

***WOMEN'S TIME-USE
IN MOROCCO***

***1997/98 NATIONAL SURVEY
ON WOMEN'S TIME-BUDGET***

Report – Volume 2

STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	5
I. Methodological elements of ENBTF (National Survey on Women's Time-Budget) 1997/98.....	8
1.1 Objectives, topics and sampling.....	8
1.2 Approach to observation of time-use.....	12
II. Accessibility to community services in rural areas.....	15
2.1 Community services' distribution in rural areas.....	15
2.2 Cultural resistance's effect on access to community services.....	17
III. Revaluation of women's participation in the economic activity....	20
3.1 Women's activity level following the time-budget approach...	20
3.2 Girls' participation in the familial domestic activity.....	25
IV. Women's time-use.....	29
4.1 The physiological activities.....	31
4.2 The housework and domestic activities.....	33
4.3 The professional and economic activities.....	35
4.4 Learning and educational activities.....	36
4.5 The leisure and semi-leisure activities.....	36
Annex: Statistics tables.....	47

Introduction

The production and analysis of integrated data about women's contribution to development is possible if an appropriate concept of measurement focused on the structural causes that constrain the process of women's integration into different domains is used. Investment in human capital and, correlatively, income factors, economic activity, decision making both at the family and community level, self-protection against different deprivations, are many of the areas where women's integration encounters difficulties. Women's fragile social status is also a real obstacle to the pivot role she plays in fundamental spheres such as education, health, individual and community well being, and human and economic development. In Morocco the norms and the cultural resistance established by customs, the social isolation of the rural area, the burden of daily life, the division of work by gender, and economic vulnerability are many of the factors that contribute to the exclusion of a proportion of women's population (predominantly rural) from access to learning, training and investing in human capital, which are the sources of enhancing an individual's role in society. The structural character of these factors requires a population and development integrated strategy founded, among others, in the distribution of social factors and social support, in order to enable the equal access of women and men to education, skills, and improvement of professional aptitudes.

The implementation, control, and evaluation of policies, which encourage women's integration into development, are more successful if they are based on integrated information. This information reveals which are the social measures generating important multiplier effects in this matter, and on which something has to be done in order to enhance women's participation in human development, as well as making profitable her contribution to economic growth. However, the measurement of women's contribution to development clashes with the interdependence of housework, economic activities in the case of agriculture areas, and the notion that populations have about the activities that have a market value. The concept of an observational statistical approach that takes into

account, not only the economic contribution but also the social and familial contribution, is a fundamental stage on the road of evaluating and enhancing women's participation in development. This is the main goal of the national survey about women's time-budget (ENBTF) done in 1997/98 by the "Statistics Directorate". One of the main objectives of this survey is to examine the ways women participate in economic life, through an in-depth analysis of the following subjects: different aspects of female employment, interaction between education and the access to work market, and the way in which norms and socio-cultural practices constrain the total participation of women in economic life. The observation of time use, which is part of this survey, was aimed at quantification and includes a detailed description of different activities, both paid and unpaid, done by women. The relationship of these variables with the rest of socio-demographic observed variables would reveal the way in which the female contribution to development interacts with different factors such as demographic, economic, social, cultural and community factors.

Published in two volumes, this survey's report gives the users current data that allows them to identify the advances accomplished by women in different domains. Among these, aspects related to the female condition, women's access to investment in human capital, and the degree of her integration in the familial, social and economic environment are many of the domains that this report refers to. In the first place, this survey studies socio-educational characteristics, the level and forms of employment, housing conditions and the access to community facilities in the rural area. It also observes, for the first time, the dimensions of the female condition, such as women's time-use, the access to health care, the participation in the decision making at social and family level, the active life cycle, the enterprises which generate income taking into account the opportunities and conditions provided by skills.

Frame 1: The first results of ENBTF 1997/98 are published in two volumes:

Vol.1 "Socio-economic condition of women in Morocco"

Vol.2 "Women's time-use in Morocco"

Taking into account the variety of topics included in the ENBTF 1997/98 and the necessity of putting all of this survey's results to user's disposal, the report is divided in two volumes.

The first, "Socio-economic condition of women in Morocco", focuses on fundamental dimensions of women's condition. Among these, this volume refers especially to the socio-demographic profile, the characteristics of the household work done by women, the housing conditions interacting with the social possibilities offered by the surrounding environment, the investment in human capital, the process of access to health care, the customs and the kind of activities done, the women's skills and enterprises which generate income, the active life cycle and the participation in decision making at social and family level.

The current volume "Women's time-use in Morocco" is essentially focused on the productive potential and women's use of time, taking into account demographic, familial and socio-educational characteristics. It is about women's time-budget in terms of distribution of time per day between the physiological activities (sleeping, eating, toilette, etc.), domestic and household work (meal preparation, washing, cleaning, looking for water, etc.), education and learning (professional and economic), and leisure (reading, watching TV, radio, sightseeing, sports, going out, etc.). The accessibility of rural population to community services which could have some effect on women's use of time and the evaluation of female contribution to economic activity according to the time-budget approach are also included in this second volume.

I. METHODOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF ENBTF 1997/98

This section summarizes the major methodological elements of ENTBF 1997/98 including the objectives, the topics covered, the method of data collection and the sample selection scheme, the interview method, the classification used, and the basic concepts, which are presented in volume 1 "Socio-economic condition of women in Morocco". As this volume is essentially about time-use, a discussion of the approach to time-use observation is included in this current section.

1.1 Objectives, topics and sampling

1.1.1. Objectives

The main objectives of this survey are:

- 1) To find an adequate methodology adapted to women's socio-economic conditions in order to measure in a better way the degree of her contribution to economic and social development.
- 2) To examine how women participate in economic life through an in-depth analysis of the different aspects of women's employment.
- 3) To study how improvement in girl's education could increase the participation of women in economic life.
- 4) To examine in which way the socio-cultural norms and practices constrain total participation of women in economic life.
- 5) To quantify and describe in detail the different tasks done by women in order to understand in a better way their nature and conditions.
- 6) To learn which are the factors that influence women's contribution to development and inversely, the way in which this contribution has an effect on the different demographic, economic and socio-cultural factors.

7) Other objectives are implicit in this survey, such as:

- To follow the evolution of qualitative behavior and of time use structure through the preparation of a statistical benchmark to which others structures deduced from surveys of this type will be compared.
 - To study, for the first time, women's time use including different socio-economic categories and socio-cultural environments in a survey which covers all the national territory and all the social strata.
- This survey provides to decision-makers, responsible institutions and researchers a detailed description and a quantitative analysis of women's daily life, which encounters several general problems such as the distribution and administration of time, the family organization and the changes in the urban sector. More specific matters are also related, as for example, the role of the media in leisure time, the effects of household appliances on free time, the social life or the isolation of elderly women.

1.1.2. Questionnaires and topics included

Taking into account the objectives of the current survey, four types of questionnaires were developed and used as means of collecting data.

i. Questionnaire I: collects data about every household member and selects the woman eligible for the questions of individual character (reference woman). It also offers the possibility of measuring women's activity following the standard approach, one that allows to identify the differences between the level of activities brought out by the time-budget method and the approach used by the active population and the population census. The subjects which this questionnaire deals with places the reference woman in her family context taking also into consideration the characteristics of the household in order to comprehend women's behavior by socio-economic and socio-demographic type. The modules and the topics treated in this questionnaire are the following:

Module 00: Geographical location

Module 01: Socio-demographic characteristics of the household members.

Module 02: Socio-educational characteristics of the household members.

Module 03: Kind of activities and inactivities.

Module 04: Children 's participation in work both inside and outside the household.

Module 05: Housing, utilities and surrounding environment.

Module 06: Household appliances.

Module 07: Selection and choice of reference woman.

ii. Questionnaire II: it is meant to be for the reference woman¹, and it is essentially based on her socio-demographic behavior, the process of her access to health care, her active life cycle, her participation in decision making, her role and the conditions, opportunities and nature of her skills. The modules that deal with these aspects are:

Module 08: Socio-demographic behavior and the role of women.

Module 09: Skills: nature, conditions and opportunities.

iii. Questionnaire III: it deals with the time-use of a proportion (2/3) of reference women and is essentially focused on a detailed list of all activities and the time spent in the performance of each activity during a whole day. Women's time use and the ways in which they adjust to these different tasks are included in module 10 of the survey.

Module 10: Reference woman's time use.

iv. Questionnaire IV: it is used to collect data about the rural communities which can have an effect on the rural woman's behavior, her integration to active life and the value given to her skills when used in income generating activities. It also deals with the nature of existing services in the community, their quality, proximity and the degree in which rural women use them.

¹ *One woman per family.*

1.1.3. Sampling

The survey design used to select the sample of households was a stratified, two-stage, self-weighting type. The survey units that were used are the following:

- a. Survey unit of first stage: the first-stage units consist of the master samples' primary units (PU). At this level, a sample of 216 PU was selected. The distribution of these primary units according to economic regions and habitat strata follows the proportional allocation principles corresponding to the region and strata size in terms of number of households.
- b. Survey unit of second stage: the second-stage units consist of the households. At the level of each primary unit, 21 households were selected. Household selection was done with equal probabilities.

So, 21 households were selected randomly from PU samples. This selection was done based on a systematic selection for the urban districts. In the rural areas, the PU samples were segmented in clusters of 21 households where 1 was randomly selected. The eligible woman for questionnaire II was randomly selected. The selection of eligible women for questionnaire III about time-use was restricted to those who were part of questionnaire II. II refers to the systematic selection procedure. The tables that appear later give the distribution of samples in terms of households and women effectively observed by region and residence area.

Table m1: Distribution of interviewed households according to economic region and residence area. (Questionnaire I)

Economic region	Residence area		
	Urban	Rural	Total
South	228	323	551
Tensift	231	378	609
Center	735	462	1197
North-West	607	378	985
Center-North	231	294	525
East	160	126	286
Center-South	166	168	334
Total	2358	2129	4487

Table m2: Distribution of reference women interviewed according to questionnaire type, economic region and residence area.

Economic Region	Questionnaire II			Questionnaire III		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
South	195	314	509	133	206	339
Tensift	214	369	583	142	244	386
Center	679	418	1097	441	272	713
North-West	574	359	933	359	237	596
Center-North	231	294	525	154	196	350
East	152	120	272	100	78	178
Center-South	158	166	324	103	111	214
Total	2203	2040	4243	1432	1344	2776

Note: From each household interviewed, one woman between 15 and 70 years old was chosen to respond to questionnaire II and, eventually, questionnaire III. This woman is called "reference woman".

1.2 Observation approach of time use

The interview method of a survey focused on time use, depends on the socio-cultural context in which it is done. The following considerations ruled the preparation of the methodological module included in the current survey:

The proportion of women having an educational level at least equal to the 2nd cycle of fundamental education was about 20.4% in the cities and 1.1% in rural areas. This means that in a sample of 100 women, only 20 women belonging to urban areas and only one belonging to rural zones could complete by themselves their day to day activities diary. The time-use of the rest of women had to be observed by the interviewers based on a rigorous follow-up of several visits per day to the respondent.

The representation in time and space: The distribution of the sample between the residence areas (rural/urban) and the economic regions should guarantee the representation in space. The interview method and the data collection plan should ensure the time representation. In every PU sample, the seven days of a week were represented equally in terms of observed time-use. When the data collection is completed, each day of the week should be covered by the 1/7 of time use data gathered. The survey's plan for every PU should guarantee this representation for the reference year. In this survey this was established from June 16th 1997 until June 15th 1998. The data collection should cover a whole year, based on one complete day per woman (24 hours per sample woman) in order to get the seasonal fluctuations of women's activity and their effect on the use of time.

The observation of women's use of time: As the time use of almost all (89%) women had to be observed on the basis of several retrospectives recalls in the same day, this procedure should not influence the normal course of daily women's activities. It is important to note that the proportion of households that do not include a target woman

(between 15 and 70 years old) was 6.6% in the urban area and 4.2% in the rural zone, or 5.4% nationally. This means that the questionnaires for women would be responded to by about 95% of household samples.

Having taken account of these considerations, the time use module was obtained for 2/3 of reference women who have been interviewed. The observation of time-use implied dedication of one whole day to each woman. The data collection method of this module consists of listing all the activities including those very short- lasting and marginal ones from 12mn of the observation day until 12mn of the same day. This time interval was covered by the description of activities done by women, as a consequence, the sum of the time dedicated to different activities should equal 24 hours. For every observed activity, the moment it was started and finished (hour and minute) as well as the time the woman spent on it was recorded.