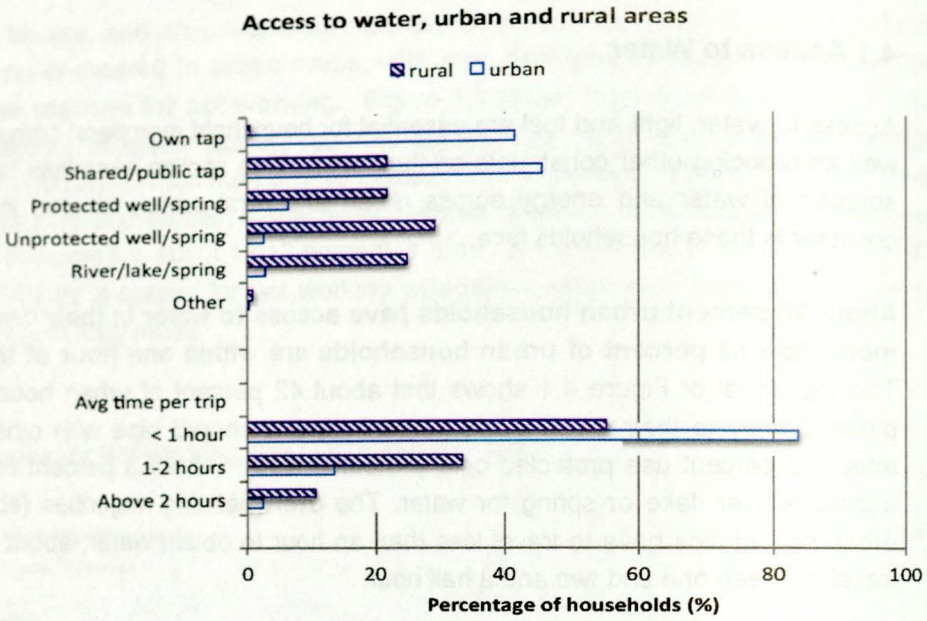
About 58 percent urban households have access to water in their dwelling or yard, and more than 80 percent of urban households are within one hour of their water source. The top panel of Figure 4.1 shows that about 42 percent of urban households have water piped directly to their dwelling, 46 percent have a shared pipe with other households, and about 10 percent use protected or unprotected wells. About 3 percent of urban households access a river, lake or spring for water. The overwhelming majorities (about 84 percent) of urban households have to travel less than an hour to obtain water; about 17 percent have to travel between one and two and a half hour.

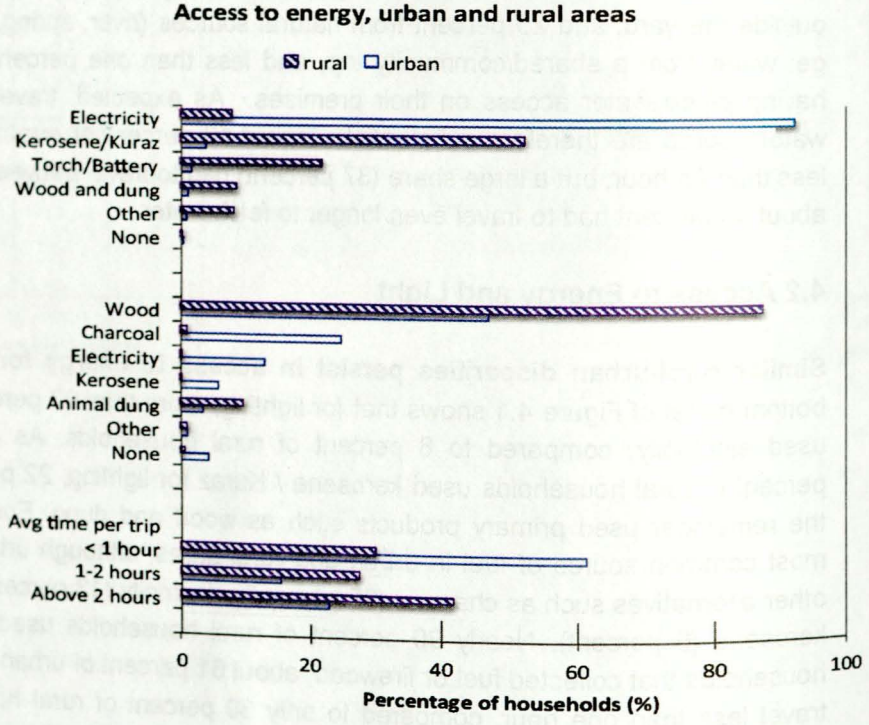
Rural households, on the other hand, obtain water mostly from wells, or outside public/private taps. The top panel of Figure 4.1 shows that 30 percent of rural households obtain water from unprotected wells outside of the yard, 22 percent from a protected well outside the yard, and 25 percent from natural sources (river, spring, etc.). About 22 percent get water from a shared/community tap, and less than one percent of households reported having piped water access on their premises. As expected, traveling times to the nearest water source are therefore substantial – about 56 percent of rural households had to travel less than an hour, but a large share (37 percent) had to travel between one and 2.5 hours, and about 15 percent had to travel even longer to fetch water.

4.2 Access to Energy and Light

Similar rural-urban disparities persist in access to energy for lighting and fuel. The bottom panel of Figure 4.1 shows that for lighting, more than 90 percent of urban households used electricity, compared to 8 percent of rural households. As an alternative, about 53 percent of rural households used kerosene / Kuraz for lighting, 22 percent used torches, and the remainder used primary products such as wood and dung. For cooking, wood was the most common source of fuel in urban and rural areas, although urban households also had other alternatives such as charcoal (25 percent), electricity (13 percent), and to a lesser extent kerosene (6 percent). Nearly 90 percent of rural households used wood for cooking. For households that collected fuel or firewood, about 61 percent of urban households were able to travel less than one hour, compared to only 30 percent of rural households. Furthermore, among rural households, 34 percent had to travel between 1-2 hours to collect fuel/firewood, and 10 percent above 2 hours.

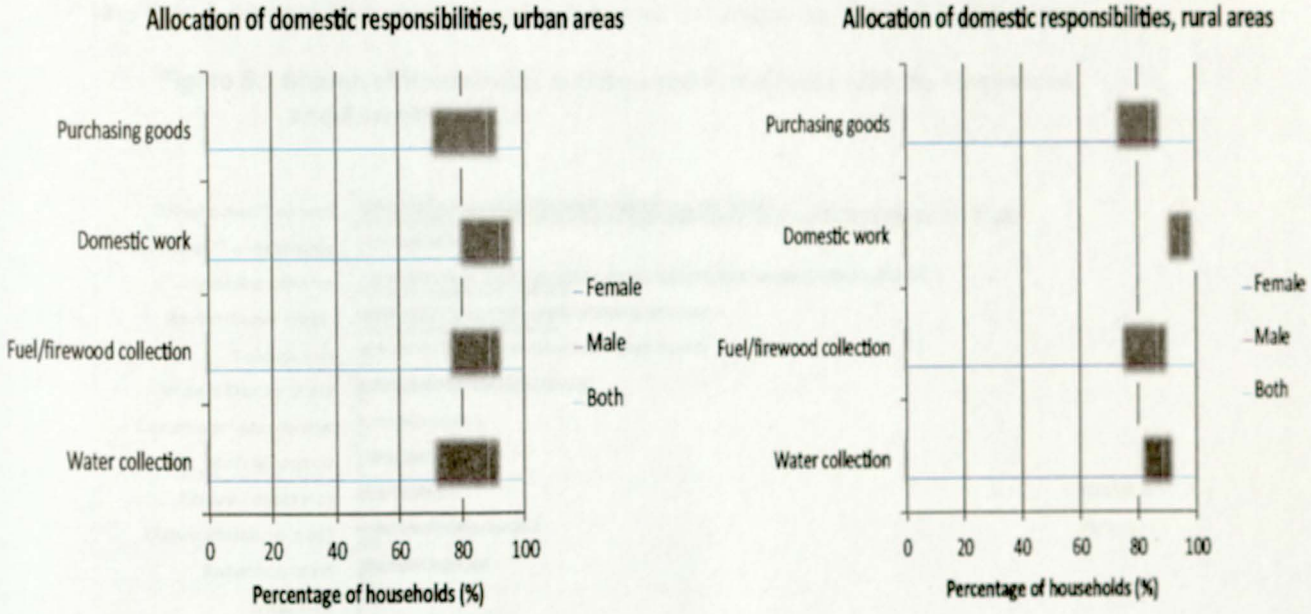
Figure 4.1 Distribution of Households by Source of Water and Energy (Lighting and Cooking), and Time to Collect Resources, 2013





In both urban and rural areas, women bear the overwhelming burden of domestic responsibilities, including water and fuel / firewood collection, making constraints on access to water and energy directly relevant to women's time allocation. Figure 4.2 shows that women are solely responsible for fuel/firewood and water collection in nearly 80 percent and 70 percent of urban households, respectively. In rural areas, these figures are about 78 percent and 81 percent, respectively. In both urban and rural areas, about 10 percent of households share responsibilities across men and women for water and fuel collection. Women are also primarily responsible for domestic work and purchases in urban and rural areas, although in urban areas a greater share of men shared these responsibilities (about 20 percent in domestic work and purchases, for example, compared to about 10 percent in rural areas).

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distributions of Households by Gender Allocation of Domestic Responsibilities, 2013



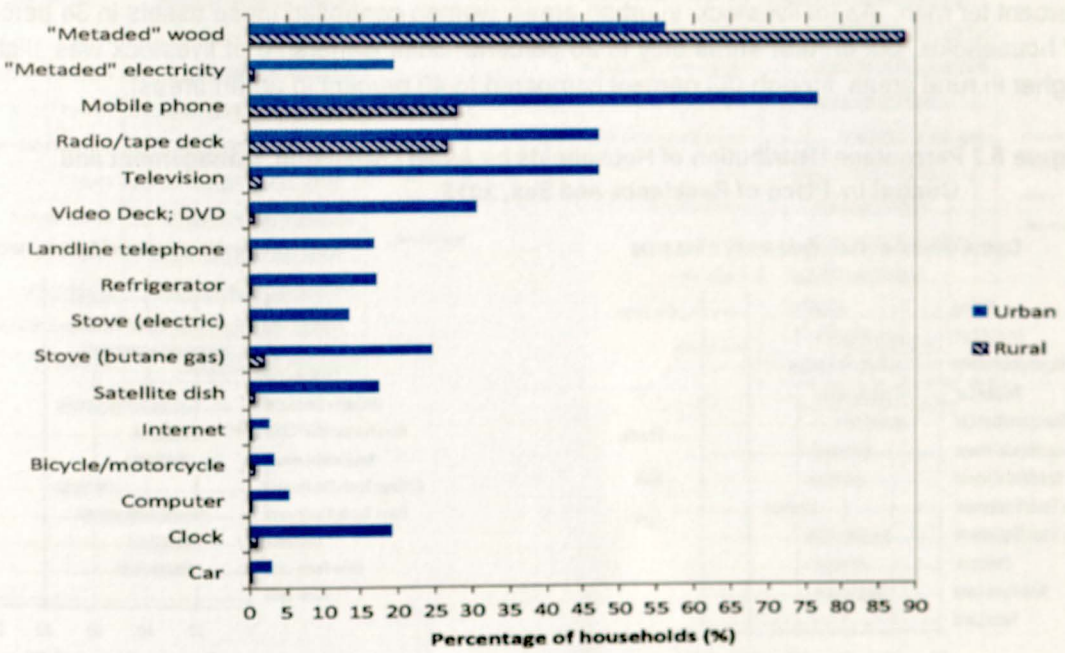
CHAPTER 5. OWNERSHIP OF AMENITIES AND ASSETS, AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

5.1 Ownership of Amenities and Assets

The TUS also elicited household amenities, as well as ownership of household assets and expenditures by gender. Asset ownership refers to the ownership and control of household assets.

Urban households were much more likely than rural households to own potentially time-saving appliances and amenities, although substantial gaps still exist in urban areas. Ownership of such appliances releases various constraints on time, including time spent on domestic work, as well as time spent in other productive activities such as commuting and communications. Figure 5.1 shows that less than 2 percent of rural households own appliances and amenities including televisions, telephones, refrigerators, stoves, computers, and vehicles. Rural households overwhelmingly relied on "metaded" wood (nearly 90 percent), as did 56 percent of urban households. And about 27 percent of rural households own a mobile phone, compared to 76 percent in urban areas. Substantial constraints still persist among urban households, however – only about 17 percent own a refrigerator, 14 percent an electrical stove (about 25 percent own a butane gas stove), and less than 5 percent own vehicles or have access to computers/internet in the home.

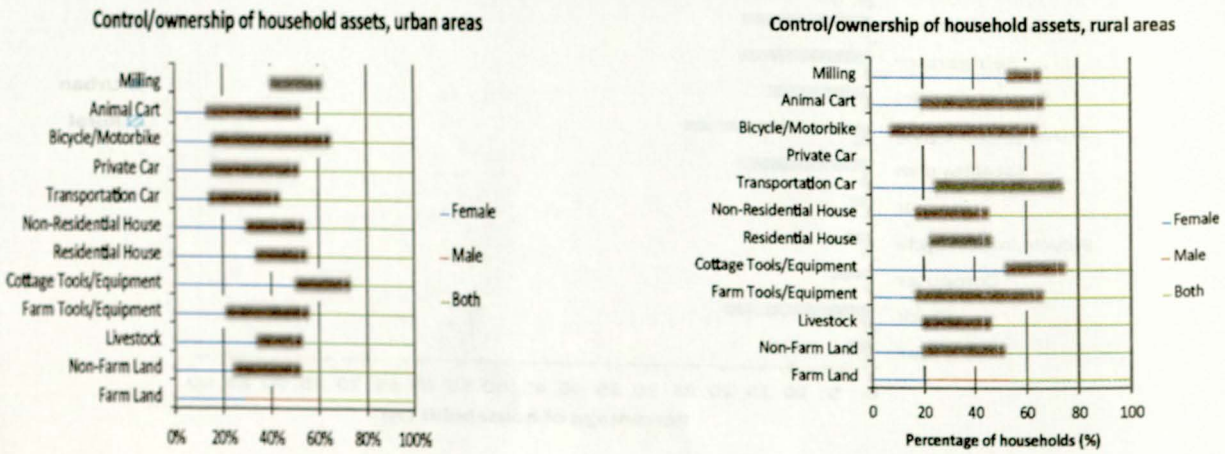
Figure 5.1 Shares of Households in Urban and Rural Areas Owning Appliances and Amenities, 2013



In both urban and rural areas, women tended to have more control over equipment for milling as well as cottage industries, while vehicles and farm equipment were more likely to be controlled by men. Figure 5.2 shows that about 40 and 52 percent of households in urban and rural areas, respectively, reported women owning or controlling milling-related assets. The share of households where men controlled these assets was 22 percent in urban areas and 13 percent in rural areas. A similar share of households reported joint ownership (38 percent in urban areas, 34 percent in rural areas). Likewise, for cottage industry equipment, the distribution of control/ownership was very similar across urban and rural areas — about 50 percent women, 23 percent men, and 25 percent joint ownership. Figure 5.2 also shows that in less than 20 percent of urban and rural households, women controlled decisions over vehicles and farm equipment, with the remainder of households having joint ownership or men controlling these assets.

In urban areas, control of housing assets (non-residential and residential), as well as farm and non-farm land and livestock, was more equitable in urban areas. A greater gender gap persisted in rural areas. In urban areas, Figure 5.2 shows that about 30 percent of households had women owning or controlling housing assets (average of non-residential and residential housing). Men controlled these assets in around 23 percent of households on average, and joint ownership was about 45 percent. In rural areas, however, women owned non-residential housing in only 16 percent of households (compared to 28 percent for men), and residential housing in about 22 percent (compared with 24 percent for men). Joint ownership was about 54 percent for both housing asset types. Similarly, for farm and non-farm land, about 24 and 28 percent of urban households had women controlling non-farm and farm land, respectively, compared to 29 and 32 percent of men. In rural areas, though, women controlled land assets in only about 20 percent of households, compared to about 32 percent for men. As for livestock, in urban areas, women controlled these assets in 34 percent of households, but in rural areas only in 20 percent. Joint ownership of livestock was slightly higher in rural areas, though (53 percent compared to 48 percent in urban areas).

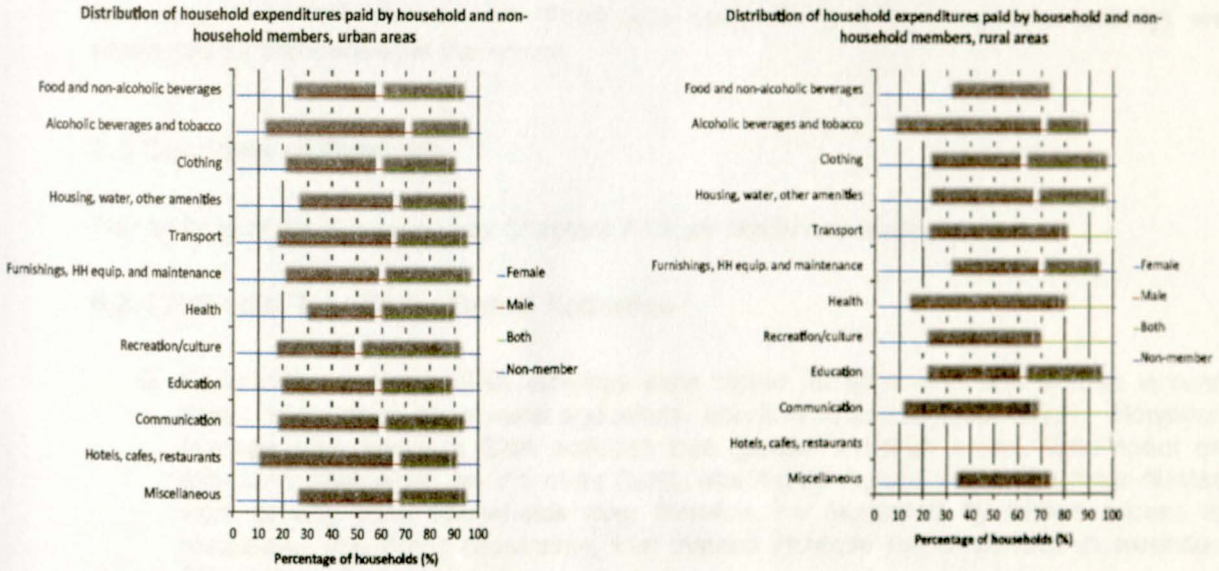
Figure 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Asset Ownership, Management and Control by Place of Residence and Sex, 2013



5.2 Household Expenditure

Across urban and rural areas, men had greater responsibility for purchases in most categories of household expenditure, and this disparity was greater in rural areas. The survey collected information on households' expenditure within the month prior to the interview. In addition, information was gathered on who usually paid for such expenditure. In this analysis, household expenditures were categorized according to the United Nations statistical classification system called *Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)*. Figure 5.3 shows that in urban areas, men controlled between 30-60 percent of household expenditures across different categories, with greater spending on transport, communication, and personal areas such as alcohol and tobacco and restaurants. In rural areas, this share was even greater (40-90 percent). Women, on the other hand, controlled only up to about 30 percent of expenses in urban and rural areas, with the maximum expenditures in health, food, and housing, water and other amenities. The remainder of spending was jointly, and non-household members also contributed about 10 percent of some urban expenditure in health, education and clothing.

Figure 5.3 Proportion of Household Expenditure Paid by Household and Non-Household Members, 2013



PART III. TIME USE AMONG WOMEN AND MEN IN ETHIOPIA

CHAPTER 6. OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

6. 1 Introduction

The 2013 Time Use Survey of Ethiopia (TUS) covered activities of individuals aged 10 years and older, across urban and rural areas of the country. The survey collected data on respondents' activities through an individual full time diary, which was used to record time spent in one-hour intervals. Activities spanning paid and unpaid work, as well as leisure, were covered, and careful attention was also paid on eliciting unpaid activities as well as work conducted simultaneously, to be able to better understand the time allocation patterns of women and children in the country.

The following chapters discuss findings from the survey, and in particular how time use across activities is correlated with socioeconomic characteristics such as place of residence (urban/rural) gender, age, marital status, household composition, educational attainment, as well as employment and household expenditure. Activities are classified according to the International Classification for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS), which was produced by the United Nations in 2004 as part of an effort to standardize and enhance international comparisons of time use activities (UN, 2005). In particular, except for water and fuel/firewood collection, the tables reflect participation rates, as well as time spent by those participating or involved (actors) in each activity. Tables for average time spent across all individuals (including those not involved, i.e. those who spent no time in a particular activity) are presented for comparison in the Annex.

6.2 Overview of Findings

The findings of the survey across Chapters 7-12 are briefly summarized below.

6.2.1 National Trends for Broad Activities

- Participation rates in SNA activities were higher for both men and women in rural areas, likely because of rural agricultural activities in primary production. However, average time spent in SNA activities was greater in urban areas. Time spent on extended SNA work, on the other hand, was higher in rural areas. Earnings-related work among rural households may therefore be hampered by limited access to resources, and other constraints, that instead increase responsibilities in extended SNA activities.

- Substantial gender inequalities are evident in time spent on extended SNA work in both urban and rural areas. Women and girls are much more likely than men to spend time in extended SNA activities, as well as less time in SNA work and learning activities. Time spent in non-productive/leisure activities also tends to be lower for girls and women, particularly in rural areas. Among children aged 10-17, rural girls and boys spent much more time in SNA activities and extended SNA activities compared to their urban counterparts and hence far less time in learning activities such as schooling.

6.2.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics for Time Use

- Times spent in earnings-related (SNA) activities were positively associated with reduced constraints on mobility, including having less young children in the home, and higher educational attainment. Women consistently had a tendency to work fewer hours, across different socioeconomic variables, even at higher levels of education.

- Time spent in extended SNA activities, and other non-productive activities, also did not vary as much by socioeconomic characteristics for women as compared to men, potentially indicating entrenched norms related to family and children that bind women's flexibility of time use in these areas. Compared to women who were currently married, however, women who were divorced/separated did tend to spend more time in SNA activities (in particular, in providing household services for income or household enterprise work), less time in extended SNA, and greater time in learning activities. Marital status, on the other hand, does not change men's time use across activities to the same extent.

- Higher educational attainment, particularly at the secondary and post-secondary levels, is associated with large changes in time use (including greater participation in SNA, and less participation in extended SNA). Greater education also improves time spent in formal sector work, as opposed to primary production activities. Again, however, these effects of education tend to be weaker for women.

- Across most activities, time spent among participants is not sensitive to changes in expenditure, except for SNA activities such as work in formal enterprises, as well as household enterprise work. Individuals with higher household expenditure are also less likely to engage in fuel and water collection — activities that are borne primarily by women and girls, particularly in rural areas.

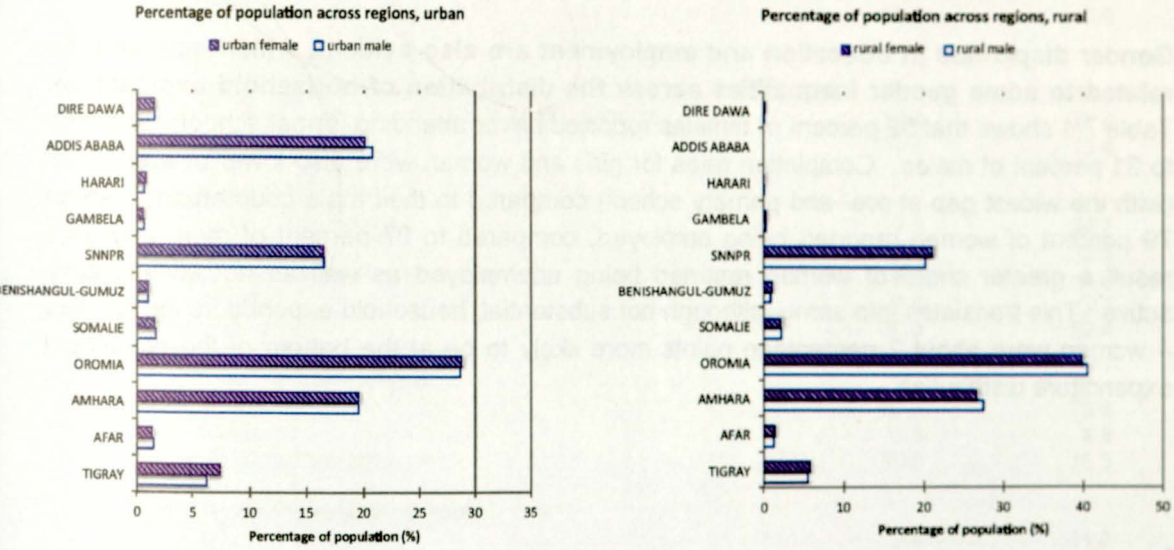
- Compared to employed and economically not active individuals, unemployed men and women spent the greatest amount of time in extended SNA activities, as well as other unproductive activities.

CHAPTER 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

7.1 Respondents by Region

Figure 7.1 provides the breakdown of the urban and rural population of respondents by region. In urban areas, 28 percent of the population was from Oromia, 21 percent from Addis Ababa, 19 percent from Amhara, and 17 percent from SNNPR. In rural areas, the most populated regions were Oromia (41 percent), Amhara (27 percent) and SNNPR (21 percent).

Figure 7.1 Percentage Distribution of Population by Gender and Region, 2013



7.2 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table 7.1 provides a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population. The sample of men and women was distributed evenly rural and urban areas. Days of the week almost have been equally distributed. However, households interviewed on Saturday were lower since the interviewed persons were not available as the day is the market day of the week in most parts of the country. As seen in the following chapters, reported participation and time spent by those involved does not vary substantially by day of interview. Table 7.1 also shows that the incidence of respondents who reported being ill or on holiday on the day they were interviewed, which could affect their recent activities, was not very high.

About 5.8 and 7.1 percent of men and women, respectively, reported having some illness, and about 3 percent among both groups reported being on holiday/leave.

As reflected by the population structure of the country, individuals aged 15-64 made up about 80 percent of the population, split about equally between the 15-29 and 30-64 age groups. Table 7.1 shows that the rest of the population was heavily distributed towards younger members aged 10-14 years (about 17 percent for men and 15 percent for women). The majority of households, about 53 percent, also had at least one child aged under 6 years.

On marriage, a much greater share of men were never married than women (about 44 percent of men, compared to 31 percent of women). Table 7.1 shows that about 51 percent of men and 53 percent of women reported currently being married. Remarriage among men also is higher, reflected in the higher rates of divorce/separation as well as widowhood among women compared to men.

Gender disparities in education and employment are also evident, which may also be related to some gender inequalities across the distribution of household expenditure. Table 7.1 shows that 52 percent of females reported never attending formal school, compared to 31 percent of males. Completion rates for girls and women were also lower at every level (with the widest gap at pre- and primary school) compared to their male counterparts. About 79 percent of women reported being employed, compared to 87 percent of men, and as a result a greater share of women reported being unemployed as well as not economically active. This translates into some, although not substantial, household expenditure inequalities – women were about 2 percentage points more likely to be at the bottom of the household expenditure distribution.

Table 7.1 Distribution of Respondents Aged 10 Years and Older by Sex and Major Characteristics, 2013

Major Characteristics	Sex	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
Lives in Rural area	49.4	50.6
Lives in Urban area	48.7	51.3
Age Group [1]		
10-14	16.8	15.1
15-29	37.9	40.6
30-64	38.9	39.3
65+	6.4	4.9
Marital Status		
Never Married	44.3	31.3
Married/Living Together	51.0	52.6
Divorced / Separated	2.9	6.5
Widowed	1.8	9.6
Household Composition		
At least one children under 6 years	52.8	53.8
No children below 6 but at least one child below 18	32.4	32.8
No children	14.7	13.4
Educational Attainment		
Pre and Primary school	47.3	34.7
Secondary	7.9	5.5
Above Secondary [2]	6.6	4.0
Non Formal	7.4	3.4
Never Attended	30.9	52.4
Economic Activity Status		
Employed	86.9	78.8
Unemployed	2.3	4.9
Economically not Active	10.7	16.3
HH Monthly Expenditure (Birr)		
≤ 630	9.4	11.9
631-1901	58.4	58.1
1902-5125	27.5	25.5
5126 & above	4.7	4.6
Days of Diary		
Monday	16.7	16.9
Tuesday	16.5	16.5
Wednesday	14.2	14.4
Thursday	14.0	14.2
Friday	12.5	12.3
Saturday	11.3	11.1
Sunday	14.8	14.6
Indicators for whether this was typical day for respondent		
Respondent was ill (Y=1 N=0)	5.8	7.1
Respondent was holiday/leave (Y=1 N=0)	3.2	2.5

Notes:

(1) there were 25, 910,444 men, and 26, 903,460 women in the population.

(2) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.

CHAPTER 8. OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF TIME USE ACTIVITIES

This section provides a basic overview of participation rates, and time spent by those involved, across broad areas of activity that follow international SNA standards (SNA, extended SNA, learning, and other non-productive/leisure activities).

8.1 Description of Broad Time Use Categories

These broad categories include the following areas of activity outlined in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Activities included under Broad Time Use Categories

SNA Activities
(1) Work for Establishment / Formal Sectors
(2) Primary Production
Crops
Livestock
Non-Farm (Mining/Quarry)
Collection of Firewood /Fuel
Collection of Water
(3) Non-Primary Production
(4) Construction
(5) Income Generation for Household
Food-related, Non-professional
Professional Activities
Extended SNA Activities
(1) Domestic Services
(2) Care of Children
(3) Care of Adults
(4) Community Services
Learning Activities
Other Non-Productive/Leisure Activities
(1) Personal Care (including sleeping)
(2) Socialization (social, game, sport and entertainment)
(3) Mass media

8.2 Overall Participation Rates in Broad Activities

Table 8.2 provides a breakdown of participation rates, and time spent by those involved, across different broad activity categories. Participation and time spent were also disaggregated by sex, age group (children aged 10-17, and adults aged 18 and over), and region of residence. Overall, we find substantial differences across urban and rural areas in reported time use; the main gender differences arise in time spent on extended SNA activities. Among adult men and women, participation rates in SNA activities were higher in rural areas, likely because of rural agricultural activities in primary production. However, time spent in SNA activities was higher in urban compared to rural areas, indicating that time spent in earnings-related work among rural households may be underutilized, particularly given the higher time spent in rural areas on extended SNA work. Table 8.2 shows that in urban areas, about 74 percent of men aged 18 and over were engaged in SNA activities, compared with 78 percent in rural areas. SNA activities in rural areas were also much higher for adult women, and girls and boys aged 10-17, compared to urban areas, likely reflecting own-farm/agricultural activities. Time spent on SNA activities, however, was much higher for adult men and women in urban areas compared to rural areas — urban men, for example, spent an average of 500 minutes per day, or a little less than 8.5 hours, on SNA activities, and urban women spent 340 minutes or about 5.6 hours per day. In rural areas, these figures were much lower — about 6.6 and 4.4 hours, respectively. On the other hand, participation rates in extended SNA activities, and time spent by those involved, were much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas across all age/gender groups.

Among children aged 10-17, rural girls and boys spent much more time in SNA activities and extended SNA activities compared to their urban counterparts and hence far less time in learning activities such as schooling. Table 8.2 shows that a very high share of children in rural areas (82 percent of girls and 77 percent of boys) were actively involved in SNA activities, compared to 45 percent of urban girls and 49 percent of urban boys. Among children involved in SNA activities, time spent was also higher in rural areas – girls on average reported 244 minutes, or about 4 hours per day, in SNA work, and boys reported 335 minutes, or about 5.6 hours per day. In urban areas, these figures were 188 minutes (about 3 hours) for girls, and 268 minutes (about 4.5 hours) for boys. Extended SNA participation rates were also much higher for rural children (85 percent for rural girls and 56 percent for rural boys, compared to 79 and 48 percent, respectively, in urban areas). These trends also explain to a large extent the schooling and education gap between rural and urban areas, also discussed in Part II of the report. Table 8.2 shows that 44 percent of rural girls and 42 percent of rural boys were involved in learning activities, compared to 74 percent of urban girls and 67 percent of urban boys. On average, time spent by rural children in these activities was also only 6 hours, compared to about 7.5 hours in urban areas (time spent in learning activities was not very different across boys and girls in either area).

Across broad activity categories, substantial gender differences are evident in time spent on extended SNA work in both urban and rural areas, as well as learning activities in urban areas. Time spent in non-productive/leisure activities also tends to be lower for girls and women,

particularly in rural areas. Table 8.2 shows that 89 percent of urban women, and 94 percent of rural women, were involved in extended SNA activities, spending an average of about 5 and 6 hours, respectively. Among men, these figures were much lower — only 47 percent of urban men were involved in extended SNA (average of 2 hours spent) and 59 percent of rural men (average of 4 hours spent). Similarly, far more girls aged 10-17 were involved in extended SNA — 79 percent in urban areas and 85 percent in rural areas, compared to 48 percent and 56 percent for urban and rural boys, respectively. Daily time spent in extended SNA by urban girls was also about 1.5 hours greater than urban boys (about 3.5 hours for girls compared to 2 hours for boys), but time spent by rural girls and boys was roughly similar (about 4 hours for each group). While all age/gender groups were involved in other non-productive/leisure activities, time spent by women in rural areas (about 891 minutes), was also about one hour less than time spent by rural men (971 minutes). Girls aged 10-17 also had about half an hour less leisure time compared to boys in the same age group, for both urban and rural areas. The gender disparity in time spent in other non-productive activities/leisure was lower among adult men and women in urban areas.

Table 8.2 Average Participation Rates and Daily Time in Minutes Spent by Persons Involved /Actors/ and Residence, 2013

Activity	Urban				Rural				National			
	Men 18+	Women 18+	Girls 10-17	Boys 10-17	Men 18+	Women 18+	Girls 10-17	Boys 10-17	Men 18+	Women 18+	Girls 10-17	Boys 10-17
SNA	74% [500]	60% [340]	45% [188]	49% [268]	78% [395]	79% [264]	82% [244]	77% [335]	77% [418]	74% [278]	74% [236]	72% [327]
Extended SNA	47% [144]	89% [299]	79% [220]	48% [127]	59% [243]	94% [354]	85% [250]	56% [242]	56% [224]	93% [342]	84% [244]	55% [224]
Learning	15% [425]	12% [367]	74% [448]	67% [464]	5% [316]	2% [323]	44% [371]	42% [368]	7% [367]	5% [349]	49% [393]	48% [394]
Non-Productive/ Leisure	100% [938]	100% [927]	100% [879]	100% [905]	100% [971]	100% [891]	100% [864]	100% [891]	100% [963]	100% [899]	100% [867]	100% [893]

Notes:

(1) Daily minutes spent on each activity, among those whose participation rate was non-zero, are presented in brackets below participation rates.

8.3 Socio-Economic Correlates of Time Use in Broad Activities

Tables 8.3 and 8.4 present participation rates across broad activity categories, as well as average daily time (in minutes) spent by those involved. Specifically, Table 8.3 presents socioeconomic correlates of time use in SNA and extended SNA activities, and Table 8.4 does the same for learning and other non-productive (leisure) activities. These tables also show that there is not much variation in time use across day of interview, except that participation and time spent in SNA activities and learning declines somewhat on Sundays, as would be expected. Time spent in extended SNA activities also declines to a small extent for men on Sundays, but not for women. Average time across all participants and non-participants (who by definition spend zero time) are available in the Appendix.

8.3.1 SNA Activity

As expected, the highest percentage of men and women in SNA activities were employed (about 82 percent of employed men, and 84 percent of employed women). Women involved in SNA activities, however, were more likely to work fewer hours, and this trend appears to begin from an early age. Table 8.3 shows that average time spent among employed men was about 410 minutes, or 6.8 hours, and only 285 minutes or 4.8 hours for employed women. Employed women were therefore much more likely to work fewer hours. Interestingly, looking at the age distribution of time use in SNA work, Table 8.3 shows that average daily time spent by males in SNA jumps from 309 minutes (about 5 hours) for the 10-14 age group to around 410-420 minutes (roughly 7 hours) for the 15-64 age groups. However, for females, average daily time spent does not change as much across age groups. The tendency for women to work fewer hours therefore starts from an early age, even within the 15-29 age group, reflecting additional constraints on women's time that their male counterparts may not face. Among those not economically active, 32 percent of men and 36 percent of women reported working in SNA, but each group spent only about 2 hours a day in these activities; this group includes students, elderly, sick persons, and the disabled.

Women who are divorced or separated spent more time on average in SNA activities, although participation rates were not necessarily higher. Table 8.3 shows that time spent by divorced/separated women was about 315 minutes/day (or about 5 hours); this was around an hour more than women in other marital status groups. Again, this may be due to reduced family constraints for women in this group. Time spent by men who were divorced / separated, however, was not substantially different from those who were currently married.

Men and women with very young children (less than six years of age) tended to have higher participation rates in SNA, although average daily time spent is somewhat greater for those without children. Table 8.3 shows that 79 percent of men, and 77 percent of women, with children less than 6 years of age were involved in SNA activities. These shares fell to 72 and 68 percent, respectively, for men and women without children. Average time spent by those involved, however, increased slightly from 393 minutes/day by men who had children below 6 to 437 minutes/day for men who had no children (about a 40 minute

increase), and 257 minutes/day to 307 minutes/day, respectively, for women (50 minute increase).

Greater educational attainment and household expenditure do not necessarily raise participation in SNA activities, but are positively associated with daily time spent. For example, Table 8.3 shows that the highest participation rates in SNA were among men and women who never attended school (about 76 percent for both sexes). But average daily time spent was about an hour greater for men who achieved secondary or post-secondary education (about 460 minutes, or about 7.7 hours) compared to those that never attended school (404 minutes or 6.7 hours). Similarly, for women who achieved secondary or post-secondary education, time spent was about 1.5 hours greater than women who attended non-formal school or never attended. As for household expenditure, Table 8.3 shows that 76 percent of men and 67 percent of women at the top of the household expenditure distribution were involved in SNA activities, compared to 74 and 76 percent, respectively, at the bottom. But average daily time spent went up substantially with household expenditure. At the top end of the expenditure distribution, men spent a daily average of 444 minutes (or about 7.4 hours) on SNA activities, and women spent 298 (or about 5 hours), compared to about an hour less for men and half an hour less for women who were at the bottom of the distribution. This trend may in part also reflect households being able to spend more with greater time, and hence earnings, from SNA activities.

8.3.2 Extended SNA Activity

Particularly among those aged 15-64, women were overwhelmingly more likely to participate in extended SNA than men. Women who were never married, as well as those divorced/widowed, spent less time in these activities than currently married women. Table 8.3 shows that among age groups, more than 90 percent of women aged 15-29 and 30-64 were the most likely to participate, compared to 56-57 percent of men in the same age range. Time spent was also about two hours greater for women in these age groups – women spent a daily average of 339 minutes, or 5.7 hours, compared to 208 minutes (or about 3.5 hours) for men. Women's time spent in extended SNA tended to fall with never having been married (243 minutes/day), as well as with divorce/separation (286 minutes/day) and widowhood (267 minutes/day), i.e. about 4.5 hours/day — compared to 354 minutes/day or 5.9 hours for currently married women. As with time spent in SNA activities, however, differences in time spent across marital status were not as great for men.

Within economic activity status, men and women who were not economically active spent the least amount of time in extended SNA. Table 8.3 shows that employed men spent an average of about 236 minutes/day (or about 4 hours), compared to 194 minutes for the unemployed and 173 minutes for the economically not active. Among women, average daily time spent for these groups was 326 minutes (employed), 329 minutes (unemployed), and 279 minutes (economically not active).

Variations in household composition did not affect participation rates much among men and women, but time spent among those involved decreased substantially if they had no children. Table 8.3 shows that participation rates fell from 58 percent for men that had young children less than 6 years, to 55 percent for those that had no children. For women, this change was from 94 to 89 percent. Average daily time spent for these women, however, decreased by about 1.5 hours, from 362 minutes to 257 minutes. For men, this decline was about 50 minutes. A large share of time spent in extended SNA work therefore appears to be child-related, as we discuss further in Chapter 10.

Women's participation in extended SNA also fell with higher educational attainment and household expenditure. Time spent in extended SNA also fell with educational attainment, but not necessarily with increased household expenditure. Table 8.3 shows that 93 percent of women with no education were involved in extended SNA, compared to 87-88 percent for those that completed secondary schooling or above. Daily time spent also fell from about 340 minutes (5.6 hours) to a little more than 240 minutes or 4 hours. Time spent by men also fell from about 264 minutes (4.5 hours) among those with no education, to 158 minutes (2.6 hours) for those who achieved up to secondary schooling. Part of this downward trend may be because better-educated individuals are spending their time working in other productive activities, including SNA work. Also, greater education may also reflect improved economic status overall, and hence being able to afford time-saving amenities and other help that would reduce participation in extended SNA. Indeed, looking at household expenditure, men and women at the lower end of the distribution are much more likely to participate in extended SNA – although time spent in these activities among participants does not vary substantially across the distribution. We investigate specific activities in extended SNA work in Chapter 9 below.

Table 8.3 Participation Rates and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants (Actors) in SNA and Extended SNA Activities by Socio-Economic Characteristics, 2013

Characteristics	SNA Activities				Extended SNA Activities			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)
Lives in Rural area	78	379	79	259	58	243	92	331
Lives in Urban area	68	465	57	313	47	140	87	283
Age Group								
10-14	72	309	75	234	56	235	83	236
15-29	76	408	76	273	56	208	93	339
30-64	80	422	76	280	57	235	94	339
65+	60	358	47	231	45	217	73	228
Marital Status								
Never Married	73	369	73	261	54	211	84	243
Married /Living together	77	404	70	238	60	234	93	354
Divorced /Separated	73	407	71	315	62	261	90	286
Widowed	58	328	64	277	55	215	83	267
Household Composition								
At least one child < 6 years	79	393	77	257	58	236	94	362
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	73	381	72	274	52	220	87	274
No children	72	437	68	307	55	185	89	257
Educational Attainment								
Pre and Primary	77	373	75	249	56	212	89	289
Secondary	74	460	60	323	49	158	88	285
Above Secondary*	73	462	63	370	55	137	87	240
Non Formal	73	387	76	255	60	262	92	342
Never Attended	76	404	76	272	57	264	93	349
Economic Activity Status								
Employed	82	410	84	285	57	230	93	326
Unemployed	35	191	37	137	48	194	91	359
Economically not active	32	146	36	121	50	173	79	279
HH Monthly Expenditure (Birr)								
≤ 630	74	377	76	260	62	225	93	303
631-1901	76	387	76	266	58	235	92	327
1902-5125	77	412	71	274	51	203	89	314
5126 & above	76	444	67	298	48	191	84	320
Days of Diary								
Monday	76	406	75	268	56	218	92	323
Tuesday	77	387	76	270	56	219	91	322
Wednesday	78	403	76	278	55	226	91	322
Thursday	77	405	76	279	56	236	92	317
Friday	79	408	77	275	56	221	91	326
Saturday	76	406	73	277	61	247	91	334
Sunday	71	353	71	240	53	203	92	303

Notes: (1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.

8.3.3 Learning

As expected, the highest concentration of males and females in learning activities are in the 10-14 age groups and followed by the 15-29 age groups. Average daily time spent by girls and boys in these age groups are similar. Table 8.4 shows that boys and girls aged 10-14 spent about 380 minutes or 6 hours/day on average in learning activities, and 410-420 minutes or about 7 hours/day for those aged 15-29. Participation in learning activities dropped off to one percent for men and women above 30 years.

Given that children are more likely to be engaged in learning, participation in learning activities is naturally highest among the never-married group, although time spent in learning is also high among divorced/separated men and women. The trends in Table 8.4, by age, are consistent with higher participation in learning among those who have not yet been married (37 percent for males and 44 percent for females, with average time spent of about 400 minutes or 6.5 hours/day). The share of men and women in other marital status groups in learning activities is nearly 5 percent or less, comparatively. However, time spent is still high among the divorced/separated (327 minutes, or about 5.5 hours/day, for men, and 306 minutes, or about 5 hours per day, for women).

Household composition (i.e. number of children) affects participation in learning activities for males, but not so much for females. Table 8.4 shows that males in households with no children spend an average daily time of 448 minutes on learning activities, compared to 407 minutes for households with children between 6-18 years, and 351 minutes for at least one child younger than 6 years. Between households with no children and those with young children below 6 years, the difference in time spent is about 1.5 hours. However, for females, time spent in learning did not vary as much by household composition. Females in households with no children spend a daily average of about 385 minutes, compared to 409 minutes for households with children between 6-18 years, and 356 minutes for households with very young children.

Among different levels of educational attainment, participation rates in learning were highest at the pre-primary and primary school levels, although average time spent increased a certain extent with higher levels of education. Participation in learning activities also increases with household expenditure. While participation rates in learning are highest for those that have only achieved pre- and primary school (29 percent for males, 34 percent for females), Table 8.4 shows that average daily time spent is about 1 hour greater among those that have achieved secondary education. Participation rates in learning also increase with higher levels of household expenditure, although actual time spent does not vary substantially across quartiles. As expected, those who were economically not active spent the most amount of time in learning, since individuals in this category included students.

8.3.4 Other Non-Productive Activities / Leisure

Because this category includes sleeping, participation rates were 100 percent. Time spent varies across different socioeconomic characteristics, however, although not to as great an extent as time spent in the other broad activity categories discussed above.

Across gender, average daily time spent in other non-productive activities / leisure was roughly similar in the 10-14 age group, but this gap widened with age. Average time spent in these activities increased gradually with age for both men and women, with greater increases for men. This is consistent with never-married males and females spending less time in these activities compared to other marital status groups. Table 8.4 shows that boys aged 10-14 spent an average of 895 minutes, or almost 15 hours, per day in these activities, and girls the same age spent about 20 minutes/day less. This gap widened to about an hour for the 15-29 and 30-64 age groups. For both men and women, average time spent on these activities increased gradually with age — with men in the 30-64 age group spending about an hour more than the 10-14 cohort, and women in the 30-64 cohort spending about half an hour more than the youngest group.

Household composition does not have a big effect on men's time use in other non-productive activities, but it does for women. Table 8.4 shows that average daily time spent by women increased from 859 minutes for those with young children less than 6 years, to 967 minutes (a difference of a little more than 1.5 hours) for those without any children. For men, the differences were not as great.

Men who are worse off in terms of education and household expenditure also report more time in other non-productive activities. Differences in time spent for women across these socioeconomic characteristics, however, are not as great. Table 8.4 shows that males who never attended school spent about 982 minutes, or 16.3 hours/day, in these activities, compared to about an hour less for those that completed secondary schooling and above. Similarly, men at the bottom of the household expenditure distribution spent about 970 minutes/day, compared to about 40 minutes less for those at the higher end. For women, however, these differences were even more limited.

Table 8.4 Participation Rates and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants (Actors) in Learning and Other Non-Productive Activities by Characteristics, Population 10+, 2013

Characteristics	Learning				Other non-productive Activities /Leisure			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)	%	Time (mins)
Lives in Rural area	15	355	12	363	100	949	100	885
Lives in Urban area	28	447	24	417	100	931	100	916
Age Group								
10-14	50	381	52	379	100	895	100	874
15-29	23	419	16	410	100	918	100	851
30-64	2	156	1	132	100	962	100	907
65+	1	185	1	41	100	1,128	100	1,163
Marital Status								
Never Married	37	404	44	399	100	908	100	870
Married/Living together	4	283	2	108	100	982	100	939
Divorced /Separated	5	327	5	306	100	962	100	943
Widowed	2	183	1	150	100	1,127	100	1,040
Household Composition								
At least one child < 6 years	15	351	13	356	100	937	100	859
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	24	407	21	409	100	949	100	916
No children	13	448	9	385	100	964	100	967
Educational Attainment								
Pre and Primary	29	384	34	386	100	922	100	863
Secondary	20	442	25	435	100	930	100	885
Above Secondary*	25	412	28	381	100	923	100	889
Non Formal	8	368	3	230	100	971	100	923
Never Attended	1	175	1	169	100	982	100	910
Economic Activity Status								
Employed	13	332	11	348	100	929	100	857
Unemployed	25	439	13	345	100	1,169	100	1,018
Economically not active	59	479	35	441	100	1,023	100	1,022
HH Monthly Expenditure (Birr)								
≤ 630	14	379	9	388	100	970	100	927
631-1901	17	387	14	382	100	945	100	884
1902-5125	20	389	20	382	100	937	100	891
5126 & above	22	374	19	389	100	931	100	900
Days of Diary								
Monday	20	421	16	399	100	927	100	878
Tuesday	20	414	15	423	100	935	100	878
Wednesday	19	412	18	419	100	920	100	864
Thursday	20	392	16	416	100	919	100	871
Friday	18	404	16	420	100	921	100	863
Saturday	13	309	11	247	100	943	100	906
Sunday	14	278	11	243	100	1,044	100	967

Notes: (1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.

CHAPTER 9. SNA ACTIVITIES

Looking at Table 9.1, most individuals were involved in primary production activities (among the employed, 61 percent of men, and 69 percent of women), followed by work for formal enterprises (20 and 13 percent, respectively, of employed men and women), non-primary production (4 percent of employed men and 17 percent of employed women), income-generating activities for the household such as household enterprise work (14 percent of employed men and women) and the remaining small share in such activities as construction. We examine socioeconomic characteristics correlated with these SNA activities below.

9.1 Works for Establishments

Table 9.1 shows that work for formal establishments was concentrated in urban areas (only 14 percent of rural men and 10 percent of rural women reported working in this area). Among employed men and women, 20 percent of men and 13 percent of women participated in these activities. Employed men on average spent about 294 minutes, or about 5 hours per day, in this type of work, and employed women on average spent about 213 minutes, or about 3.5 hours per day.

Participation and time spent in work for formal establishments increased with age, although the increase between the 15-29 and 30-64 age groups was greater for men than women. Table 9.1 shows that 23 percent of men aged 30-64 were involved in formal establishment work, spending a daily average of 323 minutes (about 5.4 hours). Participation rates and time spent was lower for younger men. For women, while participation rates and time spent were higher for those older than 15, there was not as much difference between the 15-29 and 30-64 age groups – about 14 percent participation for those 15-29, and 12 percent participation for those 30-64, with average daily time spent between 205-210 minutes (3.5 hours).

Participation and time spent for men was greatest among those currently married, whereas for women, time spent was greatest among those divorced/separated. Table 9.1 shows that 33 percent of men who were currently married were involved in formal establishment work, spending a daily average of about 361 minutes per day. Men who were never married or divorced / separated reported participation rates of 17-18 percent, and average daily time spent of about 1.5 hours less. Widowed men spent only an average of 179 minutes, or 3 hours per day. Among women, however, participation rates were similar across marital status groups (12-13 percent). And average daily time spent was highest for those who were divorced / separated (about 254 minutes).

Participation and time spent also steadily increased with education, for both men and women. Table 9.1 shows for both men and women, among those that never attended school, or attended only non-formal or pre-primary/primary school, participation rates in formal establishment work ranged from 10-15 percent, and daily time spent about 2-3 hours. For those who completed secondary schooling, however, 32 percent of men and 24 percent of

women were involved in formal establishment work, spending on average about 382 minutes (6.4 hours) and 312 minutes (5.2 hours) a day, respectively. And for those that completed post-secondary schooling, participation rates for men and women were 59 percent (and 450 minutes or 7.5 hours/day) and 45 percent (394 minutes or 6.6 hours/day), respectively. Participation rates for women were therefore about an hour per day less than men on average.

Across different SNA activities, household composition had one of the strongest associations with formal establishment work. Table 9.1 shows that men's participation in formal establishment work rose from 17 to 30 percent, respectively, among those with young children aged less than 6 years, to those with no children. Average daily time spent increased from 242 minutes (about 4 hours) to 368 minutes (6 hours). For women, participation rates rose from 11 to 18 percent across these groups, and average daily time spent rose from 147 to 294 minutes (or 2.5 to 5 hours).

Men and women at the higher end of household monthly expenditure were also more likely to participate in formal establishment work. Looking at Table 9.1, time spent by men and women at the bottom of the expenditure distribution, for example, was about 194 minutes (3.2 hours) and 143 minutes (2.4 hours) per day, respectively. At the higher end, however, daily time spent increased to about 320 minutes (5.3 hours) and 220 minutes (3.7 hours), respectively. Household expenditure would also tend to increase with household size, reflecting higher rates of participation among married individuals.

9.2 Primary Production Activities

Work in household primary production activities constituted the largest share of men and women who were involved in SNA. In rural areas, 67 percent of men, and 71 percent of women, respectively, were involved in primary production work. Average daily time spent by employed men in primary production activities was about 331 minutes, or 5.5 hours, and for employed women this figure was 205 minutes, or about 3.4 hours.

Men involved in SNA consistently spent about an hour or more in primary production activities compared to their female counterparts. Table 9.1 shows that across many socioeconomic characteristics, participation rates across men and women were not widely different, and in some cases participation rates among women were actually higher (for married women, for example, as well as more vulnerable groups such as widows and women at the lower end of the distribution of household expenditure). But average daily time spent by men was consistently around 100 minutes or more per day compared to women, across different socioeconomic characteristics.

Among age groups and marital status, younger and/or never married individuals were the most likely to be involved in primary production work. Table 9.1 shows that within the 10-14 age group, for example, 64 percent of boys and 69 percent of girls were in primary production, compared to 57 percent of men and 60 percent of women aged 30-64. Time spent was about an hour less for boys aged 10-14 compared to their older counterparts (about 297

minutes or 4.5 hours per day among boys 10-14, and 5.5 hours a day for men aged 15-29 and 30-64), but not very different across age groups for females (between 3-3.5 hours a day for all age groups). Similarly, 54 percent of males and 59 percent of females who were never married were engaged in primary production, compared to 40 percent of unmarried males and 55 percent of unmarried females. But again time spent in primary production did not change as much across unmarried and married women, as compared to an hour greater work for unmarried as opposed to married men. The fact that time use does not change for women across age groups or marital status in primary production indicates that fewer responsibilities and opportunities to do other activities (including schooling, for example, as well as other productive activities) change for women involved in this work as they age or get married.

Average daily time spent did not change substantially for men and women across different household compositions, although participation rates were highest for those in households with young children aged below 6 years. Table 9.1 shows that participation rates were about 63 and 65 percent for men and women in households with children aged below 6 years, compared to 36 and 45 percent, respectively, in households with no children. However, average daily time spent for men in households with young children was 330 minutes, compared to 313 minutes in households with no children. For women, there was almost no change (194 minutes versus 193 minutes, respectively).

Improvements in education and household well-being, as measured by household expenditure, do change participation rates substantially in primary production work. Table 9.1 shows that participation rates ranged from 60-65 percent for men and women who had either never attended school, attended non-formal schools, or only completed pre- or primary school. But participation rates dropped dramatically to 32 percent of men and 26 percent of women who had completed secondary school, as well as 13 and 14 percent, respectively, who had completed post-secondary school. As discussed above, these groups were much more likely to be involved in work for formal establishments. At the highest end of the expenditure distribution, only about 40-41 percent of men and women were involved in primary production work, compared to 59 percent of men and 66 percent of women at the lowest end of the distribution. However, average daily time spent did not vary substantially across quartiles (about 320 minutes, or 5.3 hours, for men, and 195 minutes or 3.25 hours for women).

9.3 Work for Non-Primary Production Activities and Construction

Very few men participated in non-primary production and construction activities, although women — particularly those who were less educated and at lower levels of household expenditure — were much more likely to participate in non-primary production work. On average, Table 9.1 shows that about 5 percent of men were involved in these activities, compared to about 15 percent of women across different socioeconomic characteristics. In particular, women who were in the 15-64 age range, currently married, with lower education levels and towards the bottom end of the household expenditure distribution were more likely to participate. Again, however, average time spent did not vary greatly across

women at different levels of socioeconomic development – for example, women with no or non-formal schooling spent about 180-220 minutes, or 3-3.7 hours daily, on these activities, compared to 148 minutes for women with above-secondary schooling. Time spent also did not vary substantially across quartiles of household expenditure.

9.4 Works for Household Providing Services for Income

Men and women who completed secondary education were also the most likely to participate in household providing services for income, and spent the most time in these activities as well. Table 9.1 shows that 24 percent of men and 17 percent of women who had achieved secondary education were involved in this work, spending an average of 445 minutes (7.4 hours) and 379 minutes (6.3 hours) per day, respectively. Participation rates fell for men and women with post-secondary schooling, and time spent by about an hour, likely because men and women at this level of education were more likely to be in formal establishment work. At lower levels of education, participation rates for those that attended up to primary school or lower ranged from 8-12 percent for men, with daily time ranging from 270-280 minutes (about 4.5 hours) for men who had informal or no schooling, to 349 minutes or 5.8 hours/day for men with pre-primary or primary schooling. For women, participation rates did not vary as greatly across other levels of education (ranging from 11-13 percent), although time spent was at least an hour less than those who achieved secondary education.

Participation in household providing services for income was much more likely for women who were divorced or separated. Table 9.1 shows that about 20 percent of women who were divorced or separated were involved in these activities, spending an average of 278 minutes or about 4.6 hours per day. These activities appear to be more likely to provide an independent source of income; indeed, only 6 percent of married women were involved in this work, compared to 11 percent for never-married and widowed women. For men, participation rates did not vary as much by marital status, although time spent was much greater for never-married men (357 minutes, or about 6 hours/day), compared to other marital status categories.

As with formal establishment work; having children had a strong effect on time spent in household services for income. Table 9.1 shows that men's participation in household services for income rose from 11 to 17 percent, respectively, among those with young children aged less than 6 years, to those with no children. Average daily time spent increased from 324 minutes (about 5.4 hours) to 407 minutes (6.8 hours). For women, participation rates rose only from 12 to 14 percent across these groups, but average daily time spent rose from 253 to 328 minutes (or 4.2 to 5.4 hours).

Participation rates and time spent in household enterprise work also steadily increased with household expenditure. Table 9.1 shows that about 10 percent of men and women at the bottom of the expenditure distribution participated in these activities, compared with 22 and 19 percent, respectively, at the higher end of the distribution. Expenditure, for instance, is likely to be strongly positively correlated with households' liquidity and ability to invest in their

own enterprises. Average daily time spent by men increased from 294 minutes (about 5 hours) at the bottom end of the distribution to 469 minutes (7.8 hours) at the top end. Time spent by women increased from 208 minutes (3.5 hours) to 331 minutes (about 5.5 hours) across the distribution as well.

Table 9.1 Participation Rates and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants for Disaggregated SNA Activities, Pop 10+, 2013

Characteristics	Work For Establishments				Work For HH Primary Production				Work For HH Non-Primary Production				Work For HH In Construction Activities				Work For HH Providing Services For Income			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins
Lives in Rural area	14	181	10	119	67	328	71	203	4	217	17	180	8	261	1	219	9	268	10	228
Lives in Urban area	39	408	22	302	15	243	22	112	3	255	8	182	2	299	1	227	25	442	21	354
Age Group																				
10-14	10	104	10	92	64	297	69	211	3	136	8	154	2	243	0	185	6	246	6	205
15-29	20	271	14	210	53	332	59	187	4	229	16	182	7	272	1	243	15	373	14	288
30-64	23	323	12	205	57	329	60	199	4	246	17	179	10	265	2	208	13	337	14	281
65+	12	235	9	152	47	312	35	184	4	223	10	220	7	215	1	186	7	293	5	223
Marital Status																				
Never married	17	258	13	197	54	310	59	198	3	192	10	174	4	267	1	246	12	357	11	281
Married/living together	33	361	13	196	40	236	55	154	5	195	20	198	9	362	1	100	15	232	7	315
Divorced/ separated	18	254	12	254	50	319	48	206	7	126	15	197	7	180	2	298	15	231	20	278
Widowed	15	179	12	179	40	280	48	114	9	137	12	195	4	460	2	194	11	126	11	367
Household Composition																				
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	17	242	11	147	63	330	65	194	4	233	15	173	8	262	1	201	11	324	12	253
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	18	272	12	200	53	313	56	200	4	213	14	190	6	256	1	237	12	335	12	290
No children	30	368	18	294	36	313	45	193	4	216	13	187	5	289	1	249	17	407	14	328
Educational Attainment																				
Pre & Primary	16	228	11	146	60	307	62	184	4	209	13	172	7	255	1	235	13	349	12	299
Secondary	32	382	24	312	32	301	26	138	2	243	9	215	5	297	1	227	24	445	17	379
Above Secondary*	59	450	45	394	13	201	14	80	2	106	7	148	2	259	0	189	12	342	12	287
Non Formal	10	194	8	126	59	341	61	181	4	272	17	222	10	290	3	184	8	273	13	267
Never Attended	15	178	10	129	64	351	65	209	4	241	17	180	9	261	1	217	9	280	11	246
Economic Activity Status																				
Employed	20	294	13	263	61	331	69	205	4	229	17	184	8	266	2	229	14	352	14	290
Unemployed	17	141	13	112	17	176	23	98	2	77	6	183	1	196	0	81	5	209	5	125
Economically not Active	11	105	9	102	20	149	26	100	1	124	5	110	1	120	0	86	3	138	4	99

Table 9.1 Cont'd

Characteristics	Work For Establishments				Work For HH Primary Production				Work For HH Non-Primary Production				Work For HH In Construction Activities				Work For HH Providing Services For Income			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins
HH Monthly Exp.																				
≤ 630	15	194	10	143	59	325	66	194	6	222	19	190	7	242	2	212	10	294	10	208
631-1901	16	257	11	178	59	324	64	197	4	229	15	186	8	258	1	229	11	310	11	267
1902-5125	25	321	16	225	50	322	51	194	3	217	12	157	6	289	1	199	15	379	14	307
5126 & above	28	324	18	214	41	319	40	193	4	202	13	169	4	254	0	215	22	469	19	331
Days of Diary																				
Monday	18	256	12	168	56	329	61	197	5	232	16	192	8	270	1	185	13	371	12	278
Tuesday	20	271	12	192	56	317	61	199	4	233	15	175	8	266	1	227	12	315	13	274
Wednesday	20	274	13	188	58	326	61	199	4	231	16	188	8	262	2	247	11	366	12	288
Thursday	19	298	13	199	57	328	61	194	4	225	15	208	7	270	2	263	13	340	13	287
Friday	22	312	16	245	57	332	60	195	4	245	15	176	7	242	1	194	11	368	11	266
Saturday	23	302	13	197	51	328	58	204	5	193	15	153	6	257	1	252	14	355	13	287
Sunday	15	251	9	154	55	300	58	187	3	196	12	153	5	254	1	117	11	296	12	253

Notes:

(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.

(2) O / zero/ implies less than 1 percent.

Table 9.2 Participation Rates, and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants, For Primary Production Activities within SNA Category by Characteristics, Pop 10+, 2013

Characteristics	Crops				Livestock				Non-Farm (Mining/Quarry)				Collection of Firewood/Fuel				Collection of Water				Purchasing, Selling, Travel Etc.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Min	%	Mins	%	Mins
Lives in Rural area	27	267	14	188	37	207	28	126	1	344	0	304	10	12	26	23	10	7	46	31	33	146	25	106
Lives In Urban area	4	267	2	122	6	194	5	128	0	402	0	0	2	3	3	3	6	3	15	6	7	115	6	100
Age Group																								
10-14	14	224	10	175	39	262	23	198	0	242	0	350	13	14	26	25	21	13	46	30	25	105	22	97
15-29	22	277	12	183	26	201	19	112	1	374	0	325	8	10	21	18	10	7	43	27	27	150	20	101
30-64	26	273	13	189	31	180	26	112	1	323	0	244	7	9	20	18	4	4	36	23	30	154	22	114
65+	20	242	7	190	28	206	15	128	0	425	0	0	5	5	13	10	3	1	18	9	20	148	11	117
Marital Status																								
Never married	17	265	9	186	29	238	18	174	1	342	0	358	9	10	21	21	14	9	41	26	24	127	19	99
Married/living together	16	195	7	91	23	157	18	129	1	174	0	140	5	10	18	19	4	4	41	26	19	89	13	255
Divorced/ separated	19	284	9	204	24	201	15	133	1	341	0	224	9	13	14	14	11	5	31	22	25	147	17	113
Widowed	14	231	10	187	20	179	23	141	0	299	0	290	9	7	17	14	12	7	26	16	21	135	17	109
Household Composition																								
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	25	265	13	178	35	207	25	118	1	343	0	325	10	11	23	21	9	7	44	29	32	149	23	104
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	21	274	11	199	29	206	22	135	0	330	0	237	7	9	19	17	10	6	35	22	25	133	20	108
No children	15	259	8	181	16	202	15	147	0	408	0	336	5	7	15	15	7	4	32	18	18	154	14	115
Educational Attainment																								
Pre & Primary	23	258	11	176	33	199	22	133	1	312	0	333	9	11	21	20	13	8	43	26	29	136	20	91
Secondary	15	293	4	192	13	159	6	94	0	407	0	0	4	5	6	5	1	1	3	1	17	123	7	106
Above Secondary[1]	4	243	1	47	5	109	2	125	0	445	0	464	2	3	2	1	34	14	73	25	5	112	4	90
Non Formal	24	268	12	171	34	215	23	117	0	259	0	0	6	8	14	12	6	6	34	22	31	159	23	118
Never Attended	100	276	100	191	100	223	100	123	100	392	100	285	100	12	100	21	100	1	100	7	100	158	100	114

Table 9.2 Cont'd

Characteristics	Crops				Livestock				Non-Farm (Mining/Quarry)				Collection of Firewood/Fuel				Collection of Water				Purchasing, Selling, Travel Etc.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Min	%	Mins	%	Mins
Employment Status																								
Employed	25	268	14	187	34	207	27	127	1	347	0	304	9	129	24	95	9	73	45	66	31	146	25	108
Unemployed	3	251	2	135	5	236	4	104	0	420	0	0	3	61	6	62	10	47	16	52	4	116	4	92
Economically nt Active	2	178	2	128	8	187	5	107	0	150	0	0	3	83	7	76	9	47	17	46	5	73	6	62
HH Monthly Expenditure																								
≤ 630	24	281	13	184	32	190	24	119	1	424	0	421	12	115	25	99	10	58	46	57	30	137	25	89
631-1901	23	266	12	182	33	202	25	125	1	337	0	272	9	125	23	92	9	69	42	64	29	148	22	109
1902-5125	20	265	10	192	26	223	18	132	0	307	0	347	6	139	16	94	8	72	32	68	25	140	17	111
5126 & above	18	264	9	189	20	228	13	144	0	330	0	172	4	134	15	102	9	73	27	63	19	150	12	92
Days of Diary																								
Monday	25	286	13	191	29	195	23	121	1	320	0	254	8	117	21	96	8	75	41	63	28	141	21	106
Tuesday	22	264	12	175	31	207	23	133	1	344	0	253	9	126	22	93	9	61	40	63	27	141	22	109
Wednesday	25	282	14	187	30	195	22	122	1	248	0	331	8	127	21	97	9	70	41	62	29	144	21	102
Thursday	25	270	12	185	29	197	23	116	1	376	0	443	9	118	21	93	8	67	41	64	29	147	21	106
Friday	24	261	12	190	30	209	23	125	1	376	0	347	9	147	21	89	10	70	40	66	28	137	21	102
Saturday	19	249	9	201	26	220	21	127	1	418	0	281	8	140	22	93	9	66	38	65	28	159	20	130
Sunday	16	228	9	162	34	218	24	135	0	351	0	295	7	114	20	92	10	75	38	64	25	149	19	97

Notes:

(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.
(2) Time spent on collection of firewood and water is an average time referring the whole population while time of the other categories refers time of persons involved (actors).
(3) **0** (zero) refer below 1 percent or less than 1 minute.

Table 9.3 Participation Rates and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants, For Various Income Generation Activities for the Household, Pop 10+, 2013

Characteristics	Food-Related Non-Professional				Professional Activities[2]				Training, Travel, Search, etc.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Min	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins
Lives in Rural area	9	232	10	223	5	132	6	90	1	235	0	154
Lives in Urban area	13	441	21	364	2	258	15	181	16	282	1	175
Age Group												
10-14	3	229	4	204	0	112	0	68	4	193	3	161
15-29	8	359	10	282	1	215	1	188	9	252	7	167
30-64	6	317	9	289	1	187	1	90	8	268	7	159
65+	3	167	3	254	1	179	0	87	3	357	2	109
Marital Status												
Never Married	6	345	7	280	1	242	1	172	7	249	6	172
Married /Living together	8	217	5	341	1	115	1	62	8	191	4	86
Divorced/ Separated	8	365	14	349	1	255	1	83	9	265	9	187
Widowed	7	256	8	272	0	17	0	105	4	158	5	166
Household Composition												
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	6	298	8	250	1	103	0	114	7	253	6	160
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	6	322	9	296	1	210	1	132	7	245	6	160
No children	9	396	10	339	1	328	1	184	11	283	7	175
Educational Attainment												
Pre & Primary	8	324	9	297	1	105	0	152	9	254	6	165
Secondary	14	439	13	388	1	166	1	166	15	293	8	172
Above Secondary*	5	355	6	258	4	307	3	232	6	204	5	237
Non Formal	4	259	10	273	0	122	0	222	4	230	6	130
Never Attended	4	234	8	249	0	196	0	70	6	255	6	156
Employment Status												
Employed	7	331	10	293	1	194	1	127	9	261	7	164
Unemployed	3	161	3	66	1	309	1	245	3	164	1	102
Economically not Active	2	165	2	97	0	148	0	90	2	81	1	83
HH Monthly Expenditure												
≤ 630	5	221	7	205	0	109	0	55	6	277	5	146
631-1901	5	270	8	263	1	213	1	133	7	254	6	161
1902-5125	8	395	9	318	1	168	1	138	9	250	7	166
5126 & above	14	441	14	342	1	263	1	201	14	276	8	177
Days of Diary												
Monday	6	241	8	259	1	197	1	160	8	292	7	160
Tuesday	7	183	9	220	1	172	1	114	8	234	6	153
Wednesday	6	247	9	247	1	177	1	161	7	270	6	152
Thursday	7	157	8	263	1	84	1	95	8	276	7	168
Friday	6	211	7	220	1	192	0	66	7	276	6	186
Saturday	7	193	9	222	1	244	0	144	9	237	6	175
Sunday	6	153	8	229	1	267	1	133	6	195	6	154

Notes:

(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.
(2) Professional activities include business services, lending, programming, accounting, nursing etc)
(3) 0 (zero) implies less than 1 percent or minute.

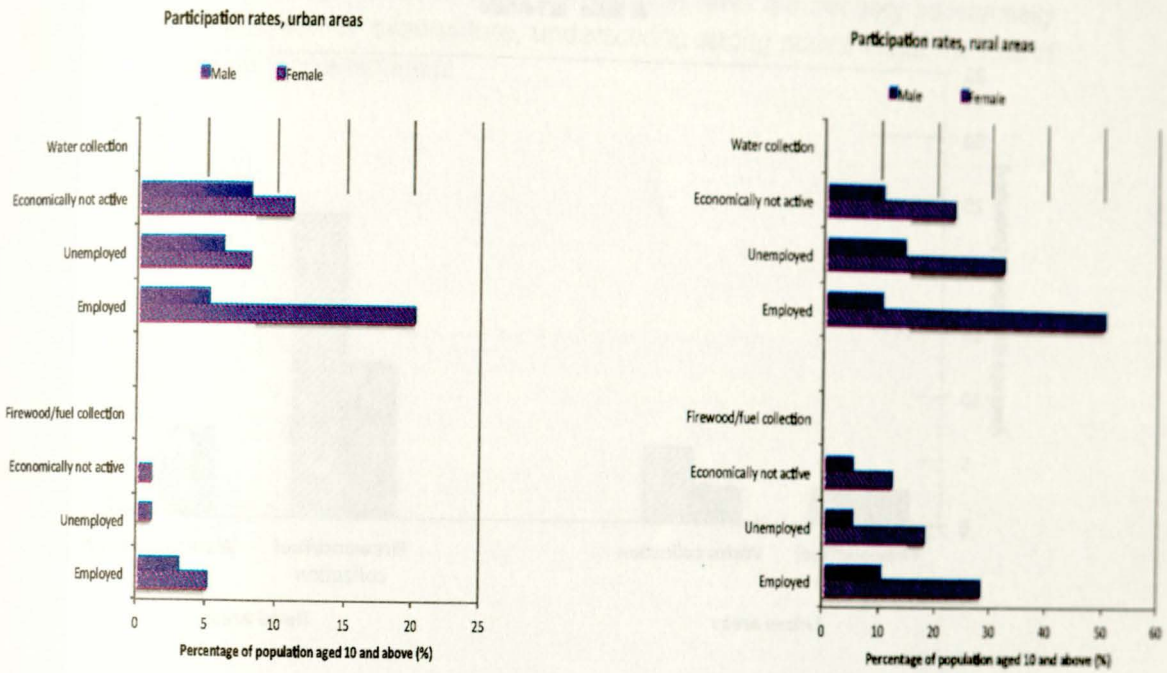
9.5 Water and Firewood Collection

As discussed in Part II, women were much more likely than men to spend time in water and firewood/fuel collection. Figures 9.1 and 9.2, as well as Table 9.2, describe time use across these activities in further detail.

In both urban and rural areas, women's participation rates in water collection far outpaced participation rates for men. This difference was more pronounced among employed men and women, and in rural areas more broadly. Figure 9.1 presents graphs of participation rates in water and fuel collection activities across economic activity status (economically not active, unemployed, and employed). In particular, this graph not only tries to present the extent of gender inequalities in collection activities, but also how collection burdens may pose time constraints for men and women who are employed. Figure 9.1 show that 20 percent of employed women in urban areas, compared to just 5 percent of employed men, spent time collecting water. Likewise, in rural areas, these shares among employed women and men were 50 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Greater participation rates for women persisted as well among the unemployed and economically not active, with a greater disparity in rural areas. Water collection is therefore not only mainly shouldered by women, but imposes a heavier constraint on employed women, who given better access to water might be able to use their time more efficiently. These women are also likely to be poor, and hence the economic tradeoffs can be more significant.

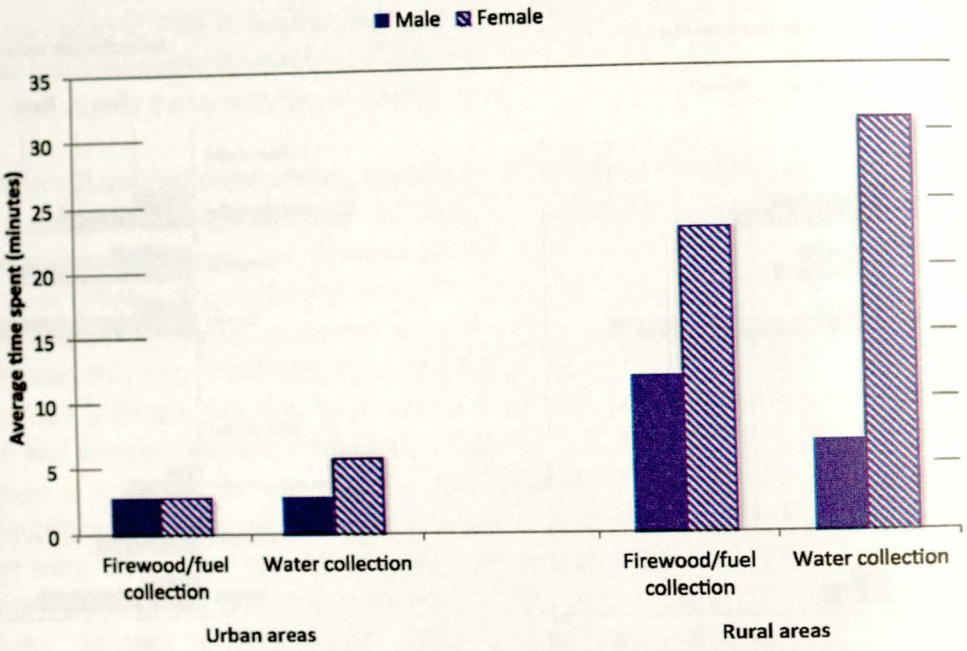
Women also were more likely to engage in firewood/fuel collection than men, particularly in rural areas. Again, the greatest participation rates were among employed women. Figure 9.1 shows that in rural areas, 28 percent of employed women collected fuel/firewood, compared to 10 percent of employed men. About 18 percent of unemployed women and 12 percent of economically not active women also engaged in these activities, compared to about 5 percent of men in these groups. In urban areas, collection of fuel and firewood was more limited, but again employed women were most likely to be involved in these activities.

Figure 9.1 Participation Rate in Firewood and Water Collection by Economic Activity Status and Area of Residence, 2013



Women also spent much more time collecting water and fuel than men in rural areas. In urban areas, on the other hand, differences in time spent across men and women were not substantial. Figure 9.2 presents average daily time, in minutes, spent in collection of water and fuel across urban and rural areas. In rural areas, women spent an average of 23 minutes in firewood/fuel collection and 31 minutes in water collection daily; the corresponding figures for men were 12 minutes and 7 minutes, respectively. Owing to better access to water and electricity in urban areas, collection times were only about 5 minutes or less. And although urban women do participate more in these activities (as shown in Figure 9.1), time spent across men and women was not very different.

Figure 9.2 Average Time Spent by Men and Women in Collecting Firewood and Water by Area of Residence, 2013



Younger children, particularly girls, were also more likely to be involved in water and fuel collection. Participation rates, as well as time spent, gradually fell with age, but much more gradually for females than males. Looking at Table 9.4, 46 percent of girls aged 10-14 were engaged in water collection, and 26 percent in fuel/firewood collection. Average daily time spent in both activities for this group was about half an hour. Similarly, boys aged 10-14 were much more likely than older males to engage in water and fuel collection, but participation rates and time spent were about half those of girls 10-14. The share of participation, as well as time spent, gradually fell with age, but much more slowly for females than males (for example, 36 percent and 20 percent of women aged 30-64 collected water and fuel, respectively, compared to 4 and 7 percent of men the same age). As a result, never-married and married females were about equally likely to engage in water and fuel collection (about 41-42 percent for water collection, and 21-22 percent for fuel collection).

Lower levels of educational attainment and household expenditure also led to increased time in water collection for females. Male participation rates, on the other hand, were not as sensitive to education and household expenditure, reflecting entrenched norms about the role of women and girls in these activities. Table 9.4 shows that around 40 percent of females who had no schooling, or achieved only up to primary school, were involved in water collection; these shares were 24 percent and 21 percent, respectively, for fuel/firewood collection. These patterns could be a function of children bearing a large burden of collection, but also reflect the role of household income and access to these resources. Indeed, female participation rates in water collection fell from 46 percent at the bottom of the expenditure distribution to 26 percent at the top; for fuel collection these shares fell from 25 percent to 14 percent. Female time spent in fuel collection only fell for the

top two expenditure quartiles, and time spent in water collection for the top quartile, indicating better access to these resources for households at these expenditure thresholds. Interestingly, however, male participation rates did not vary substantially across either education or expenditure, underscoring strong norms about the role of women and girls in these activities.

Table 9.4 Participation Rates and Average Daily Time Spent in Water and Firewood /Fuel Collection by Socio-Economic Characteristics, Pop10+, 2013

Characteristics	Water Collection				Firewood/Fuel Collection			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins
Lives in Rural area	10	7	46	31	10	12	26	23
Lives in Urban area	6	3	15	3	2	6	3	15
Age Group								
10-14	21	13	46	30	13	14	26	25
15-29	10	7	43	27	8	10	21	18
30-64	4	4	36	23	7	9	20	18
65+	3	1	18	9	5	5	13	10
Household Composition								
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	9	7	44	29	10	11	23	21
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	10	6	35	22	7	9	19	17
No children	7	4	32	18	5	7	15	15
Marital Status								
Never Married	14	9	41	26	9	10	21	21
Married / Living together	4	6	42	39	7	12	22	30
Divorced/ Separated	11	5	31	22	9	13	14	14
Widowed	12	7	26	16	9	7	17	14
Educational Attainment								
Pre & Primary	13	8	43	26	9	11	21	20
Secondary	6	4	19	10	4	5	6	5
Above Secondary[1]	4	2	9	3	2	3	2	1
Non Formal	5	5	35	22	6	8	14	12
Never Attended	6	5	42	27	9	12	24	21
Economic Activity Status								
Employed	9	7	45	30	9	11	24	22
Unemployed	10	5	16	8	3	2	6	4
Economically not Active	9	4	17	8	3	2	7	5
HH Monthly Expenditure								
≤ 630	10	6	46	26	12	13	25	24
631-1901	9	6	42	27	9	11	23	20
1902-5125	8	6	32	22	6	8	16	14
5126 & above	9	6	26	16	4	5	14	13
Days of Diary								
Monday	8	6	41	26	8	9	21	19
Tuesday	9	6	40	25	9	10	22	19
Wednesday	9	6	41	26	8	10	21	19
Thursday	8	5	41	26	9	10	21	19
Friday	10	7	40	26	9	13	21	18
Saturday	9	6	38	24	8	10	22	20
Sunday	10	8	38	24	7	8	20	18

(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.

CHAPTER 10. EXTENDED SNA ACTIVITIES

Tables 10.1 and 10.2 present extended SNA activities including unpaid domestic services such as household work, unpaid care giving services to household members, as well as unpaid community services disaggregated by socioeconomic characteristics.

10.1 Unpaid Services for Domestic Use

Men and women in extended SNA activities were most likely engaged in unpaid services for domestic use, although participation rates and average daily time spent were much higher for women. Table 10.1 shows that within the 15-64 age group, a little more than 90 percent of women participated in domestic work, compared to 48 percent for men aged 15-29 and 43 percent for men aged 30-64. Average daily time spent by women in this group was also between 274-290 minutes across the 15-29 and 30-64 age cohorts, or about 4.6 hours. Men in this age range, on the other hand, spent about 180 minutes or 3 hours per day.

Participation and time spent in domestic activities falls steadily for men with age and marriage. For women, on the other hand, domestic work burdens increase — with lower participation only among the elderly and widowed. Table 10.1 shows that 52 percent of boys and 78 percent of girls aged 10-14 engaged in unpaid domestic work, and daily time spent was not very different across these groups (about 228 minutes for boys, and 204 minutes for girls). For the 15-29 age group, however, participation by males fell to 48 percent, but for girls it shot up to 91 percent. Average time spent by males in this group fell to 177 minutes, and for females it increased to 274 minutes. This pattern persisted with the 30-64 age group, and is also reflected in much higher participation and time spent among married women compared to married men.

Time spent in domestic work fell modestly for men and women that had no children, as opposed to those in households with young children. Looking at Table 10.1, the presence of young children in the household is associated with about a 45-50 minute increase in domestic work for both men and women compared to households without children. Again, men's participation rates are much lower than those for women.

Across economic activity status, unemployed men and women spend more time in unpaid domestic work, although again substantial gender disparities exist. Employed women also report spending about 4.5 hours per day in unpaid domestic work. Table 10.1 shows that 89 percent of unemployed women and 41 percent of unemployed men engage in unpaid domestic work. Times spent by these groups are 476 minutes (almost 8 hours) and 393 minutes (6.5 hours), respectively. Comparatively, time spent by employed women was 274 minutes (4.5 hours), and by employed men was 194 minutes (a little more than 3 hours).

Greater educational attainment reduces time spent by men in domestic work substantially. Looking at Table 10.1, men who had no schooling spent an average

of 221 minutes per day in unpaid domestic work, compared to 290 minutes for women in the same group. This fell to 111 minutes for men (about a 1.8 hour decrease) who achieved beyond secondary education, and 208 minutes for women at the same level (about a 1.3 hour decrease).

Participation rates in unpaid domestic work fall with increased household expenditure, although time spent is not as sensitive to changes in expenditure. For household expenditure, Table 10.1 shows that men's participation rates fell by 53 to 39 percent moving from the bottom to the top of the expenditure distribution, and for women they fell from 91 to 81 percent. Time spent did not change substantially along the expenditure distribution, however.

10.2 Unpaid Care Giving Services to Household Members

Table 10.1 provides the overall summary statistics for care giving, and Table 10.2 provides summary statistics for child and adult care which are specific activities within care giving.

At every age group, females were more likely to provide care giving services, and spend more time, than males. Table 10.1 shows that participation rates for girls aged 10-14 were 24 percent (compared to 8 percent for boys). Participation increased to 44 percent for the 15-29 female age cohorts, whereas for males it remained flat at about 9 percent. And for the 30-64 age cohorts, female participation was 36 percent, compared to 13 percent for males. Participation dropped off for the elderly, but still remained higher for women than men. Average daily time spent by females ranged from about 150-200 minutes, or around 2.5-3 hours. For men, average daily time across age groups was about 100 minutes, or only 1.5 hours.

As expected, care giving services were higher among currently married women and men, since family size is likely to be greater for this group. Married women spent about 1.5 hours per day more in these activities. Table 10.1 shows that about 45 percent of currently married women were involved in care giving (spending about 218 minutes, or 3.6 hours per day). About 21 percent of married men were involved, spending about 120 minutes or 1.5 hours less than women. Participation rates and time spent fell for other marital status groups, but were still much higher for women than men (18 percent for unmarried females, 28 percent for divorced/separated women, and 17 percent for widowed women, who all spent around 2 hours per day on average in these activities). This clearly reflects substitution of domestic responsibilities across women that are not significant among men.

Looking at household composition, women with young children aged less than 6 years spent much more time on average in care giving compared to those with older children. Table 10.1 shows that participation rates for men and women were 16 and 60 percent, respectively, among those that had young children. These rates fell to 4 and 10 percent, respectively, with those that had older children. Time spent also fell dramatically for women who were involved in care giving across these

groups, from 202 minutes to 83 minutes (about a 2 hour decrease). The difference in time spent was minimal for men, however.

Participation rates among the employed and unemployed were similar, but time spent among the unemployed was much greater. Interestingly, unemployed men reported spending about an hour more per day in care giving than unemployed women. Table 10.1 shows that 11 percent of employed men and 7 percent of unemployed men were involved in care giving, but employed men spent a daily average of only 94 minutes per day (1.5 hours), compared to about 400 minutes per day (6.6 hours) for unemployed men. For employed and unemployed women, participation rates were 38-39 percent, but average time spent increased from about 180 minutes per day (3 hours) for employed women to 322 minutes per day (5.4 hours) for unemployed women.

For women, participation rates increased substantially among those with no schooling. Among women who had some schooling, however, participation and time spent were not as sensitive to educational attainment. Education also did not have a strong association with care giving time among adult men as well, except that participation rates were higher among men who completed post-secondary schooling. Table 10.1 shows that 41 percent of women with no formal schooling were involved in care giving activities. Schooling did reduce women's participation rates, but only gradually with higher levels of educational attainment—for example, about 33 percent of women with informal schooling were involved in care giving, falling to 27 percent for women with post-secondary schooling. Similarly, among those involved in care giving, time spent also fell by just a small amount with education — from about 197 minutes or 3.3 hours/day for women with no schooling, to about 170 minutes (or half an hour less) for women with post-secondary schooling. Time spent by men also fell by only a small amount (about 20 minutes) moving from the bottom to the top of the distribution, and participation rates were generally not sensitive to education (around 10 percent, except that 14 percent of men at the top of the distribution were engaged in care giving).

Participation rates and time spent in care giving were not sensitive to household expenditure. Table 10.1 shows that participation rates among women hovered around 35 percent, and for men around 10 percent, across the household expenditure distribution. Time spent also did not change much for either group. Care giving therefore seems to be less related to household expenditure than to demographic and family characteristics such as gender, age and marriage.

Within care giving, time spent was predominantly for child care. Although participation rates across gender were not very different across most socioeconomic characteristics, women typically spent much more time in care giving for children than men. Education and employment tended to reduce time spent by women in these activities. However, the very few men who were involved in care of adults appeared to spend slightly more time than women. Table 10.2 shows that almost all care giving activities were focused on children. Of those involved in care giving activities about 90 percent of men and 95 percent of women across different socioeconomic characteristics spent time taking care of

children, whereas only about 1-2 percent of men and women were involved in caring for adult household members. Within care of children, married women spent about 104 minutes or 1.7 hours per day in child care, whereas men spent an average of only 12 minutes per day. This discrepancy holds across most socioeconomic characteristics, and as with care giving overall, education and employment also tend to reduce women's time spent on child care, although time spent is not sensitive to household expenditure. For adult care, however, while participation rates are extremely low, Table 10.2 suggests that men spent more time in these activities.

10.3 Unpaid Community Services

Unlike other extended SNA activities, men tended to be involved more in unpaid community services than women, and spend somewhat more time in this areas as well. Table 10.1 shows that among the 15-29 and 30-64 age groups, respectively, 11 percent and 18 percent of men were involved in unpaid community services, compared to 8 and 10 percent of women. Time spent by men across these age cohorts was also greater — around 250 minutes/day, or about 4 hours, compared to about 160-180 minutes for women (roughly one hour less). These differences persisted across different socioeconomic characteristics. Usually men are more responsible for services outside the residential home, including community services.

Time in unpaid community services tended to decrease with education, employment, as well as (to a lesser extent) household expenditure. Table 10.1 shows that participation rates for men were 23 percent for those with non-formal schooling, and 14 percent for those with no schooling. Among men, these shares dropped to 9-10 percent for those with secondary schooling and above. Average daily time spent decreased by about an hour from 250 minutes to about 190 minutes. Similarly, participation and time spent for women fell with increased schooling, although to a lesser extent than for men. Employed men and women spent about 250 minutes (4 hours) and 176 minutes (3 hours), respectively, in unpaid community services. This increased to 506 minutes (8.4 hours) and 231 minutes (3.9 hours) among unemployed men and women, respectively. Participation rates were higher among employed men, however — 13 percent, compared to 7 percent of unemployed men. As for household expenditure, participation rates decreased from 14 to 7 percent moving from the bottom to the top of the distribution, but time spent did not decrease by much (only from 238 to 217 minutes, a difference of 21 minutes). This pattern was similar for women.

Table 10.1 Participation Rate and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants (Actors) For Disaggregated Extended SNA Activities, Population 10+, 2013

Attributes	Providing Unpaid Services For Domestic Uses				Providing Unpaid Care Giving Services to HH Members				Providing Unpaid Community Services			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins
Lives in Rural area	48	206	90	277	10	95	38	191	14	255	8	179
Lives in Urban area	39	118	84	242	10	96	30	179	7	179	7	132
Age Group												
10-14	52	228	78	204	8	102	24	157	4	185	3	146
15-29	48	177	91	274	9	95	44	210	11	240	8	163
30-64	43	186	92	290	13	93	36	173	18	258	10	182
65+	38	190	69	217	5	103	13	135	10	209	5	117
Marital Status												
Never Married	49	195	81	218	5	97	18	140	6	224	5	152
Married / Living together	41	178	90	298	21	120	45	218	15	319	6	221
Divorced/ separated	54	206	88	240	9	152	28	170	16	263	12	188
Widowed	50	187	80	244	6	131	17	136	9	190	8	174
Household Composition												
At least one child < 6 years	45	200	90	281	16	96	60	202	14	252	7	170
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	45	193	85	261	4	88	10	83	10	243	8	168
No children	50	153	88	242	3	107	6	106	11	222	9	170
Educational Attainment												
Pre & Primary	47	187	86	246	10	87	32	176	10	236	7	143
Secondary	41	134	86	239	10	91	30	183	9	190	7	164
Above Secondary*	43	111	84	208	14	80	27	170	10	196	7	123
Non Formal	44	206	90	292	10	116	33	189	23	255	12	203
Never Attended	46	221	90	290	11	107	41	197	14	268	8	184
Economic Activity Status												
Employed	46	194	91	275	11	94	38	180	13	250	8	176
Unemployed	41	393	89	476	7	399	39	322	7	506	7	231
Economically not active	47	162	74	224	4	99	27	232	4	142	5	130
HH Monthly Expenditure												
≤ 630	53	192	91	252	10	88	34	174	14	238	9	189
631-1901	47	196	89	273	11	96	38	195	13	256	8	173
1902-5125	42	178	86	268	9	97	34	186	10	222	7	150
5126 & above	39	171	81	274	10	91	35	165	8	217	5	169
Days of Diary												
Monday	46	85	89	244	9	8	36	66	13	31	9	15
Tuesday	45	83	88	242	10	9	36	66	13	33	8	13
Wednesday	45	84	88	237	10	10	34	69	14	35	9	16
Thursday	46	90	89	240	11	11	36	65	13	32	8	14
Friday	46	83	89	240	12	11	38	74	12	33	7	13
Saturday	52	116	89	251	11	10	38	75	11	26	6	9
Sunday	44	78	90	225	10	9	36	69	10	23	8	11

Table 10.2 Average Participation Rate for Child And Adult Care, and Time Spent by those Persons Involved (Actors), Population 10+, 2013

Characteristics	Providing Unpaid Care Giving Services to Children in Household				Providing Unpaid Care Giving Services to Adult HH Members			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins	%	Mins
Lives in Rural area	92	8	96	74	1	93	2	70
Lives in Urban area	84	9	93	54	0	78	1	75
Age Group								
10-14	91	7	95	38	1	103	1	49
15-29	91	7	97	93	1	103	2	63
30-64	92	11	96	62	1	80	2	81
65+	73	4	77	20	1	66	2	76
Marital Status								
Never married	90	4	94	25	1	92	1	54
Married/living together	91	12	98	104	1	92	2	82
Divorced/ separated	88	14	94	47	1	46	2	54
Widowed	75	10	87	25	0	65	1	63
Household Composition								
At least one child < 6 years	92	14	97	122	1	123	1	66
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	87	2	93	6	1	60	2	68
No children	87	1	93	4	1	47	2	90
Educational Attainment								
Pre & Primary	91	7	96	56	1	90	2	57
Secondary	87	8	94	56	1	150	2	69
Above Secondary*	88	11	94	48	1	34	1	37
Non Formal	87	9	94	61	1	121	2	84
Never Attended	89	9	95	81	1	71	2	78
Economic Activity Status								
Employed	94	8	98	67	1	91	2	67
Unemployed	63	34	93	149	0	0	2	110
Economically not Active	63	5	82	74	1	85	1	89
HH Monthly Expenditure								
≤ 630	90	8	95	61	1	96	1	54
631-1901	90	9	96	74	1	74	2	71
1902-5125	89	7	95	64	1	110	2	77
5126 & above	88	8	92	58	1	145	2	59
Diary Days								
Monday	89	7	95	7	1	62	2	61
Tuesday	90	7	96	7	1	55	2	80
Wednesday	91	7	95	7	1	111	2	64
Thursday	91	9	96	9	1	102	1	60
Friday	91	10	96	10	1	80	2	78
Saturday	92	8	95	8	0	121	2	69
Sunday	86	9	96	9	1	122	1	92

Note: - 0 implies less than 1 percent.

CHAPTER 11. SPECIFIC NON-PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

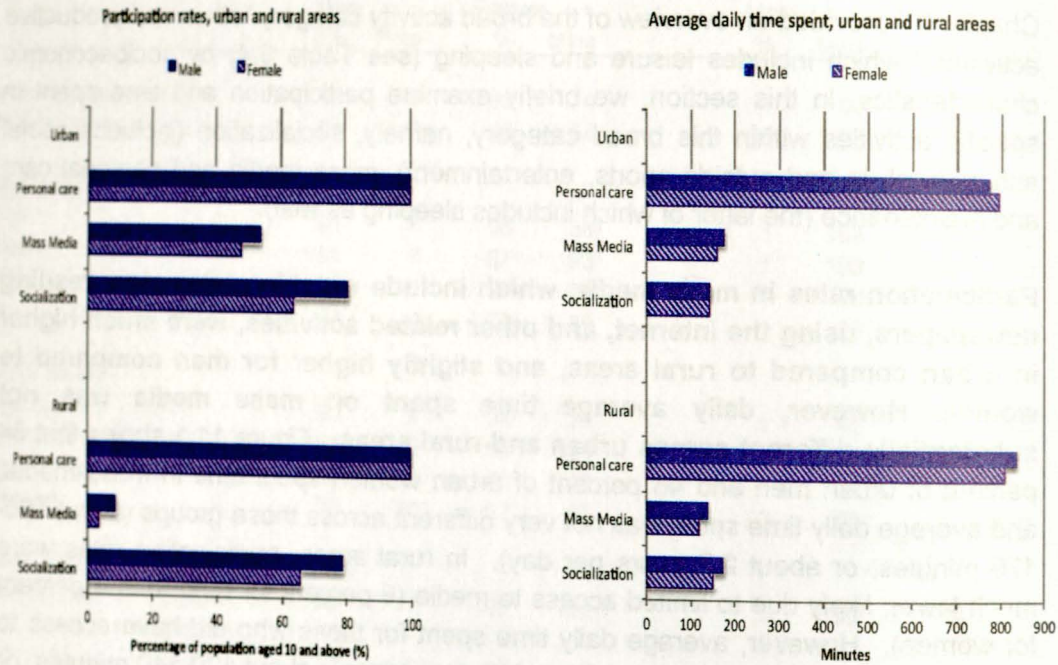
11.1 Socialization, Mass Media and Personal Care

Chapter VII provided an overview of the broad activity category "other non-productive activities," which includes leisure and sleeping (see Table 8.4) by socioeconomic characteristics. In this section, we briefly examine participation and time spent in specific activities within this broad category, namely, socialization (includes social and cultural, in and outside sports, entertainment), mass media and personal care and maintenance (the latter of which includes sleeping as well).

Participation rates in mass media, which include watching television, reading newspapers, using the internet, and other related activities, were much higher in urban compared to rural areas, and slightly higher for men compared to women. However, daily average time spent on mass media was not substantially different across urban and rural areas. Figure 11.1 shows that 54 percent of urban men and 48 percent of urban women spent time in mass media, and average daily time spent was not very different across these groups (about 160-170 minutes, or about 2.7 hours per day). In rural areas, participation rates were much lower, likely due to limited access to media (9 percent for men, and 4 percent for women). However, average daily time spent for those who did have access to mass media was only slightly lower than in urban areas – about 120-140 minutes, or a little more than 2 hours per day. These patterns reflect that participation is more affected by access to mass media; once access is available, time spent does not vary as greatly.

Participation in personal care and socialization, as well as time spent in these activities, does not vary greatly across urban/rural areas. Men were more likely to participate in socialization activities, although the extent of the gender disparity was also similar across rural and urban areas. Figure 11.1 shows that within socialization, the share of urban man and women participating was about 81 and 64 percent, respectively, similar to rural areas. But men spent only about 20 minutes/day more in socialization in rural areas, and average time spent was roughly equal in urban areas among men and women. There were not substantial differences in time spent in personal care across men and women in either region as well.

Figure 11.1 Participation Rates and Average Daily Time Spent by Participants in Personal Care, Mass Media, and Socialization, Population 10+, 2013



CHAPTER 12. SIMULTANEOUS ACTIVITIES AND TIME USE BY REGION

12.1 Simultaneous Activities

Conducting activities simultaneously is common among individuals; particularly where access to schools, child care, and resources such as water and fuel are limited, household members may engage in multiple activities within the same period of time. Women, for example, may look after their children while engaging in work for the household farm or enterprise, or while engaging in other activities such as collecting water or fuel. Men and women in rural areas may also conduct different activities within primary production simultaneously, including agriculture and water/fuel collection. Children may also be asked to look after their siblings while doing housework, or studying. Leisure time, including socialization and personal care, may also be combined with productive activities within the home.

Because of societal norms, including their role in childrearing and domestic work, women are much more likely to engage in simultaneous activities (Ilahi, 2000). Women's labor time and ability to manage their time flexibly therefore tend to be constrained. Having to conduct multiple productive activities simultaneously can also affect the intensity or quality of work, which affects women's abilities to engage effectively in economic work as well (Balckden and Wodon, 2006).

Measuring simultaneous activities requires careful elicitation at the time respondents are asked to provide their time diaries. For each activity reported by respondents, the Ethiopia TUS asked whether that activity was conducted sequentially, or simultaneously. Table 12.1 below provides average daily time spent (in minutes) across the different activity categories discussed in the report. The first column, "excluding simultaneous," excludes time spent in activities conducted simultaneously with that activity. When simultaneous activities are excluded, the daily time-use of females and males is equivalent to 24 hours (or 1,440 minutes). The second column adds time spent in any simultaneous activity. The data used in chapters 10 and 11 (extended SNA and non-productive activities) tables include time spent on simultaneous activities. The difference (column 2 and column 1) indicates the number of minutes spent on simultaneous activities, or extent of overlap across other activities, for each category in the list. The table also shows that the average day lasts about 25 hours (1,498 minutes) in a day; of which an Ethiopian male or female spent one hour on simultaneous activities.

ETUS result shows that the highest time spent on simultaneous activities were in extended SNA and Non-productive activities. Female than male spent much time on simultaneous activities in the two mentioned activities. For instance, a woman taking care of her children at the same time she is cooking at home. Another example can be taken a woman eat at the same time watching television or listening the radio at home. In this case, watching television or listening the radio becomes secondary – simultaneous activity.

Table 12.1 Average Time Spent on Disaggregated Activities of Population 10+, Country-Level, 2013

Activity	Excluding simultaneous			Including simultaneous			Simultaneous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA	**301**	**199**	**249**	**304**	**203**	**253**	**3**	**4**	**4**
Work For Establishments (Formal Sector)	53	24	38	54	24	38	0	0	0
Work For HH In Primary Production	178	115	146	180	117	148	2	2	2
Work For HH Non-Primary Production	9	25	17	9	26	18	0	1	1
Work For HH In Construction Activities	18	3	11	19	3	11	0	0	0
Work For HH Providing Services For Income	42	33	37	42	34	38	0	1	1
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	**125**	**291**	**210**	**128**	**320**	**226**	**3**	**29**	**16**
Provide Unpaid Services For Domestic Uses	87	231	160	88	238	164	1	7	4
Provide Unpaid Care Giving Services	8	47	28	10	69	40	2	22	12
Provide Unpaid Community Services	30	13	21	30	13	22	0	0	0
Learning	**70**	**58**	**63**	**70**	**58**	**64**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Non-Productive Activities	**945**	**892**	**918**	**986**	**927**	**956**	**41**	**36**	**38**
Social and Cultural	80	61	70	94	74	84	14	13	13
Attending / Visiting Cultural Places/Events	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Hobbies / Games	26	20	23	29	22	26	4	3	3
Indoor/Outdoor Sports	8	1	5	8	1	5	0	0	0
Mass Media	23	16	20	30	21	26	7	5	6
Personal Care and Maintenance	805	792	798	821	807	814	16	15	15
Total	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,487**	**1,509**	**1,498**	**47**	**69**	**58**

The distribution of simultaneous activities among male and female show that female spent in care giving services for child and adult (22 minutes), personal care (15 minutes), social and cultural (13 minutes), domestic services (7 minutes) and mass media (5 minutes). With the exception of Non productive activities such as personal care (16 minutes) and social and cultural (14 minutes); male spent less time in simultaneous activities of extended SNA and SNA activities.

12.2 Time Use by Region

The ETUS also shows regional variation in time use between the various broad activities among males and females aged 10 years and older. Table 12.2, which presents the time spent by persons involved / actors in the four broad activities, reveals that the highest gender disparity on Extended-SNA activities; Addis Ababa, Harari, Dire Dawa and Gambela regions where females spend 2 times more time than males in unpaid work. The least gender disparities are observed in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions (1.2 times), which is still important.

Table 12.2 Time Spent by Persons Involved /Actors/ on Broad Activity by Region and Sex, 2013

Regions and Activity	Sex of Respondent			Disparity Index: Female / Male
	Male	Female	Total	
TIGRAY				
SNA	385	271	329	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	202	303	269	1.5
Learning	361	372	367	1.0
Other Non-Productive Activities	991	938	963	0.9
AFFAR				
SNA	423	248	331	0.6
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	268	336	314	1.3
Learning	321	310	317	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	943	924	933	0.9
AMHARA				
SNA	387	252	320	0.6
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	270	335	308	1.2
Learning	433	413	424	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	918	899	908	0.9
OROMIA				
SNA	393	272	331	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	220	316	279	1.4
Learning	371	381	376	1.0
Other Non-Productive Activities	933	873	902	0.9
SOMALI				
SNA	407	285	345	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	206	343	299	1.7
Learning	360	301	339	0.8
Other Non-Productive Activities	970	879	924	0.9
BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ				
SNA	384	277	324	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	195	239	225	1.2
Learning	359	362	360	1.0
Other Non-Productive Activities	1,011	936	973	0.9
SNNPR				
SNA	385	262	322	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	186	325	278	1.7
Learning	340	324	332	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	980	891	934	0.9

Table 12.2 Cont'd

Regions and Activity	Sex of Respondent			Disparity Index: Female / Male
	Male	Female	Total	
GAMBELA				
SNA	398	253	320	0.6
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	129	254	218	2.0
Learning	325	281	309	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	1,060	980	1,020	0.9
HARARI				
SNA	458	342	402	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	123	273	215	2.2
Learning	354	345	350	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	960	924	941	0.9
ADDIS ABABA				
SNA	519	357	448	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	125	302	244	2.4
Learning	438	438	438	1.0
Other Non-Productive Activities	937	923	930	0.9
DIRE DAWA				
SNA	448	375	412	0.8
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	137	272	230	2.0
Learning	398	393	396	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	1,002	920	959	0.9
COUNTRY TOTAL				
SNA	396	269	332	0.7
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	224	321	285	1.4
Learning	386	383	385	0.9
Other Non-Productive Activities	945	892	918	0.9

CHAPTER 13: CONCLUSION

Gender inequality is an economic and social hurdle for development while greater gender equality could be a strong force for accelerated poverty reduction. International and regional initiatives as well as Women's movements call for the need to address gender inequality in the economy particularly the household production known as unpaid works. Economic and social development plans, policy decisions and national accounts (GDP) should take in to account the indisputably enormous value of women's household production and care services. It is also reflected that allocation of time is the major cause of gender inequality between men and women in household production. Thus, measuring time through time use surveys becomes indispensable to explain gender inequality in various activities in detail as well as valuation of unpaid works.

Around the world, most of the unpaid works are performed by women and hence their works have not been counted in the measurement of national account. This is due to the low value given to the work of women across the globe by policy makers. The interest to measure women's unremunerated contribution in different sectors becomes prominent in the arena of women's rights for gender equality. The Beijing Platform of Action (PFA) resulting from the Fourth United Nations World Conference on women, called for the development of suitable statistical means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy, including their contributions in the unremunerated and domestic sectors. The PFA further recommends the conduct of TUS to generate data on how individuals spend their time; which can be used to estimate the value of unpaid works; and subsequently achieve gender equality.

The ETUS conducted by the CSA was intended to achieve this objective and contribute to the government's fulfillment of its international commitments. The survey demonstrated how individuals - women, men, girls, and boys in Ethiopia spend their time in relation to all types of work and work-related activities. The survey also highlighted gender imbalances in average time spent on productive and non-productive activities and on paid and unpaid work in the country, having found to be similar patterns with other African countries. It was observed that women spend much more of their time on unpaid works, while their counterparts were more likely to be engaged in productive works.

The time women spend on unpaid work is time they cannot devote to paid work, education or health care. The recognition of women's and girl's unpaid work significantly reduce their higher rates of poverty, greater risk of physical, social, and psychological problems, dependency on their father, husband or son, who becomes the ruler of their lives; on the other hand increases their self-esteem, productivity, girl's school enrolment, labour market participation, maternal and child health wellbeing, and power in decision making.

Lowering the burden of unpaid household responsibilities of women and girls enable them to engage in productive and remunerated activities, attend education and health care services, and participate in decision making. Therefore, time spent on unpaid works can be reduced by

recognizing unpaid work as being work and part of the national economy; ensuring sustainable access to water and energy supplies, and redistributing the works equitably shared among different members of the household through continual awareness creation campaign and advocacy. These actions would help to respond the call of international and national community for gender equity and equality.

Lastly, the findings of ETUS will be used as an input to integrate gender perspectives in the national development plan (GTP), design household production satellite accounts, reform statistical measures of national account; formulating policies for promoting gender equality, enhancement of women's employment and income, well-being and quality of women's life. Besides, they are pertinent to support government's policy decisions in an effort to end gender issues in macroeconomic and poverty reduction schemes.

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ANNEXES

Table A1: Average Day time (In minutes) Spent on Broad Activities of Population aged 10 and above by Sex and Place of Residence, 2013

Activity	Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Country		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA	318	177	245	296	206	250	301	199	249
Non-SNA (Extended SNA)	66	246	160	141	305	224	125	291	210
Learning	124	101	112	55	45	50	70	58	63
Other Non-Productive	931	916	923	949	885	916	945	892	918

Table A2: Average Time (In minutes) Spent on SNA, Non-SNA and Non-Productive Activities by Sex, Population aged 10 &+, 2013

Activity	Residence								
	Urban			Rural			Country		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA	**318**	**177**	**245**	**296**	**206**	**250**	**301**	**199**	**249**
Work for Establishments	157	65	109	25	11	18	53	24	38
Primary Production	37	24	30	217	141	179	178	115	146
HH non-primary production	8	14	11	9	29	19	9	25	17
HH in construction activities	7	2	4	22	3	12	18	3	11
HH providing services for income	109	72	90	23	22	22	42	33	37
Non-SNA	**66**	**246**	**160**	**141**	**305**	**224**	**125**	**291**	**210**
Provide unpaid services for domestic use	45	197	125	98	241	170	87	231	160
Provide unpaid Care giving services	8	39	25	8	49	29	8	47	28
Provide unpaid Community services	13	9	11	35	14	24	30	13	21
Learning	**124**	**101**	**112**	**55**	**45**	**50**	**70**	**58**	**63**
Learning	124	101	112	55	45	50	70	58	63
Non-Productive Activities	**931**	**916**	**923**	**949**	**885**	**916**	**945**	**892**	**918**
Social and Cultural	55	54	54	87	63	75	80	61	70
Attending/Visiting cultural places/events	10	5	7	1	0	1	3	1	2
Hobbies/Games	25	16	20	26	21	23	26	20	23
Indoor / Outdoor Sports	13	2	7	7	1	4	8	1	5
Mass Media	74	59	66	9	4	6	23	16	20
Personal Care and Maintenance	754	781	768	819	795	807	805	792	798

Table A3. Average Daily Time (In Minutes) Spent Across both Participants and Non-Participants For Broad Activity Categories, 2013

Attributes	Activity							
	SNA		Extended SNA		Learning		Other non-productive	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age group								
10-14	222	175	130	195	192	196	895	874
15-29	310	207	118	315	95	67	918	851
30-64	339	212	135	319	4	2	962	907
65+	213	109	97	167	2	0	1,128	1,163
Marital Status								
Never Married	369	261	211	243	404	399	908	870
Married/Living together	404	238	234	355	283	108	983	940
Divorced/Separated	407	315	215	267	183	150	962	943
Widowed	328	277	236	336	380	0	1,127	1,040
Household composition								
At least one child < 6 years	311	197	138	339	54	45	937	859
No child < 6 but at least one < 18	277	198	114	239	100	87	949	916
No children	314	209	102	228	60	35	964	967
Educational Attainment								
Pre and Primary	288	188	118	256	112	133	922	863
Secondary	342	194	78	252	90	109	930	885
Above Secondary*	338	233	76	210	104	108	923	889
Non Formal	282	194	158	316	29	7	971	923
Never Attended	306	205	150	324	3	1	982	910
Economic Activity Status								
Employed	337	240	131	304	43	39	929	857
Unemployed	68	50	93	327	110	45	1,169	1,018
Economically not Active	47	44	86	220	284	154	1,023	1,022
HH Monthly Expenditure (Birr)								
≤ 630	278	198	140	281	52	34	970	927
631-1901	293	202	135	301	67	53	945	884
1902-5125	319	194	104	279	79	76	937	891
5126 & above	336	199	92	268	81	73	931	900
Days of Diary								
Monday	309	202	121	297	83	63	927	878
Tuesday	297	204	123	293	85	65	935	878
Wednesday	314	211	126	292	80	73	920	864
Thursday	312	212	131	290	77	67	919	871
Friday	321	211	124	297	74	68	921	863
Saturday	306	203	151	304	41	27	942	906
Sunday	250	170	108	277	38	25	1,044	967

Notes:
(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.
(2) Average daily time includes zero time spent by non-participants.
(3) 0 refer less than 1 minute.

Table A4. Average Daily Time (in Minutes), Spent Across Both Participants and Non-participants For Disaggregated SNA Activities, Pop 10+, 2013

Attributes	Activities									
	Work for Establishments		Primary Production		Non-Primary Production		Construction		Providing Services For Income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age group										
10-14	10	9	187	141	4	11	6	1	16	12
15-29	55	29	173	108	9	27	18	3	55	39
30-64	75	25	185	117	10	29	25	4	44	38
65+	28	13	143	64	8	20	15	1	19	11
Marital status										
Never Married	44	26	166	115	6	17	11	2	41	31
Married/Living together	129	24	111	87	10	38	28	2	32	18
Divorced/ Separated	53	31	157	93	17	28	19	6	54	66
Widowed	37	22	112	97	12	23	7	4	24	31
Household composition										
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	41	16	205	125	9	25	20	3	36	29
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	48	23	166	110	8	26	17	3	39	36
No children	109	53	85	98	9	23	16	3	69	45
Educational Attainment										
Pre & Primary	35	16	181	113	8	21	17	3	46	36
Secondary	123	73	94	35	6	19	14	3	104	64
Above Secondary*	265	178	25	11	2	9	4	1	42	34
Non Formal	20	10	199	109	12	35	30	5	21	34
Never Attended	27	13	222	133	10	29	23	3	24	28
Economic Activity Status										
Employed	59	27	200	139	10	30	21	4	47	41
Unemployed	24	12	30	22	1	10	2	0	10	6
Economically not Active	11	9	29	25	2	6	1	0	5	3
HH Monthly Expenditure										
≤ 630	30	14	190	126	13	34	18	3	28	21
631-1901	42	19	189	123	9	27	20	3	33	30
1902-5125	79	35	161	97	7	18	16	2	55	41
5126 & above	90	39	127	75	7	21	11	1	101	63
Days of Diary										
Monday	46	20	182	118	11	29	22	2	48	33
Tuesday	53	23	176	118	9	25	21	3	38	35
Wednesday	54	24	188	119	8	29	22	4	41	35
Thursday	57	25	184	117	8	31	20	4	44	35
Friday	68	39	186	116	9	25	17	3	41	28
Saturday	69	26	165	116	9	22	15	3	48	35
Sunday	37	14	163	107	6	17	11	1	33	31

Notes:
(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.
(2) Average daily time includes zero time spent by non-participants.
(3) 0 refer less than 1 minute.

Table A5. Average Daily Time (In Minutes) Spent Across both Participants and Non-Participants For disaggregated Extended SNA activities, Pop 10+, 2013

Charaterstics	Activities: Providing Unpaid Services For Domestic Uses		Providing Unpaid Care Giving Services to HH Members		Providing Unpaid Community Services	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age Group						
10-14	117	159	8	37	7	5
15-29	85	249	9	93	26	13
30-64	80	268	13	63	46	17
65+	72	150	6	18	21	6
Marital Status						
Never married	96	177	5	26	14	7
Married/living together	72	269	26	97	46	11
Divorced/ Separated	116	208	14	43	46	25
Widowed	94	195	8	24	18	14
Household Composition						
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	91	253	16	121	35	12
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	87	223	3	8	25	13
No children	77	212	3	7	23	15
Educational Attainment						
Pre & Primary	88	211	8	56	24	9
Secondary	55	207	9	55	17	12
Above Secondary*	48	175	11	46	19	8
Non Formal	91	264	11	61	59	24
Never Attended	103	262	12	81	39	15
Economic Activity Status						
Employed	89	251	10	69	34	15
Unemployed	73	257	9	87	12	9
Economically not Active	78	169	4	64	6	6
HH Monthly Expenditure						
≤ 630	101	228	9	59	32	17
631-1901	93	244	10	74	35	14
1902-5125	75	231	9	64	22	11
5126 & above	67	222	9	56	17	9
Days of Diary						
Monday	85	244	8	66	31	15
Tuesday	83	242	9	66	33	13
Wednesday	84	237	10	69	35	16
Thursday	90	240	11	65	32	14
Friday	83	240	11	74	33	13
Saturday	116	251	10	75	26	9
Sunday	78	225	9	69	23	11

Notes:
(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.
(2) Average daily time includes zero time spent by non-participants.

Table A6. Average Daily Time (Minutes) Spent Across both Participants and Non-Participants for Primary Production Activities Within SNA Category, Pop 10+, 2013

Attributes	SNA Activity											
	Crops		Livestock		Non-farm (Mining/ Quarrying)		Collection of Firewood / Fuel		Collection of Water		Purchasing, Selling, Travel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lives in Rural area	72	26	76	34	2	1	12	23	7	31	48	26
Lives in Urban area	12	3	11	6	0	0	3	3	3	6	7	6
Age Group												
10-14	32	17	102	46	1	1	14	25	13	30	26	21
15-29	60	21	52	21	3	1	10	18	7	27	41	20
30-64	71	24	54	29	2	0	9	18	4	23	46	24
65+	49	12	58	19	1	0	5	10	1	9	30	12
Marital Status												
Never Married	45	17	69	32	2	1	10	21	9	26	30	19
Married/Living Together	39	12.5	37	21	1	0	6	15	3	20	25	19
Divorced/ Separated	54	18	47	19	2	1	13	14	5	22	36	19
Widowed	32	18	37	31	0	0	7	14	7	16	28	18
Household Composition												
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	66	23	71	28	2	1	11	21	7	29	47	23
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	56	21	60	29	1	0	9	17	6	22	33	21
No children	40	14	32	21	1	0	7	15	4	18	28	16
Educational Attainment												
Pre & Primary	58	19	64	29	2	1	11	20	8	26	38	18
Secondary	42	7	21	6	2	0	5	5	1	1	20	8
Above Secondary*	9	1	6	3	0	0	3	1	14	25	5	3
Non Formal	63	20	73	27	1	0	8	12	6	22	50	27
Never Attended	74	26	78	31	3	1	12	21	1	7	51	26

Table A6. Cont'd

Attributes	SNA Activity											
	Crops		Livestock		Non-farm (Mining/ Quarrying)		Collection of Firewood/Fuel		Collection of Water		Purchasing, Selling, Travel	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Economic Activity Status												
Employed	67	26	69	34	2	1	11	22	7	30	45	26
Unemployed	8	3	11	4	0	0	2	4	5	8	4	3
Economically not Active	4	3	15	5	0	0	2	5	4	8	3	4
HH Monthly Expenditure												
≤ 630	67	24	59	29	4	1	13	24	6	26	40	22
631-1901	61	22	66	30	2	1	11	20	6	27	43	23
1902-5125	54	19	57	23	1	1	8	14	6	22	35	19
5126 & above	46	17	45	19	1	0	5	14	7	17	27	11
Days of Diary												
Monday	70	24	57	27	2	1	9	19	6	26	39	22
Tuesday	58	21	63	29	2	0	10	19	6	25	38	23
Wednesday	70	25	58	27	1	1	10	19	6	26	42	22
Thursday	67	22	58	27	2	1	10	19	5	26	42	22
Friday	62	22	63	28	3	1	13	18	7	26	38	21
Saturday	46	18	56	27	2	1	10	20	6	24	44	26
Sunday	36	15	74	32	2	1	8	18	8	24	36	18

Notes:

(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.

(2) Average daily time includes zero time spent by non-participants.

(3) 0 refer less than 1 minute.

Table A7. Average Daily Time in Minutes, Spent Across both Participants and Non-Participants, For Various Income Generation Activities for the Household, Pop 10+, 2013

	Activity					
	Food-Related Non-Professional		Professional Activities		Training, Travel, Search	
Characterstics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lives in Rural area	10	14	1	0	12	7
Lives in Urban area	59	52	4	2	46	18
Age group						
10-14	8	7	0	0	8	5
15-29	30	26	2	1	23	11
30-64	20	26	2	1	22	11
65+	5	8	2	0	12	3
Marital Status						
Never Married	22	20	1	1	18	10
Married/Living Together	16	13	1	1	15	5
Divorced/ Separated	27	49	2	1	25	16
Widowed	18	21	0	0	6	9
Household composition						
At least 1 child < 6 yrs	17	19	1	1	18	9
No child < 6 but at least one child < 18	20	25	2	1	17	10
No children	35	32	4	2	29	11
Educational Attainment						
Pre & Primary	24	26	1	1	22	10
Secondary	60	47	2	2	42	14
Above Secondary*	18	16	12	6	13	12
Non Formal	10	25	1	1	10	8
Never Attended	9	18	1	0	15	9
Economic Activity Status						
Employed	24	28	2	1	22	12
Unemployed	4	2	2	3	4	1
Economically not Active	3	2	1	0	1	1
HH Monthly Expenditure						
≤ 630	11	13	0	0	17	7
631-1901	14	20	1	1	17	9
1902-5125	31	29	2	1	22	11
5126 & above	62	48	3	3	39	15
Days of Diary						
Monday	22	21	2	1	25	11
Tuesday	19	25	1	1	18	8
Wednesday	21	25	1	1	19	9
Thursday	20	23	1	0	23	11
Friday	22	17	1	0	18	11
Saturday	24	25	2	1	22	10
Sunday	19	21	3	1	12	8

Notes:
(1) "Above secondary" includes preparatory, certificate, diploma and degree.
(2) Average daily time includes zero time spent by non-participants.
(3) 0 refer less than 1 minute.

Table A8: Average time (minutes) spent on Learning, Population aged 10 + by sex and residence,2013

Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Country	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	125	101	55	45	70	58
General Education	53	48	28	24	33	29
Homework Course review Research and Activities	55	39	15	13	24	19
Additional Study Non-formal Education	2	2	4	1	4	1
Career/Professional Development Training and Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Activities Carried Out in Relation to Learning Activities	2	2	1	1	1	1
Travel Related to Learning	11	9	7	6	8	7
Learning Activities n.e.c.	2	2	1	1	1	1

(1) 0 refer less than 1 minute.

Table A9: Average time (minutes) spent on learning by Sex and Residence, Population aged 10 to 24, 2013

Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Country	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	269	210	124	109	155	134
General Education	120	100	63	58	75	68
Homework Course review Research and Activities	117	82	34	31	52	44
Additional Study Non-formal Education and Courses	3	3	8	2	7	3
Career/Professional Development Training and Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Activities Carried Out in Relation to Learning Activities	2	3	2	1	2	2
Travel Related to Learning	23	19	16	15	18	16
Learning Activities n.e.c	2	3	1	2	1	2

Note: - 0 implies a non zero, less than 1.

Table A10: Average time (minutes) spent on Leisure and Personal Activities, Population aged 10 &, 2013

Activity	Residence					
	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	983	964	973	987	917	951
Socializing and community participation	68	67	67	102	76	89
Attending/visiting cultural entertainment and sports events/venues	11	5	8	1	0	1
Hobbies games and other pastime activities	27	18	22	30	24	27
Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses	13	2	7	7	1	4
Mass media	95	76	85	12	5	9
Personal care and maintenance	770	795	783	835	810	822

Table 10.2 Participation Rate In Learning by Sex and Residence, Population Aged 10 to 24 ,2013

Activity	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Country	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
General Education	41	34	24	22	28	25
Homework Course review Research and Activities	45	37	21	20	26	24
Additional Study Non-formal Education and Courses	2	2	3	1	3	2
Career/Professional Development Training and Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Activities Carried Out in Relation to Learning Activities	5	5	3	3	3	4
Travel Related to Learning	42	36	24	21	28	25
Learning Activities n.e.c	1	2	1	1	1	1

Note: - *0 implies a non zero, less than 1.

Central Statistical Agency

The 2013 Ethiopian Time Use Survey Questionnaire

Household Questionnaire

1. Area Identification of the selected Household

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
Region	Zone	Woreda	Town	Kefetegna /kefele ketema	Kebele /Wereda/	EA code	Household Serial No.	HH Selection No.	Name of Household Head	Regional Statistics Branch Office name and code **(Filled by Head office)**	Consecutive numbers of EA **(Filled by Head office)**	Is there continued questionnaire 1.Yes 2. No	Total House Hold members

Interview	Hour	Minute
Starting time		
End time		

2. Checking the Reliability of data (Regional Statistics Branch Office)

Status	Name	Signature	Date
Enumerator			
Supervisor			
Statistician			
Brach Office Head			

3. Data Verification (Head Office)

Status	Name	Signature	Date
Editor			
Editor-Verifier			
Encoder			
Encoder-Verifier			

Section 2. Socio-Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Household Members

201		202	203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210	
Identification number of household member		For all members of the Household									For HH members aged 5 Years and above *(Age below 5 years should be marked "_")*						Members aged 10 and older	
		Full Name of usual Household members	**Relationship**		**Sex**		**Age**		**Religion**		**Educational Status**						**Marital Status**	
		List names of usual household members in the following order:- - Head - Spouse -Never married children according to their seniority of age -Married children and their household members who live in the housing unit - Other relatives - Non relatives	What is your relationship to the Head of the Household? 01.Head 02.Spouese 03.Son/daughter of head and spouse 04. Son/daughter of head 05. Son/daughter of Spouse 06.Mother/Father of head/spouse 07.Sister/Brother of head/Spouse 08.Sister/Brother of head/Spouse son/daughter 09. Son/daughter of head / spouse's children 10.Adopted/ Foster children 11.Otnter Relatives 12.paid domestic worker 13.Non-Relatives		1. Male 2. Female		**What is your age?** ***(Enter age in completed year. If under one year enter '00'; more than 97 record 97 in the column)***		What is your Religion? 1.Orthodox 2. Protestant 3. Catholic 4. Muslim 5. Traditional 6.Waqefta 7. Other (specify)		Can you read and write? 1. Yes 2. No		Have you ever attended formal/informal education? 1.Yes, I am attending education in this year 2.Yes, I attended education in the past 3.No **(If no, skip to Col. 210)**		What was the highest grade you have completed? **Note:** ***Detailed list of codes and grade level are provided in the left side of this questionnaire. Please refer and record the correct grade and code.***		What is your Marital Status? 1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Separated 6. Living Together	
0	1																	
0	2																	
0	3																	
0	4																	
0	5																	
0	6																	
0	7																	

Section 2. Socio-Demographic and Economic....cont'd

201	202	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218
Identification number of household member	For HH members aged 5 Years and above *(below 5 years should be marked "_")*					For HH members aged 10 Years and above			For HH members aged 5 Years and above
	Transfer all household members from section 2 col.202 according to their respective series number.	During the last 7 days were you engaged in any kind of productive activities at least 1 hours such as work for payment for family gain or profit, produce for own consumption in the week? 1. Yes 2. No → (skip to Col. 214)	Excluding lunch and Journey hours, how many hours did you work in all **productive** activities in the last 7 days? **Note:- for those who work less than 1 hour and above 97, record "00"and "97", respectively.**	**To Enumerator:** *Check in Col.212 total hours worked in the* last 7 days? 1. Less than 1 hr. 2. 1 hr & above → (skip to Col. 218)	Even though you were not working during the last 7 days, did you have a job, business which you will return to? 1. Yes I have a business/ enterprise → **(Skip to Col. 218)** 4. No	Did you look for work or try to establish your own business during the last 3 months? 1.Yes 2. No	Are you willing and ready to engage in work in the coming month if opportunities are available? 1.Yes **(end of question for this part)** 2. No	Why are you not available to engage in work? 0. Domestic work 1. Personal/family affairs 3.Pregenancy/Delivery 4.Illiness 5.Disability 6.Too young 7. Remittance 8.Old aged/pension 9. Other (specify) **(End of Question for this part)**	What was your main occupation? **Note:** - If a person was not engaged in work in the last 7 days, ask and record the occupation he engaged before the period.
0 1									
0 2									
0 3									
0 4									
0 5									
0 6									
0 7									

Section 2. Cont'd

201	202	219	220	221	222	223	224
Identification number of household member	For Household members aged 5 Years and above *(Age below 5 years should be marked "_")*				Questions to identify Informal Sector For those persons answered in Col. 221:- from code 05- 12 only		
	Transfer all household members from section 2 col.202 according to their respective series number.	Where did you engage / perform your work? 01. Business House 02. Office 03. At Home 04. On Street 05. Open market 06. Farm Area 07. Factory 08. Quarrying/Mining 09. Anywhere as found 10. Construction site 11. Customer available area 12. River/Lake 31. Other (Specify)	What was the major product or service of this organization? **Note:-** If a person was not engaged in work in the last 7 days, ask and record the product or service of the industry before the period.	What was your employment status in your main Job? 01. Employee Government 02. Employee –Government Parental 03. Employee NGO's 04. Employee Domestic worker 05. Employee Private 06. Other Employees 07. Member of Cooperatives 08. Self Employed 09. Unpaid Family worker 10. Employer 11. Apprentice 12. Other (specify)	Does the enterprise have a book of account? 1.Yes, it has detailed accounting system 2. No 3. I don't know	Does the enterprise have a licence? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know	Does the enterprise produce its product for sale/market? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know
0 1							
0 2							
0 3							
0 4							
0 5							
0 6							
0 7							

Section 3. General Household Data

301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
Serial number	Electricity, Water and Cooking Facilities								
	What type of fuel does the household mainly use for cooking? 01. Wood 02. Animal Dung 03. Charcoal 04. Electric 05. Stove using gases 06. Kerosene 07. Solar energy 08. Bio gas 09. Other Specify 10. None, no cooking	What is the main source of lighting for your dwelling? 01. Wood 02. Animal Dung 03. Battery 04. Electricity 05. Solar energy 06. Bio Gas 07. Gas Lamp 08. Fanos 09. Candles 10. Kuraze 11. Othres (specify) 12. No	If code 1 or 2 recorded in col. 302 or 303		What is the household's main source of drinking water? 1. Piped/Tap inside the house 2. pipe/Tap in the compound private 3. Tap in the compound shared 4. Tap outside the compound (public, private, others) 5. Protected well or spring in the compound 6. Protected well or spring outside the home 7. Unprotected well or spring outside 8. River , Lakes, Ponds 9. Othre (specify)	If code 4 and codes from 6-8 recorded in col. 306		Domestic Activities	
			How far do members of the household have to travel to collect wood/dung?	Who usually collect wood / dung to the household? 1. Male 2. Female 3. Both		How far do members of the household have to travel to fetch water?	Who usually fetch drinking water to the household? 1. Male 2. Female 3. Both	Who does most of the house work (domestic activities) 1. Male 2. Female 3. Both	Who usually bought goods and services from the market to the household? 1. Male 2. Female 3. Both
			Hours / Minute			Hours / Minutes			
0 1									

Section 3. General Household....cont'd

301	311				312	313		314		315
Serial number	Household Income					Household Expenditure (*Respondents: Head of HH and/or Responsible HH members*)				
						How much does the household usually expend monthly in birr on the following items?				Who usually pay for ---------?
	Which of the following sources of income does your household have at present? **Enumerator**: - Please read all the sources of income listed below. 1.Yes 2. No				Which one is the major source of Income to the household? **Note**:- look at the code from Col. 311 for those answered code 1 and code the major one.	**Lists of Items / COICOP**		**Expenditure amount (in birr)** *(Register the amount from right to left)*		1.Female 2. Male 3.Both 4.Non household member
								Purchased	Non - Purchased	
01	01	Earnings from agriculture /crop , livestock rearing/				01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages			
02	02	Earnings other than agriculture such as business/ trade				02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics			
03	03	Salaries/wages/commissions				03	Clothing and footwear			
04	04	Earnings from rent of house/assets/properties				04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels			
05	05	Remittance from abroad				05	Furnishings, household equipment etc			
06	06	Remittance from domestic				06	Health			
07	07	Pension				07	Transport			
08	08	Aid in kind/cash				08	Communication			
09	09	Freely from forest...				09	Recreation and culture			
10	10	Commercial sex				10	Education			
11	11	Begging				11	Restaurants and hotels			
12	12	Other (Specify)				12	Miscellaneous goods and services			

Section 3. General Household.... cont'd

301		316				317				318	
Serial number		Household Amenities /Durables				Type of Assets; Management and Administration					
		Does the household have the use of an operating ----------? 1. Yes 2. No **Enumerator:** Please read the entire list below.				Does the household own any of the following? 1. Yes 2. No **Enumerator:** Please read the entire list below.				Who control, manage and administer the asset? 1. Male 2. Female 3. Both	
0	1	01	Television			01	Farm land (arable land, garden...)				
0	2	02	Radio; Tape			02	Land Other than farm land				
0	3	03	Video deck; DVD			03	Livestock (cattle, sheep, goat, poultry,..)				
0	4	04	Landline telephone			04	Farming tools				
0	5	05	Mobile phone			05	Handcraft equipment				
0	6	06	Refrigerator			06	Residential buildings / houses				
0	7	07	Car			07	Non-residential houses				
0	8	08	Bicycle / Motor cycle			08	Transport equipment (car, truck,..)				
0	9	09	Computer/ Lab top			09	private car				
1	0	10	Clock (wall)			10	Bicycle; motorcycle				
1	1	11	Internet facilities /home			11	Donkey/craft				
1	2	12	Satellite dish			12	corn mill				
1	3	13	"Metaded" wood								
1	4	14	"Metad" Electricity								
1	5	15	Stove (Electricity)								
1	6	16	Stove (Butane gas)								





Central Statistical Agency
The 2013 National Time Use Survey

Individual Questionnaire_ Diary

Section1. Area Identification of the selected Household

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
Region	**Zone**	**Woreda**	**Town**	**Kefetegna/ kefele ketema**	**Kebele**	**EA code**	**Household Serial No.**	**Household Selection No.**	**Name of Household Head**

Section4. Diary for those Members of HH Age 10 years and older

400		401	402		403		404	405	
Serial No. **(From Section 2 col.201)**		**List Full Name of the Respondent**	**Age of the Respondent** **(From Section 2 col.205)**		**For Enumerators** ***Did the household members aged 10 years and above had filled diary questions?*** **1. Yes** **2. No**		Date for which activities are recorded: Day / Month /Year	Which date of the week the activities were recorded? 1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday	
							/ /		
							/ /		
							/ /		
							/ /		
							/ /		
							/ /		

Section 4.1 Diary for members aged 10 years and above. *Serial number of the Respondent*

Name of the Respondent _____ **Serial number** _____

406		407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
Time	Time Code	Activity No	What were you doing between -----and ----------? Note: - Enumerator please asks the respondent what were he/she did base on the time interval on col. 406. And record a maximum of 5 activities that the respondent performs in the time interval.	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (Minutes)	Whom did you do this for? 1.Self 2.My child 3. Household 4. Work 5. Friend 6. Charity 7. Community 8. Others (Specify)	Did you do the activities for payment? 1.Yes 2. No 3.Not applicable	Did you do the activities one after the other? (simultaneous) 1. yes 2. No	Where you were when you did the activity? 1. Travelling/ Moving (Skip to col.415) 2. At home 3. Some one's House 4. School; College 5. Work place 6. Religious and Public gathering 7.Waitnig transport 8. Others	Where were you when you did the activity? 1. Travelling on foot 2. Private car 3. Taxi, baggage 4. Bus 5. Motor Cycle/Cycle 6. Horse, Mule, Donkey and Camel 7. Others (specify)
5:00-6:00 (Morning)	1	1								
	1	2								
	1	3								
	1	4								
06:00-07:00 (Morning)	2	1								
	2	2								
	2	3								
	2	4								
07:00-08:00	3	1								
	3	2								
	3	3								
	3	4								
08:00-09:00	4	1								
	4	2								
	4	3								
	4	4								

Section 4.1 cont'd

406		407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
Time	Time Code	Activity No	What were you doing between -----and ---------? **Note**: - Enumerator please asks the respondent what were he/she did base on the time interval on col. 406. And record a maximum of 5 activities that the respondent performs in the time interval.	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (Minutes)	Whom did you do this for? 1.Self 2.My child 3. Household 4. Work 5. Friend 6. Charity 7. Community 8. Others (Specify)	Did you do the activities for payment? 1.Yes 2. No 3.Not applicable	Did you do the activities one after the other? (simultaneous) 1. yes 2. No	Where you were when you did the activity? 1. Travelling/ Moving (Skip to col.415) 2. At home 3. Some one's House 4. School; College 5. Work place 6. Religious and Public gathering 7.Waitnig transport 8. Others	Where were you when you did the activity? 1. Travelling on foot 2. Private car 3. Taxi, baggage 4. Bus 5. Motor Cycle/Cycle 6. Horse, Mule, Donkey and Camel 7. Others (specify)
09:00-10:00	5	1								
	5	2								
	5	3								
	5	4								
10:00-11:00	6	1								
	6	2								
	6	3								
	6	4								
11:00-12:00	7	1								
	7	2								
	7	3								
	7	4								
12:00-01:00	8	1								
	8	2								
	8	3								
	8	4								

Section 4.1 cont'd

406		407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
Time	Time Code	Activity No	What were you doing between -----and --------? Note: - Enumerator please asks the respondent what were he/she did base on the time interval on col. 406. And record a maximum of 5 activities that the respondent performs in the time interval.	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (Minutes)	Whom did you do this for? 1.Self 2.My child 3. Household 4. Work 5. Friend 6. Charity 7. Community 8. Others (Specify)	Did you do the activities for payment? 1.Yes 2. No 3.Not applicable	Did you do the activities one after the other? (simultaneous) 1. yes 2. No	Where you were when you did the activity? 1. Travelling/ Moving (Skip to col.415) 2. At home 3. Some one's House 4. School; College 5. Work place 6. Religious and Public gathering 7.Waitnig transport 8. Others	Where were you when you did the activity? 1. Travelling on foot 2. Private car 3. Taxi, baggage 4. Bus 5. Motor Cycle/Cycle 6. Horse, Mule, Donkey and Camel 7. Others (specify)
01:00-02:00 (Afternoon)	9	1								
	9	2								
	9	3								
	9	4								
02:00-03:00	10	1								
	10	2								
	10	3								
	10	4								
03:00-04:00	11	1								
	11	2								
	11	3								
	11	4								
04:00-05:00	12	1								
	12	2								
	12	3								
	12	4								

Section 4.1 cont'd

406		407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
Time	Time Code	Activity No	What were you doing between ----and --------? Note: - Enumerator please asks the respondent what were he/she did base on the time interval on col. 406. And record a maximum of 5 activities that the respondent performs in the time interval.	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (Minutes)	Whom did you do this for? 1.Self 2.My child 3. Household 4. Work 5. Friend 6. Charity 7. Community 8. Others (Specify)	Did you do the activities for payment? 1.Yes 2. No 3.Not applicable	Did you do the activities one after the other? (simultaneous) 1. yes 2. No	Where you were when you did the activity? 1. Travelling/Moving (Skip to col.415) 2. At home 3. Some one's House 4. School; College 5. Work place 6. Religious and Public gathering 7.Waitnig transport 8. Others	Where were you when you did the activity? 1. Travelling on foot 2. Private car 3. Taxi, baggage 4. Bus 5. Motor Cycle/Cycle 6. Horse, Mule, Donkey and Camel 7. Others (specify)
05:00-06:00	13	1								
	13	2								
	13	3								
	13	4								
06:00-07:00 (Evening))	14	1								
	14	2								
	14	3								
	14	4								
07:00-08:00	15	1								
	15	2								
	15	3								
	15	4								
08:00-09:00	16	1								
	16	2								
	16	3								
	16	4								

Section 4.1 cont'd

406		407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
Time	Time Code	Activity No	What were you doing between ---- -and ---------? Note: - Enumerator please asks the respondent what were he/she did base on the time interval on col. 406. And record a maximum of 5 activities that the respondent performs in the time interval.	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (Minutes)	Whom did you do this for? 1.Self 2.My child 3. Household 4. Work 5. Friend 6. Charity 7. Community 8. Others (Specify)	Did you do the activities for payment? 1.Yes 2. No 3.Not applicable	Did you do the activities one after the other? (simultaneous) 1. yes 2. No	Where you were when you did the activity? 1. Travelling/ Moving (Skip to col.415) 2. At home 3. Some one's House 4. School; College 5. Work place 6. Religious and Public gathering 7.Waitnig transport 8. Others	Where were you when you did the activity? 1. Travelling on foot 2. Private car 3. Taxi, baggage 4. Bus 5. Motor Cycle/Cycle 6. Horse, Mule, Donkey and Camel 7. Others (specify)
09:00-10:00	17	1								
	17	2								
	17	3								
	17	4								
10:00-11:00	18	1								
	18	2								
	18	3								
	18	4								
11:00-12:00	19	1								
	19	2								
	19	3								
	19	4								

Section 4.1 cont'd

406		407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
Time	Time Code	Activity No	What were you doing between ----- -and ---------? Note: - Enumerator please asks the respondent what were he/she did base on the time interval on col. 406. And record a maximum of 5 activities that the respondent performs in the time interval.	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (Minutes)	Whom did you do this for? 1.Self 2.My child 3. Household 4. Work 5. Friend 6. Charity 7. Community 8. Others (Specify)	Did you do the activities for payment? 1.Yes 2. No 3.Not applicable	Did you do the activities one after the other? (simultaneous) 1. yes 2. No	Where you were when you did the activity? 1. Travelling/ Moving (Skip to col.415) 2. At home 3. Some one's House 4. School; College 5. Work place 6. Religious and Public gathering 7.Waitnig transport 8. Others	Where were you when you did the activity? 1. Travelling on foot 2. Private car 3. Taxi, baggage 4. Bus 5. Motor Cycle/Cycle 6. Horse, Mule, Donkey and Camel 7. Others (specify)
12:00-01:00 (Midnight)	20	1								
	20	2								
	20	3								
01:00-02:00 (Midnight)	21	1								
	21	2								
	21	3								
02:00-03:00	22	1								
	22	2								
	22	3								
	22	4								
03:00-04:00	23	1								
	23	2								
	23	3								
	23	4								
04:00-05:00	24	1								
	24	2								
	24	3								

Section 4.2 Filtering Questions for Special Activities

400	416	417	418	419	420	421
Serial Number	**Did you spend any time during the day looking after Children?** 1. Yes, but the activity was not mentioned in the diary; 2. Yes, the activity was mentioned and recorded in the diary; 3. No (If code 1 is recorded, go back to the diary and fill the activities according to the time reference).	**Did you spend any time during the day looking care of adult?** 1. Yes, but the activity was not mentioned in the diary 2. Yes, the activity was mentioned and recorded in the diary; 3. No (If code 1 is recorded, go back to the diary and fill the activities according to the time reference).	**Was yesterday a typical day for you?** 1. No 2. Yes because I was ill 3.Yes because I was in school/university/ holiday 4. Yes because I was on leave from work. 5. Yes because there was a funeral, wedding Bereavement. 6. Yes I was looking after another family member 7.Yes because I was in holiday 8. Yes (others specify)	**Over all, how did you feel about the day you just described?** 1. I was too busy / had too many things to do. 2. I had a comfortable amount of time to do in a day. 3. I had no comfortable amount of time. 4. I was not busy enough	**Do you have watch or any other means of keeping the time outside your home?** 1.Yes 2. No	**Did you participate or perform any voluntary work /activity yesterday?** 1.Yes 2. No → **(End of question)**
01						

422			
Are you participated/performed _____type of voluntary work yesterday? 1. Yes 2. No			
01. Buying materials for an elderly neighbour		10. Serving as a coach for a children's football club	
02.Cooking meals for the homeless		11. Making clothes for disadvantaged children	
03. Volunteering as a teacher in a public school		12. Helping/supporting orphans	
04. Performing a functions in a union on one's own time		13. Assisting humans/animals that are victims of an environmental disaster	
05. Serving on a neighbourhood clean-up committee		14. Providing counselling support to other persons without compensation	
06. Working at a voter registration drive		15. Constructing housing for homeless families	
07. Serving as an usher in religious organization		16. Sewing a blanket for a sick neighbour	
08. Helping a non-profit environmental organization without compensation		17. Provide transport service to neighbour	
09. Distributing food, medical, or material assistance at a shelter		18. Helping/supporting handicapped peoples	

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