

# A Survey of Time Use

TIME USE SURVEY



How South African women and men spend their time

Statistics South Africa  
Private Bag X44  
Pretoria 0001  
South Africa

Steyn's Building  
274 Schoeman Street  
Pretoria

Users enquiries: (012) 310-8600  
Fax: (012) 310-8500  
Main switchboard: (012) 310-8911  
Fax: (012) 322-3374

E-mail: [info@statssa.pwv.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.pwv.gov.za)  
Website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

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#### **Authors**

Debbie Budlender  
Analysis and Statistical Consulting  
Statistics South Africa

Ntebaleng Chobokoane  
Analysis and Statistical Consulting  
Statistics South Africa

Yandiswa Mpetsheni  
Analysis and Statistical Consulting  
Statistics South Africa

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Fax: (012) 322 3374

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# **Executive summary**

## **Background**

The Beijing Platform for Action which emerged from the 1995 Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women called for the development of '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'.

During 2000, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducted the fieldwork for the first national time use study in the country. The aim of the survey was to provide information on the way in which different individuals in South Africa spend their time. Such information contributes to greater understanding of policy-makers on the economic and social well-being of different societal groups. In particular, the study was intended to provide new information on the division of both paid and unpaid labour between women and men, and greater insight into less well understood productive activities such as subsistence work, casual work and work in the informal sector.

## **Objectives**

The survey thus had dual objectives: (1) improvement of concepts, methodology and measurement of all types of work and work-related activity, and (2) the feeding of information into better policy-making, with a particular focus on gender equity.

The survey produced a wealth of data that can be analysed in many ways. This first report consists of two parts. The body of the report describes some of the issues that can be explored with data of this nature. Statistics South Africa hopes that this will stimulate further exploration from both within and outside government. Because the survey was the first national time use study in South Africa and one of the first in the developing world, the report also discusses methodology and, in particular, those aspects where Statistics South Africa introduced innovations. Other developing countries might find some of these innovations useful. The appendix provides the standard tabulations that allow for comparison of the South African results with those achieved in other parts of the world.

## Methodology

The fieldwork for the study was conducted in three rounds or tranches - February, June, and October 2000 - so as to catch possible seasonal variations in time use. The sample covered all nine provinces and, within each province, four different settlement types - formal urban, informal urban, commercial farms, and other rural settlements.

Within each household, two people aged ten years or above were selected systematically and asked what activities they had performed on the previous day. The study used a 24-hour diary, divided into half-hour slots, as the core instrument to record activities. In each slot, a maximum of three activities could be recorded. The diary was administered face-to-face to the respondent by means of an interview.

In addition to the diary, the questionnaire contained many of the standard questions of Stats SA household surveys. This was done to facilitate comparison across surveys. Thus one member per household provided basic information about the household as a whole, and, before administration of the diary, the respondent was asked for basic demographic information about themselves, such as age, sex, children and work situation.

The planned sample for the survey was 10 800 dwelling units, 3 600 per tranche. The realised sample was smaller than planned, at 8 564 households and 14 553 respondents. The main reasons for non-realisation of the full sample were unoccupied dwelling units and dwelling units that were marked on the maps but were not found on the ground. For those dwelling units that were contacted, the response rate by selected individuals was 94%. This is much higher than is achieved in most developed countries.

For coding the activities recorded in the half-hour slots, the survey used a trial classification developed by the United Nations Statistics Division. This United Nations (UN) classification was developed in response to the perception that existing classification systems were biased towards a first world situation. In developing the trial classification, the UN expert group attempted to develop a more detailed classification for economic activities and, in particular, for informal activities. This accorded well with Stats SA's objective of using the time use study to reach a better understanding of productive activities.

## **The System of National Accounts and unpaid labour**

The international System of National Accounts (SNA), from which macro-economic descriptors such as the gross domestic product (GDP) are calculated, takes certain productive activities into account, but not others.

In virtually all parts of the world, women are more likely to do the work of rearing and caring for children, caring for other household members, cooking, cleaning, and fetching water and fuel. These types of activities can be seen as 'reproductive' work. Men, meanwhile, are more likely to be producing goods and services exchanged in the market. Reproductive work produces something without which the rest of the economy and society would not exist, namely people. In order to produce these people, the reproductive workers produce a wide range of goods and services. Many of these services have their equivalents in the market economy. For example, one can pay for a domestic worker to clean, for a cook to prepare meals, for a nursemaid to look after a child. However, the bulk of these services are provided on an unpaid basis.

The 1999 South African Budget Review defines GDP as 'a measure of total national output, income and expenditure in the economy'. It notes, however, that 'GDP per head ... does not take account of the distribution of income, nor of goods and services that are produced outside the economy, such as work within the household' (Department of Finance, 1999). The time use survey provides data that lay the basis for an elaboration of GDP through parallel national accounts. This starts to take account of goods produced 'outside the (paid) economy'.

## **Classification of activities**

As noted, Stats SA used the time use survey to test a new activity classification system developed by the United Nations (UN) Statistical Division rather than classification systems used previously in developed countries. The UN classification is organised according to ten broad categories, namely:

- 1 work in establishments, for example working for government, in a factory or mine;
- 2 primary production, for example growing maize or other vegetables on a household plot, or collecting fuel and water;

- 3 work in non-establishments, for example selling fruit and vegetables at the side of a road, or doing hairdressing at home;
- 4 household maintenance, for example cooking and cleaning the dwelling;
- 5 care of persons, for example looking after children, the sick or elderly people in the household;
- 6 community service, for example attending a political meeting or helping other households;
- 7 learning, for example attending school or doing homework;
- 8 social and cultural, for example socialising with family or friends;
- 9 mass media use, for example watching television or listening to the radio; and
- 0 personal care, for example sleeping, eating and drinking, dressing and washing.

An important aspect of the UN classification system is the fact that these ten categories can be grouped according to how they are treated in the SNA, and thus in the calculation of GDP. Activity categories 1-3 fall in the SNA production boundary. They would thus be included in the national accounts and the GDP calculation. They are referred to in the report as 'SNA production'. Activity categories 4-5 fall outside the SNA production boundary. They are, however, universally recognised as 'productive' activities and largely correspond to unpaid work. In the report they are referred to as 'non-SNA production'. The remaining four activity categories are not covered at all by the SNA. They fail what is referred to as the 'third person test' in that these activities cannot be performed for a person by someone else - people cannot hire someone else to sleep, learn, or eat for them. They thus cannot become part of the market economy. In this report they are referred to as 'non-productive activities'.

## **Some key findings**

The most basic disaggregation, by sex and SNA-related category, shows that, on average, men aged 10 years and above spent 81% of their day and women spent an almost equally large part (77%) of their day on non-productive activities. There is, however, a more significant difference between how women and men spent the rest of their time. Men, on average, spent 13% of their time on SNA production activities and 6% of their time on non-SNA production. Women, on the other hand, spent on average 8% of their time on SNA production activities and 15% on non-SNA



production. Women thus spent, on average, a larger proportion of their day (23%) on productive activities than men (19%). However, women were likely to be paid for less of the time they spent on productive activities per day than men.

Further disaggregation shows that, within each age group, the pattern persists in that men, on average, spent a larger proportion of their day than women on SNA production activities while women spent longer on non-SNA production. The gender differences were least stark for the relatively small group of people aged 60 years and above. In all age groups, women, on average, spent less time on non-productive activities than men.

The gender difference remains even when analysis is restricted to people who are employed. Thus employed women spent almost three times as many minutes per day (210 minutes), on average, than men (82 minutes), on non-SNA production, i.e. unpaid work.

In households where a domestic worker bore the chief responsibility for housework, the average amount of time per day spent by both women and men on these tasks decreased. There was, however, a greater decrease in the average man's workload than that of the average women. Women in households where a domestic worker did most of the housework spent an average of 148 minutes per day on housework, while men spent an average of only 47 minutes per day. Women in households where a domestic worker did not bear the main responsibility spent an average of 183 minutes per day, while men spent an average of 75 minutes.

Child care represents another important form of unpaid work. The time use survey distinguished between respondents with no children under seven years of age, those with children under seven years of age, but who were not living with them, and those with children of this age living in the household. The results revealed that the average minutes per day spent by both women and men on child care tends to increase when they have children under seven years, and to increase even more when the children live with them. Women in each category spent more minutes per day than men on child care. Thus women with children living with them spent an average of 87 minutes per day on child care, compared to an average of seven minutes for men in this position and 12 minutes per day for women with no children of this age.

The time use survey provided further information on another form of unpaid work which is common in South Africa and other developing countries, namely fetching water and fuel for household use. Officially, these should be classified as SNA

production. However, most of the activity is performed for no pay.

The time use survey confirmed the significant differences between different types of settlement areas in respect of access to water in the dwelling or on site. In particular, the majority of households in ex-homeland areas rely on water that they must collect from off the site. The survey reveals that for those households which collected water, irrespective of the distance from the source, women and girls were more likely than men and boys to be responsible for collecting water. It further revealed that, while those with water within 100 metres of the dwelling spent an average of 44 minutes per day collecting water, those with water at a distance of a kilometre or more spent an average of 71 minutes per day. The patterns in respect of fuel were similar, except that the time spent was longer - an average of 78 minutes per day for those with fuel within 100 metres of the dwelling, and 128 minutes per day for those where fuel was collected from a kilometre or further away.

As noted, the time use survey was interested in capturing both unpaid work and forms of paid work that can be overlooked in regular surveys. Over the last few years Stats SA has improved its capturing of informal and 'non-standard' work. This has been done most recently through the reframing of work questions in the labour force survey. Nevertheless, even the new approaches do not succeed in capturing all the targeted work activities, as the instruments contend with the strong perceptions and assumptions of both interviewers and respondents as to what constitutes 'economic work'.

The time use study is a complementary way of approaching the issue of economic work. The questionnaire for the time use survey included both the usual detailed prompts of the labour force survey as to whether the respondent performed different types of economic activity over the previous seven days, and the diary about all activities over the last 24 hours. Comparison of the responses suggests that the standard employment status questions may not be picking up all economic activities. Thus 18% of all respondents who reported some SNA productive activities in the previous 24 hours said they had not done any 'work' in the past seven days. This merits further investigation.

## **Conclusion**

Stats SA's relatively small and stand-alone time use survey proved that such a survey is feasible in a developing country with relatively high rates of illiteracy. Stats SA introduced a number of innovations in its methodology of time use to cater for the nature of the country and its population. Other developing countries might find some of these innovations useful. The report which follows reveals only a small fraction of the type of analysis that is possible with the available data. Stats SA hoped that other analysts will be inspired to use the data and uncover more of the richness of what it can tell us.

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# Definitions and concepts

## Actor

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

## Employment status

*Employed* people included all those who said they had engaged in at least one economic activity over the previous seven days. The specific economic activities which were prompted for were:

- running any kind of business, big or small, for themselves;
- helping unpaid in a family business;
- doing any work on a household plot, food garden, or kraal;
- catching any fish or wild animals for food or sale;
- doing domestic work for another household for payment in cash or in kind; and
- doing any other work for wage, salary, piecework pay, commission or payment in kind.

These are the same prompts that are used in the six-monthly labour force survey of Stats SA piloted for the first time in February 2000. Those people who said they had not done these activities in the previous seven days, but had such an economic activity to which they would definitely return, were also classified as employed.

*Unemployed* people were all those who had not worked, but who wanted to do so, would be able to start work within a week, and had taken action to look for work within the past four weeks. This is the official definition of unemployment used by Stats SA in other publications. All other respondents were classified as *not economically active*.

## Episodes

As expected, for every person there were instances where the same activity was reported for a number of consecutive half-hour time slots. In particular, sleeping would be repeated across a large number of time slots. The concept of 'episodes' was introduced to capture this phenomenon. An episode is defined as a set of consecutive time slots during which the activity and the location of that activity do not change. So, for example, if a person reports sleeping at home and inside for 14 consecutive time slots, this yields a sleeping episode of seven hours, or

420 minutes. The number of episodes reported is an indication of the quality of the survey.

## **Population group**

The time use survey asked all respondents how they would classify themselves under the apartheid-era population group categories of African, coloured, Indian and white. Respondents self-classified themselves. The fieldworker manual explained that this question was necessary in order to investigate what impact the former political system was having on the lives of respondents in 2000.

## **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, and fetching water and fuel. These activities constitute production, but are not included in the calculation of gross domestic product.

## **Settlement area (stratum)**

For the purpose of sampling, the enumeration areas of South Africa are divided into four strata or types of settlement area. Settlement areas are classified according to the predominant type of settlement in a given enumeration area. The four types used in the time use survey were:

- formal urban settlement, which includes areas with formal houses, flats and other dwellings;
- informal urban settlement, which includes areas such as 'squatter' settlements;
- commercial farming areas, which are rural areas in which commercial landholdings predominate;
- other rural areas, which largely correspond to previous 'homelands', and are referred to in this report as 'ex-homeland' areas.

## **System of National Accounts (SNA)**

The System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93) is the basis of 'national accounts'. National accounts, in turn, are the basis for calculations of gross domestic product (GDP). Growth in GDP is used as the main indicator of how well or how poorly an economy is performing.

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. SNA93 was developed by international agencies such as the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund to ensure that statistics are comparable and internationally consistent. SNA93 provides a comprehensive framework of accounts with common definitions and concepts to describe the economy of a country.

The SNA93 is designed to be flexible enough to be used by countries at different stages of statistical development. It also makes provision for the investigation of concepts not specifically highlighted in SNA93 through the concept of satellite accounts. Two of the best-known areas for satellite accounts are tourism and unpaid labour. Satellite accounts allow for:

- the provision of additional information on particular social concerns;
- the use of alternative concepts;
- extended coverage of costs and benefits of human activities;
- further analysis of data by means of relevant indicators and aggregates; and
- the linking of physical data sources and analysis to the monetary accounting system.

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# 1 Background and methodology

## Background

During the year 2000, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducted the fieldwork for the first national time use study in the country. The objectives of the survey, which was conducted with financial assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and technical assistance from Statistics Norway, are as follows:

*The time use study will measure and analyse the time spent from day-to-day by different individuals - women and men, girls and boys, rural and urban, rich and poor - on all major activities. The study will provide greater understanding to policy-makers on the economic and social well-being of different groups. It will provide new information on the division of both paid and unpaid labour between women and men and other groupings. It will provide greater insight into reproductive and leisure activities of household members, as well as into less well understood productive activities such as subsistence work, casual work and work in the informal sector.*

The survey thus had dual objectives - improvement of concepts, methodology and measurement of all types of work and activity, and the feeding of information into better policy-making, with a particular focus on gender equity.

This is the first report on the findings of the time use survey. The exercise has produced a wealth of data that can be analysed in many ways. The statistical appendix at the back of this publication provides the standard tabulations that characterise time use reports in most parts of the world. The body of the report highlights some of the ways in which data of this nature can be explored. We hope that we and others will have the opportunity to explore the data in much more detail in the coming months and years.

## Design of the survey

### Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the time use survey comprised three sections. Section one covered details of the household. Section two covered demographic details of the first person selected as a respondent in that household. Section three consisted of a

diary in which to record the activities performed by the first person selected during the 24 hours between 4 am on the day preceding the interview and 4 am on the day of the interview. Sections four and five were for the second selected person in the household but were otherwise identical to sections two and three respectively.

The household and demographic sections of the questionnaire contained many of the standard questions of Stats SA household surveys. This was done so as to facilitate comparison across surveys. These sections also contained some additional questions on issues that would be likely to affect time use. For the household section, for example, there were questions on access to household aids such as washing machines and vacuum cleaners. In the demographic section there were questions about the presence of the respondent's young children in the household.

The diary, which forms the core instrument of a time use study, was divided into half-hour slots. Respondents were asked an open-ended question as to the activities performed during a given half-hour. These activities were then post-coded by the fieldworker according to the activity classification system (see below).

The respondent could report up to three activities for each time slot. Where there was more than one activity reported for a half hour, the respondent was asked whether these activities were conducted simultaneously, or one after the other.

For each recorded activity, the questionnaire also included two location codes. The first code provides for eight broadly-defined locations plus the mobile activity of travel. Where the location of a particular activity could be classified as more than one of the given options, the option highest on the list took precedence. For example, a domestic worker was classified as working in someone else's dwelling rather than in a workplace. The second code distinguished between interior (inside) and exterior (outside) for the eight broadly-defined locations, and distinguished the mode of travel for all travel activity.

## **Sampling**

The sample for the time use survey was chosen so as to be representative of the country's population. Each round or tranche included households from all nine provinces and from

four different strata, or types of settlement area. The strata were formal urban settlements, informal urban settlements, commercial farming areas, and other rural areas. We refer to the latter in this report as ex-homeland areas.

The time use survey used a sampling frame that had been prepared for the survey of activities of young people that was conducted in 1999. In the latter survey, it was decided to sample different strata disproportionately as the incidence of working children was expected to differ across strata. For the time use survey, the stratum variable was used in weighting both households and individual respondents so as to ensure that the reported figures more accurately reflected the population and its activities.

The planned sample for the survey was 10 800 dwelling units, 3 600 per tranche. Each dwelling unit could contain more than one household, although this is unusual. The sampling approach is discussed in more detail in the technical appendix. The realised sample was smaller than planned, at 8 564 households and 14 553 respondents. The main reasons for non-realisation of the full sample were unoccupied dwelling units and dwelling units which were marked on the maps but not found on the ground. Some of the discrepancies, particularly in informal areas, were due to changes on the ground between mapping of the areas and enumeration. The number of refusals was very small.

The survey aimed to collect information from two respondents aged 10 years and above from each selected household. Where the household contained only one person in this age group, only that person was interviewed. The interviewer first listed all household members from oldest to youngest. The respondents to be interviewed were chosen systematically through the use of a selection grid included in the interviewer's manual.

Overall, the survey recorded diaries from 73% of the respondents from whom it might have been possible to collect diaries, if each of the unreached households had contained at least two eligible individuals. If only those households with which contact was made are included, the survey captured diaries from 94% of targeted respondents. This response rate is much higher than is achieved in most developed countries.

## **Pilot**

A pilot was conducted during November 1999 to test both the questionnaire and the logistics. The pilot was conducted in the North West province and included households from all four settlement types. A number of changes were made as a result of the pilot. One of the more important changes was the decision to collect only one 24-hour diary for each respondent rather than the two originally planned. To compensate for the fewer diaries, the planned sample size was increased.

## **Fieldwork**

The fieldwork for the study was conducted in three tranches - February, June, and October 2000 - so as to catch possible seasonal variations in time use. The unforeseen heavy floods of February 2000 caused some difficulties in fieldwork, particularly in Mpumalanga and the Northern Province. This could also have affected the way some respondents spent their time during that period. October fieldwork in several enumeration areas of KwaZulu-Natal was affected by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, but this probably had less impact on the way most respondents spent their time. The survey took place before the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in the province.

The questionnaire was administered face-to-face to the respondent through an interview rather than asking them to fill it in themselves as is done in most European countries. This methodology was necessary because of the high levels of illiteracy in the country. For example, the census of 1996 found that a full 20% of all South Africans aged 20 or more had not received any formal education. To promote comparability, the diary was administered even where the person was literate and numerate. Questionnaires were also administered in the language chosen by the respondent.

Over 100 temporary fieldworkers were employed for each tranche of the survey. Where possible, the same fieldworkers were employed in later tranches. Fieldworkers worked in teams of three or four, with one person in each team serving as a supervisor. Each provincial office of Stats SA allocated one of their full-time staff to serve as a coordinator for the duration of the survey.

## **Training**

The training for the first tranche of the survey took place in Stats SA's head office in Pretoria over a week. The training was done at a central venue because this was the first time that Stats SA was conducting such a survey, and there was not sufficient expertise to allow for a decentralised approach. For the second and third tranches, the first two days of training took place at head office, and a further two days in each of the provinces. The first two days catered, on the one hand, for new fieldworkers and, on the other, as a refresher course for provincial coordinators. The two days in the province were facilitated by the provincial coordinators, using a centrally designed programme and materials. Both new and experienced fieldworkers attended the provincial training.

For the training in the first tranche, participants were divided according to provinces and thus also more or less according to language. One of the important sessions in the training involved participants discussing the correct translation into a local language for every question in the questionnaire. This exercise resulted in a set of standard translations for each questionnaire. These were given to fieldworkers to take into the field. The discussion also ensured that all fieldworkers understood every question in the same way.

## **Data processing**

The data from the diary were captured in Sybase at Stats SA head office through a custom-designed data capture programme. The programme contained some in-built checks. Further checks were done manually prior to and after capture. The data were subsequently downloaded into SAS format, and the SAS programme was used for analysis.

## **Weighting**

The raw data were weighted so as to adjust the responses collected to be representative of the underlying sample frame. Because the sample frame itself was designed so as to reflect the population of South Africa aged 10 years and above, the results reported should reflect the proportions in the total population of this age in terms of sex, population group, age group and settlement type. The weighting is discussed in more detail in the technical appendix.

Because of the relatively small size of the sample, the results were weighted to reflect the 25 000 odd individuals aged 10 years and above whom one would have expected to find in 10 800 dwelling units rather than the number of people of this age in the full population. This approach was adopted to remind users and readers that the survey is smaller than the usual Stats SA survey and thus slightly less reliable in terms of extrapolation. The proportions should, nevertheless, reflect the full population.

### **The activity coding system**

Stats SA was fortunate in terms of coding to be part of the testing of the United Nations (UN) trial classification. This classification was developed as a response to the perception that existing classification systems were biased towards a first world situation. This bias was understandable given that few large-scale time use surveys had been conducted in third world countries until recent years. It meant, however, that the coding system was not well-suited to reflect the situation in third world countries and would thus not be ideal for policy-making purposes.

In developing the trial classification, a UN expert group attempted to develop a more detailed classification for economic activities and, in particular, for informal activities. This accorded well with Stats SA's objective of using the time use study to reach a better understanding of productive activities. Most existing systems treated paid economic activity as a 'black box', in that most of the time spent by people from the time they arrived at the workplace to the time they left was given a single code. The full activity coding system used by Stats SA is included as an appendix to this report.

The trial classification still does not distinguish much between individual activities at work. It does, however, distinguish between work for establishments, primary productive activities not for establishments, and other productive activities not for establishments. In broad terms, the three-way categorisation distinguishes between the formal sector, largely subsistence primary activities, and other informal sector work. So, for example, working in a factory or for government would be classified as work for establishments, subsistence farming on a household plot would be primary productive activities not for establishments, and selling fruit and vegetables at the side of

the road would be other productive activities not for establishments.

One important exception to this in the way Stats SA used the trial classification is that work performed by domestic workers, who are usually considered as part of the informal sector, was included under work for establishments. This was done because private households that employ domestic workers are classified as establishments in the national accounts.

Stats SA also elaborated on the UN system by providing some disaggregation of formal sector work. This was done by distinguishing different establishment work activities according to work status, for example between whether the person was an employer or self-employed.

A second important aspect of the UN classification system is the fact that it matches the System of National Accounts (SNA), which forms the basis internationally for calculation of gross domestic product (GDP). The classification is organised according to ten broad activity categories, which are listed, with examples, below. These categories can be distinguished by the left-most digit of the full three-digit activity code.

The ten broad categories are as follows:

*SNA production*

- 1 Work in establishments includes activities such as waged employment, domestic work, and looking for work.
- 2 Primary production not for establishments includes activities such as subsistence farming, and collecting fuel and water.
- 3 Other production of goods and services not for establishments includes activities such as home-based production, informal street trading, and informal provision of services such as hairdressing.

*Non-SNA production*

- 4 Household maintenance includes activities such as housework and personal and household shopping.
- 5 Care of persons in the household includes looking after children, the sick, elderly and disabled members of the household.
- 6 Community service to non-household members includes activities such as caring for non-household members, cooking for collective occasions, and volunteering with an organisation.

### *Non-productive*

- 7 Learning includes activities such as attendance at school, doing homework, and attending work-related and non-formal courses.
- 8 Social and cultural includes activities such as socialising, participating in cultural and religious activities, participating in and observing sports.
- 9 Mass media use includes activities such as watching television, listening to the radio and visiting the library.
- 0 Personal care includes activities such as sleeping, eating and drinking, washing and dressing oneself, and receiving medical and personal care.

Activity categories 1-3, which are the three 'work' divisions referred to above, fall in the SNA production boundary. They would thus be 'counted' in national accounts and the GDP. The only exceptions are the codes for looking for work, and time spent on travelling related to SNA type activity. Collecting fuel and water are included under primary production not for establishments as these activities are officially part of SNA - although probably not included in most countries. However, it would usually make more sense policy-wise if collecting fuel and water was classified together with other unpaid household work. The sections below on economic and household work contain some adjusted information in respect of these exceptions.

Activity categories 4-5, which cover unpaid household work and assistance to other households, fall outside the SNA production boundary, although they are recognised as 'productive'. They largely correspond to unpaid labour. In this report they are referred to as non-SNA production. The remaining activity categories are not covered at all by the SNA. They fail what is referred to as the 'third person test' in that they cannot be performed for a person by someone else - people cannot hire someone else to sleep, learn, or eat for them. They thus cannot become part of the market economy. In this report they are referred to as non-productive activities.

Much of the discussion and many of the tables in the report are organised according to either the ten categories, or the three SNA-related groupings of these categories. The appendix contains the standard tabulations available in most national time use studies. It includes a listing, at the three-digit level, of the number of women and men who reported performing each of the three-digit activities as well as the mean time spent by them on that activity. The appendix also contains detailed cross-tabulations of activity and SNA categories by a range of key



demographic variables. For each demographic disaggregation, there are three one-digit tables and three SNA tables, as follows:

- The first table presents the number of respondents in each demographic subcategory who reported performing an activity in that category.
- The second table presents the average time spent on each category of activity by those respondents who engaged in the activity.
- The third table presents the average time spent on each category of activity for all people in that demographic subcategory, whether they performed the activity or not.

### **Special activities - child care**

In designing the time use survey, Stats SA was concerned that the survey would under-report some activities, as has happened in surveys in other countries. The literature suggests that child care, in particular, is either often not mentioned or, alternatively, listed as a secondary activity when simultaneous activities are provided for. The Stats SA survey thus paid special attention to capturing child care work.

Firstly, the demographic questionnaire that preceded the diary included questions that asked whether the respondent had any children under seven years of age, and - if so - whether the children lived with them. The same two questions were also asked in respect of children under 18 years. Secondly, after the diary was completed, there was an extra question which interviewers used to prompt all respondents as to whether they did any child care which they had not mentioned. To keep a check on the success or otherwise of this approach, there were two slightly different codes for each of the child care activities. A '1' as the third digit indicated that the activity was named spontaneously. A '2' indicated that the activity was only mentioned after prompting.

### **Special activities - waiting**

During early discussions around the time use survey, advisors repeatedly mentioned the importance of capturing the time that South Africans spend in waiting, whether for transport, government services, or something else. Stats SA attempted to capture this waiting element by modifying the classification system so as to add an '8' as the third digit of the code of the

activity being waited for. In doing so, Stats SA was aware that it would not capture more than a fraction of all waiting, as many informants would see the waiting time as part of the activity for which they were waiting. The exercise nevertheless seemed worthwhile in order to record how often informants - and which informants - specifically mentioned waiting.

## **Simultaneous activities**

Time is a resource. Policy makers concerned about poverty might thus want to extend their concept of resources to include time, and thus consider 'time poverty' as well as 'money poverty'. Time is different from money in that every person, rich or poor, has the same number of hours and minutes in a given day. Nevertheless, the presence or absence of money and other resources will influence how they utilise this fixed resource.

In addition, each person has only 24 hours in any day, but some people use those 24 hours more intensively than others. In particular, it has been found in other countries that women, more often than men, tend to engage in simultaneous activities. By combining activities, people can perform more activities in a given time and so avoid a time deficit. But performing simultaneous activities is not without costs.

Robert Pollak distinguishes between two types of simultaneous activities. The first type - he gives examples such as walking and chewing gum, or driving a car and listening to the radio - he calls parallel activities. The second type - which usually involve bearing responsibility for the care of another person at the same time as doing something else - he calls on-call activities. Pollak notes that a person doing one of these on-call activities can do something else at the same time 'but the range of activities that are compatible with being on call is constrained in terms of location and is limited to activities that must be interrupted' (1999:8). These activities thus limit what the (usually women) actors who perform them can do with their lives.

One difference between the Stats SA instrument and that of many other countries is that the former does not distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Where other countries allow for multiple activities in a given period, they generally ask the respondent to prioritise them. One problem with this approach is that analysis has shown systematic bias in what is prioritised. Child care, for example, is usually given

lower priority than other simultaneous activities. A second problem with the approach is that analysts often disregard all but the primary activity.

Given these difficulties, Stats SA allowed for three activities per half hour, but gave each of those activities equal importance. In allowing for multiple activities, Stats SA catered for both sequential activities - those done one after the other within the period, and simultaneous activities - those done at the same time. In order to obtain a fuller understanding of simultaneous activities, Stats SA used two different methods of assigning minutes to activities. When there was only one activity in a half hour, it was obvious that 30 minutes should be assigned to that activity. When there were two or three activities in a half hour which were performed sequentially, one after the other, it was also simple - each activity was assigned 10 or 15 minutes. However, when two or more activities were performed simultaneously, it was more complicated. If, for example, two activities were performed simultaneously in a particular half hour, should one assign 30 minutes or 15 minutes each?

The advantage of assigning 15 minutes is that the total minutes per person per day then sum to 24 hours. This is the approach used for the bulk of the analysis and tables in this report. It is also the approach which makes the Stats SA results more easily comparable with results from other countries and other studies. One disadvantage of this approach is that it can give the impression of less time being spent on an activity than is the reality. For example, if a person spends eight hours at work, during which the person also listens to the radio, the approach will record only four hours of work and four hours of listening to the radio. This is not how most people would intuitively understand the situation.

The advantage of assigning 30 minutes to each of the two activities is that it shows the truer duration of a particular activity - the full time it spanned. This second approach is used where we look specifically at common simultaneous activities rather than the full day.

The difference between the two approaches is illustrated by the example of someone who reports that in a given half-hour they ate, watched television and socialised with friends, and that they performed all three activities simultaneously. The first approach allocates 10 minutes to each of the three activities. The second approach allocates 30 minutes to each.

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## 2 Description of respondents

### General characteristics

Table 1 shows both the weighted and unweighted distribution of enumerated households by type of settlement area.

**Table 1: Distribution of enumerated households by type of settlement area**

Settlement area	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Formal urban	3 504	41	4 385	50
Informal urban	2 020	24	905	10
Ex-homeland	1 468	17	2 826	33
Commercial farming	1 571	18	575	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 563</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8 692</b>	<b>100</b>

The fact that informal urban areas constitute 24% of unweighted households compared to 10% of weighted, while commercial farming areas constitute 18% of unweighted and 7% of weighted show that these two types of settlement areas were over-sampled, and had to be adjusted downwards with the weights. With the weights added, formal urban households account for half of all households, ex-homeland areas for another third, and the other two strata for ten per cent or less each.

As noted above, two respondents aged 10 years and above were randomly selected from each household, or one person where there was only one person in this age group. Tables 2 and 3 give the weighted and unweighted distribution of the respondents by sex and a range of other background characteristics that are used repeatedly in later tabulations in this report. A total of 14 306 individuals were interviewed and had a diary completed in respect of the previous day. Their responses were weighted up to represent the 25 699 individuals who would have been interviewed had all individuals in the relevant age group in all the households in the sample been included. (In some of the later tables the total is slightly different from the total figures given here due to missing data.)

**Table 2: Distribution (unweighted) of respondents by background characteristics and sex**

	Category	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Population group	African	5 079	77	5 839	76	10 918	76
	Coloured	659	10	885	12	1 544	11
	Indian	170	3	185	2	355	2
	White	695	11	770	10	1 465	10
	Other	13	0	11	0	24	0
Settlement area	Urban formal	2 669	40	3 168	41	5 837	41
	Urban informal	1 543	23	1 788	23	3 331	23
	Ex-homeland	1 081	16	1 514	20	2 595	18
	Commercial farming	1 323	20	1 220	16	2 543	18
Province	Western Cape	787	12	898	12	1 685	12
	Eastern Cape	763	12	1 020	13	1 783	12
	Northern Cape	449	7	543	7	992	7
	Free State	720	11	788	10	1 508	11
	KwaZulu-Natal	1 055	16	1 229	16	2 284	16
	North West	559	8	623	8	1 182	8
	Gauteng	932	14	1 009	13	1 941	14
	Mpumalanga	673	10	747	10	1 420	10
	Northern Province	678	10	833	11	1 511	11
Age group	10-19 years	1 704	26	1 869	24	3 573	26
	20-39 years	2 809	42	3 271	43	6 080	42
	40-59 years	1 549	23	1 730	23	3 279	22
	60 years and above	548	8	818	11	1 366	10
Employment status	Employed	3 778	51	3 148	41	6 926	48
	Unemployed	520	8	607	8	1 127	8
	Not economically active	2 318	35	3 935	51	6 253	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>6 616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14 306</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: In this and following tables, non-responses are ignored in calculating percentages unless otherwise indicated, and unless they are a significant category.

Examining unweighted table 2, of the 14 306 people interviewed, 7 690 (54%) were women and 6 616 (46%) were men. (The terms 'men' and 'women' as used in this report include the younger people aged 10-19 years who might elsewhere be referred to as 'boys' and 'girls'.) The sample consisted mostly of Africans (76%), which is in line with the demographics of the country. It further consisted mostly of individuals in the peak productive and reproductive years. All of these patterns persist in the weighted data, where women account for 53% of respondents, African people again for 76% and respondents between the ages of 20 and 39 for 40%.

**Table 3: Distribution (weighted) of respondents by background characteristics and sex**

	Category	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Population group	African	9 112	76	10 422	76	19 533	76
	Coloured	1 025	9	1 305	10	2 330	9
	Indian	371	3	402	3	773	3
	White	1 500	12	1 526	11	3 028	12
	Other	18	0	18	0	36	0
Settlement area	Urban formal	5 946	49	6 561	48	12 507	49
	Urban informal	1 112	9	1 188	9	2 300	9
	Ex-homeland	4 162	35	5 167	38	9 329	36
	Commercial farming	805	7	757	6	1 563	6
Province	Western Cape	1 180	10	1 421	10	2 600	10
	Eastern Cape	1 714	14	2 119	15	3 833	15
	Northern Cape	249	2	286	2	535	2
	Free State	819	7	892	7	1 711	7
	KwaZulu-Natal	2 434	20	2 887	21	5 321	21
	North West	1 053	9	1 111	8	2 164	8
	Gauteng	2 417	20	2 428	18	4 844	19
	Mpumalanga	802	7	918	7	1 720	7
	Northern Province	1 359	11	1 612	12	2 971	12
Age group	10-19	4 208	35	4 131	30	8 339	32
	20-39	4 693	39	5 500	40	10 193	40
	40-59	2 146	18	2 652	19	4 798	19
	60+	972	8	1 389	10	2 362	9
Employment status	Employed	6 029	50	5 095	37	11 124	43
	Unemployed	827	7	1 046	8	1 873	7
	Not economically active	5 170	43	7 532	55	12 702	49
<b>Total</b>		<b>12 026</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25 699</b>	<b>100</b>

Women outnumbered men in all settlement areas except commercial farming. Again, this pattern persists in the weighted data. *All further tables in this report reflect weighted data unless stated otherwise.* All further tables also exclude unspecified values for the variables concerned when calculating percentages unless the unspecified category is significant.

## The work situation of the respondents

All respondents were classified as either *employed*, *unemployed*, or *not economically active* according to standard labour force definitions (see page 9), on the basis of their responses to the demographic questions. Overall, close on half (48%, or 50% weighted) of the respondents were employed, of whom a slightly larger number were men than women. Over two-fifths (43% weighted and unweighted) of the respondents were economically inactive. Of the economically inactive, 63% were women when using unweighted data, and 59% when using weighted data.

Each respondent, whether employed or not, was asked about both their personal main source of income or support to meet their daily needs, and the usual total monthly personal income from all sources. Table 4 tabulates the results for all those who reported non-zero income. The table provides information separately for those who reported they were employed and those who were not employed i.e. unemployed or not economically active. The income categories used in the table divide the remaining respondents into three more or less equal categories.

**Table 4: Percentage distribution of respondents by monthly income category and source of income**

Source of income	Employed				Unemployed and not economically active			
	R1-R500 %	R501-R 1000 %	R1 001+ %	Total %	R1-R500 %	R501-R1 000 %	R1 001+ %	Total %
Wage/salary	48	67	88	69	3	4	23	5
Earnings from own business	22	11	10	14	1	0	1	1
State grant	2	14	0	4	7	71	16	24
Private pension	0	1	1	1	1	3	19	3
Unemployment insurance fund	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1
Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Money from other household members	20	3	1	8	61	11	24	45
Remittances from outside	5	3	0	3	23	7	6	17
Private maintenance	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
Others	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
No personal income	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows clearly how employment status affects the source of income. Thus, while 69% of employed people said their main source of income was a wage or salary, this was true for only 5% of people who were not employed. For those not employed, the



main source of income was more likely to be money from other household members (45%) or a state grant (24%). These sources were the main source of income for 8% and 4% respectively of employed people.

Among the employed, wages and salary were the main source of income whatever the level of income. The proportion with earnings from own business was highest (22%) for those earning R500 or less per month. Those with low income were also more likely than others to report that money from other household members was their main source.

Among those who were not employed, remittances were reported most often (23%) among those with monthly incomes of R500 or less. Private pensions were most prevalent (19%) for those in the highest income bracket of R1 001 or more per month.

Table 5 shows that, overall, about a third of respondents reported no income while about one-fifth reported incomes of R1 001 or more. However, the proportion of white men reporting no income was as low as 12% while over two-thirds (68%) of white men were in the highest income group. At the other end of the population group-sex hierarchy, 35% of African women reported no income while only 7% said they had an income of R1 001 or more.

**Table 5: Percentage distribution of personal income by population group and sex**

Population group	Sex	None	R1-R500	R501-R1 000	R1 001+	Total
African	Male %	36	35	14	14	100
	Female %	35	42	16	7	100
	<b>Total %</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>
Coloured	Male %	33	13	17	36	100
	Female %	35	20	19	27	100
	<b>Total %</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>
Indian	Male %	21	15	12	51	100
	Female %	36	17	12	34	100
	<b>Total %</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>
White	Male %	12	12	8	68	100
	Female %	21	14	11	54	100
	<b>Total %</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>
Total	Male %	33	30	14	24	100
	Female %	34	36	15	15	100
	<b>Total %</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

Both the employed and those who had worked previously were asked about their current or most recent occupation and industry.

Given the relatively small numbers, occupations are grouped here into four broad categories rather than the ten usually reported:

- *Managers & professionals* includes these two groups as well as technicians and associate professionals.
- *Clerical, sales and service* covers these categories of pink-collar occupations.
- *Skilled and semi-skilled production* includes skilled agricultural workers and craft workers.
- *Elementary* includes those without formal skills.

Table 6 reveals that over half of all respondents with occupations recorded fell into the managerial or skilled and semi-skilled categories, while a further 28% had elementary occupations. The percentage of women with elementary occupations was more than double that of men. Close on half (46%) of all men were in skilled and semi-skilled production occupations, while women were more likely (28%) to be in clerical, sales and services jobs.

**Table 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by occupation and sex**

Occupation	Male %	Female %	Total %
Managers, professionals	18	17	18
Clerical, sales and services	18	28	23
Skilled & semi-skilled production	46	16	32
Elementary	18	38	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7 further disaggregates the situation by work status. The work status categorisation distinguishes between those working for private households (mainly domestic workers), other employees, and those who were self-employed in family-only or bigger enterprises.

**Table 7: Percentage distribution of respondents by occupation and work status**

		Private household	Other employee	Family-only business	Bigger enterprise	Total
Managers & professionals	Male %	0	79	10	12	100
	Female %	0	83	8	9	100
Clerical, sales & services	Male %	1	85	12	3	100
	Female %	2	74	21	4	100
Skilled & semi-skilled production	Male %	7	56	28	9	100
	Female %	6	34	55	5	100
Elementary	Male %	2	71	23	5	100
	Female %	31	40	23	6	100

The table shows that for all occupational categories except women skilled and semi-skilled production workers, most people were working as employees. Among the women skilled and semi-skilled production workers, over half were working in a family-only business. The table also shows that, of managers and professionals, men were slightly more likely than women to be self-employed. The women elementary workers were the only group where a large proportion - almost a third - were working in private households.

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# 3 Main findings

## Days of the week

For many individuals, activities are likely to differ significantly between days of the week, often according to a regular pattern. In particular, activities on Saturdays and Sundays are likely to be different from those on weekdays for people who are studying and for those in formal employment. Time use studies in developed countries often specify on which day a particular individual or household will be interviewed so as to get the required distribution across the days of the week. In the South African study, because of the other logistical difficulties in contacting respondents, this was not attempted. Instead, fieldworkers were asked to help ensure a more or less even spread of different days by taking their weekly rest on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. This strategy was based on evidence from time use studies in other countries that Monday to Thursday are very similar in terms of activities, while the weekend and Fridays are more diverse.

Table 8 shows that the strategy was not completely successful in achieving the required spread. In particular, fewer diaries were collected for Saturday than for any other day of the week.

**Table 8: Distribution of diary days (unweighted)**

Day of the week	Diaries	%
Monday	2 527	18
Tuesday	2 402	17
Wednesday	1 987	14
Thursday	1 628	11
Friday	1 787	12
Saturday	1 496	10
Sunday	2 388	17
Unspecified	91	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 306</b>	<b>100</b>

## Episodes

As noted previously, the concept of 'episodes' was used to capture the phenomenon whereby a person recorded the same activity for a number of consecutive slots. The number of episodes reported provides one indication of the quality of the survey. Overall, respondents recorded an average of 20,4 episodes per 24-hour day unweighted, and 20,2 weighted. We were interested in whether people who were more time-conscious were

more likely to report a greater number of episodes than others. Having a watch was taken as a proxy for time-consciousness. Table 9 below shows the mean number of episodes reported for people with and without watches in each of the strata.

**Table 9: Mean number of episodes by ownership of a watch and type of settlement area (weighted figures in brackets)**

Settlement area	Has watch		Does not have watch	
	Respondents %	Episodes	Respondents %	Episodes
Formal urban	60	20,6 (20,4)	40	20,2 (20,2)
Informal urban	44	20,1 (19,5)	56	19,7 (19,2)
Ex-homeland	33	21,3 (20,9)	67	19,9 (19,6)
Commercial farming	44	21,3 (21,3)	56	20,9 (21,0)

The table shows that, as expected, respondents from formal urban areas were more likely than others to have a watch, while those in ex-homeland areas were least likely to have a watch. The highest number of different episodes was observed for those with watches in both types of rural area. In all settlements, those who had a watch were slightly more likely to report more episodes than those who did not have a watch. The difference between those with and without watches was starkest for people in ex-homeland areas. The unweighted figures are more appropriate than the weighted in looking at this more methodological aspect of the survey. However, the weighted and unweighted patterns are very similar.

## Overall description of time use activities

As noted in chapter 1, Stats SA used an adaptation of the UN classification system that divides activities into ten broad categories. These categories can, in turn, be divided into the three broad SNA-related categories of SNA activities, non-SNA production activities, and non-productive activities. Table 10 also shows the mean number of minutes spent by women, men and all respondents on each of the ten categories on an average day.

**Table 10: The ten categories of the activity coding scheme and the mean time per day spent on them, by sex**

		Male (mins)	Female (mins)	All (mins)
<b>SNA</b>				
1	Work in establishments	151	83	115
2	Primary production not for establishments	26	22	24
3	Other production of goods and services not for establishments	13	11	12
<b>Non-SNA production</b>				
4	Household maintenance	74	181	131
5	Care of persons in the household	4	32	19
6	Community service to non-household members	5	3	4
<b>Non-productive</b>				
7	Learning	109	96	102
8	Social and cultural	218	171	193
9	Mass media use	112	105	108
0	Personal care	727	734	731

Most of the discussion in this paper focuses on activity aggregated at the level of the first digit of the activity code, or into the three SNA-related categories. More detailed analysis is, however, possible. The detailed activity code table in the statistical appendix (see page 108) gives some idea of the possibilities. The table lists, at the three-digit level, the number of women and men who reported performing each of the three-digit activities as well as the mean time spent by them on that activity.

Figure 1 shows the mean number of minutes which the average person, male or female, spent on the different SNA-related activities during a 24-hour period. It includes all men and women, not only the 'actors' who engaged in a particular category of activity. It shows that men spent on average 81% of their time per day and women spent an almost equally large part (77%) of their time on non-productive activities. There is, however, a more significant difference between how women and men spent the rest of their time. Men spent 13% of their time on activities which are included in SNA calculations and 6% of their time on non-SNA production. Women, on the other hand, spent 8% of their time on SNA activities, and 15% on non-SNA production.

**Figure 1: Mean minutes per day spent on productive and non-productive activities**

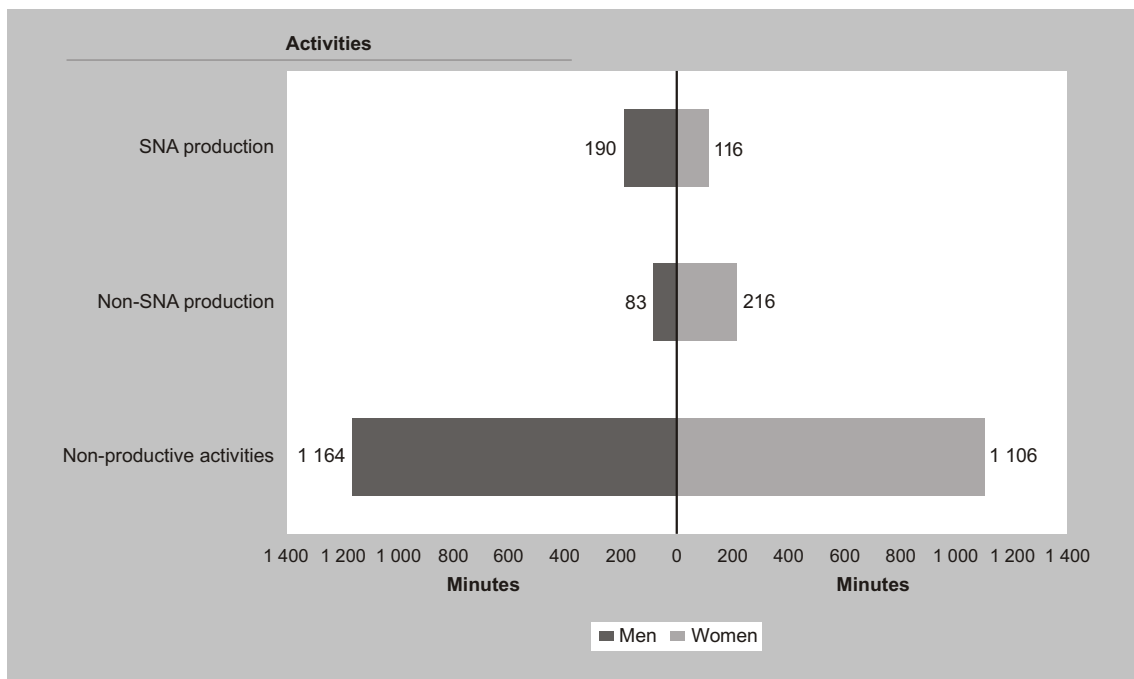




Table 11 presents the same information, but this time only for the 'actors' who undertook activities in a given category. Totals are not meaningful for table 11, as they would be summing averages for different numbers of actors. The extra columns show the number of actors who reported each of the activities. Almost all respondents reported non-productive activities. This is expected, as sleeping and eating fall within this category. A smaller proportion of respondents reported SNA activities than activities in the other two categories. This partly reflects the high levels of unemployment in the country.

Table 11 shows that 6 036 men and 5 463 women spent time on SNA activities. Of those who did these activities, the men spent an average of 379 minutes in the day on them, while women spent an average of 290 minutes. Conversely, 8 495 men and 12 578 women spent some time during the day on non-SNA production. Of these, the men spent an average of 117 minutes in the day on these activities, while the women spent 235 minutes. The women thus spent more than double the time spent by men on these activities.

**Table 11: Number of actors engaged in productive and non-productive activities, and mean minutes per day spent on each activity**

Activity	Male		Female	
	Minutes	Actors	Minutes	Actors
SNA production	379	6 036	290	5 463
Non-SNA production	117	8 495	235	12 578
Non-productive	1 165	12 018	1 106	13 674

When compared with the previous table, table 11 shows much smaller differences in average time between men and women, as in this case the total minutes for the sex-group are divided only by those who did the activity. The same pattern is seen in later tables.

Table 12 further disaggregates the information in figure 1 by age group. The disaggregation is done for all respondents rather than only actors. It shows that, for each age group, there are noticeable differences in the amount of time spent by women and men on SNA and non-SNA production activities. In all age groups, men spent a larger proportion of their day than women on SNA while women spent longer on non-SNA production. In all age groups, women spent less time on non-productive activities than men. The gender differences are least stark for the relatively small group of people aged 60 years and above.

**Table 12: Mean minutes per day spent on productive and non-productive activities, by age group and sex**

	10-19 years		20-39 years		40-59 years		60 years and above	
Activity	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SNA production	47	29	272	154	319	198	132	62
Non-SNA production	61	129	95	268	90	251	102	203
Non-productive	1 330	1 280	1 071	1 015	1 027	987	1 205	1 174
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>

Table 13 provides the more detailed 10-category breakdown, this time by population group and sex. The table is read as follows.

- In the first row - work in establishments - we see that Indian men spent an average of 257 minutes per day and white men spent an average of 253 minutes per day on work in establishments. This can be compared with the 127 minutes per day on average spent by African men and the 181 minutes average spent by coloured men on work in establishments.
- White women spent 165 minutes per day, on average, on work in establishments, compared with the average of 138 minutes per day spent by Indian women, 123 minutes by coloured women and 63 minutes by African women.
- African men spent 33 minutes per day, on average, on primary production, compared with the average of 6 minutes per day spent by white men.
- African women spent 188 minutes per day, on average, on household maintenance, as against the average of 77 minutes per day spent by African men.

**Table 13: Mean minutes per day by activity category, population group and sex**

Category	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Whole population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Work in establishments	127	63	181	123	257	138	253	165	151	83
Primary production	33	28	5	1	1	1	6	3	26	22
Work in non-establishment	13	13	16	6	6	1	12	11	13	11
Household maintenance	77	188	54	150	49	162	73	166	74	181
Care of persons	3	32	6	35	6	24	8	32	4	32
Community service	6	3	8	3	2	0	4	4	5	3
Learning	119	102	74	77	104	99	70	65	109	96
Social & cultural	224	172	217	189	166	135	192	166	218	171
Mass media use	101	93	138	136	135	143	153	150	112	105
Personal care	737	744	734	718	713	736	669	679	727	734
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

Table 14 shows the mean time spent by women and men on productive and non-productive activities according to their employment status. It reveals that the time spent by women in all three employment categories on non-SNA production is generally higher than that of their male counterparts. The gender difference is more or less identical for employed and not economically active women and men. Thus, even when employed, women still spent almost three times as many minutes per day, on average, than men, on these activities. Women in all employment categories also spent less time than men on non-productive, i.e. personal, activities. The apparent anomaly whereby respondents who were unemployed and not economically active reported SNA activities is discussed in the section on economic work on pages 51 and 52.

**Table 14: Mean minutes per day spent on productive and non-productive activities, by employment status and sex**

Activity	Employed		Unemployed		Not economically active	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SNA production	328	260	121	46	42	28
Non-SNA production	82	210	119	349	78	203
Non-productive	1 029	969	1 200	1 045	1 320	1 208
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

Table 15 indicates the minutes per day spent on productive and non-productive activities by personal income category and sex. Within the highest income category, men spent 381 minutes daily on average on SNA production activities while women spent 290 minutes. Individuals with this level of income generally spent more time on SNA activities than other income groups. As with other categorisations, in all income categories, women spent more minutes per day on non-SNA production than men. Women in all income categories except the R501-R1 000 bracket also spent fewer minutes per day than men on non-productive activities. The gender difference in this respect is most pronounced for those reporting no income, where the mean for men was 1 296 minutes per day and that for women over 100 minutes less per day. Overall, both women and men with no reported income tended to spend more minutes per day on non-productive activities than those in other income groups. Further, for both women and men, the average minutes per day spent on SNA activities increased with increasing income. The average number of minutes per day spent on non-SNA production showed a more complicated pattern. For both women and men, the time was greater for those with incomes of between R1 and R500 per month than for those with no reported income. However, the time on this category then decreased with increasing levels of income.

**Table 15: Mean minutes per day spent on productive and non-productive activities, by income category and sex**

Activity	None		R1-R500		R501-R1 000		R1 001 and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SNA production	65	37	140	106	254	136	381	290
Non-SNA production	78	212	89	234	87	209	78	191
Non-productive	1 296	1 190	1 211	1 099	1 097	1 095	981	956
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 438</b>

The presence or otherwise of other adults in a household could influence the activities performed by an individual. Table 16 looks only at respondents aged 18 years and above and distinguishes between those living in a household which contain other adults and those who are the only adult in their household. It also distinguishes between younger adults, aged 18-39 years, and those aged 40 years or more.

**Table 16: Mean minutes per day spent by single and other adults on productive and non-productive activities, by sex**

Category	With other adults				The only adult			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	18-39	40+	18-39	40+	18-39	40+	18-39	40+
Work in establishments	218	198	99	107	220	294	129	172
Primary production	25	24	31	18	24	12	25	27
Work in non-establishment	17	17	19	11	19	14	16	15
Household maintenance	74	77	206	205	138	114	206	221
Care of persons	5	5	26	52	1	0	16	45
Community service	9	7	5	4	3	3	3	2
Learning	4	70	3	55	5	26	4	20
Social & cultural	196	220	172	164	137	181	143	128
Mass media use	115	124	101	113	104	115	108	100
Personal care	775	699	779	711	787	680	775	710
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 440</b>

In both age groups, women who are in households containing no other adults spent, on average, more minutes on activities used for the calculation of GDP than those who are in households with other adults. This suggests that women who are the only adult in the household are more likely to be responsible for supporting their households economically. The women living with no other adults also spent fewer minutes on social and cultural activities than men and those living with other adults. Older women who are the only adult in the household spent more minutes per day on household maintenance, on average, than their age peers living with other adults on household maintenance. There is, however, no difference in the average time spent per day on this activity between younger women who live with other adults and those who live without other adults. Men of all ages living with other adults spent the least time per day, on average, on household maintenance.

Although, on average, men living alone spent almost no time (one minute) per day caring for other people, their female counterparts spent an average of 43 minutes per day - longer than their non-single colleagues - caring for other people. This presumably largely reflects the child care work done by single parents, most of whom are women.

Just over one in ten (11%) respondents could or would not say what the most enjoyable activity undertaken during the recorded day was. A full 50% could or would not say which activity they disliked the most. Table 17 records the five least enjoyable and five most enjoyable activities for men and women, and the percentage this accounted for of all men and women respectively.

**Table 17: Least enjoyable and most enjoyable activities by sex**

Activity	Men %	Activity	Women %
<b>Most disliked activity</b>			
Wage work for establishment	4	Preparing food	8
Cleaning dwelling	4	Cleaning dwelling	6
Preparing food	3	Care of textiles	4
Watching TV or video	3	Collecting water	3
Educational attendance	2	Watching TV or video	2
<b>Most enjoyable activity</b>			
Watching TV or video	9	Watching TV or video	8
Wage work for establishment	8	Preparing food	6
Socialising with non-family	8	Socialising with family	6
Playing games	8	Educational attendance	6
Participating in sport	8	Religious activity	5

For those who named the most or least enjoyable activity, the activity that was disliked most overall was preparing food and drinks, followed by cleaning and upkeep of households. For men, wage/salary employment and cleaning and upkeep of households were the least enjoyable activities, while for women it was preparing food and drinks, followed by cleaning and upkeep of dwellings and then by care of textiles. The latter includes activities such as ironing. Among elderly men, sleeping was recorded as the least enjoyable activity. For some of these men, sleeping might have indicated the absence of other more interesting activities. Among elderly women, preparing meals was the least enjoyable activity. The code for preparation of meals covers associated tasks such as washing up and some of the elderly women might have been referring to this. Among teenagers, school was least enjoyable to boys and preparation of meals for girls.

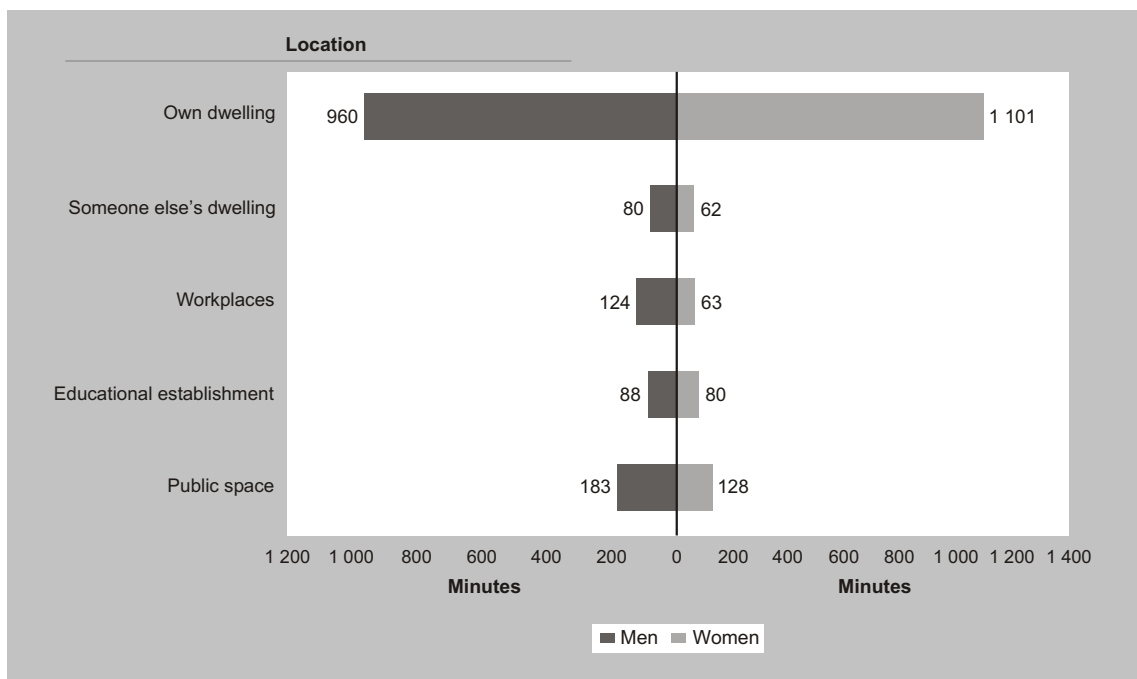
Of those who named their most enjoyable activity, watching television or video was the most enjoyable for both women and men. This activity was also among the five least enjoyable activities for both women and men. The next most enjoyable

activities for women and men were also included among the list of least enjoyable activities, namely wage or salary work, for men, and preparing food, for women. For the elderly, socialising was the most enjoyable activity for both women and men, while for teenagers games were most enjoyable for boys and school, followed by games, for girls.

## Location

Figure 2 shows the time spent according to the various options of the first location code (see page 14) by sex for all activities except travel. It shows that, overall, women spent more than three quarters (77%) of their time at home compared to men who spent an average of 67% there. Men, on the other hand, spent almost twice as much time as women in the workplace. Men also spent more time, on average, than women in public spaces.

**Figure 2: Mean minutes per day spent in particular locations by sex**



In terms of the inside/outside variable, women spent an average of 91% of their non-travel time engaged in activities inside compared to 85% for men. These patterns accord with a general perception that men spend more time engaging in public life while women tend to be confined to the private sphere.

The discussion above refers to the location of all activities. This section reports, for each of the ten broad activity categories, whether there are differences in where women and men carry them out.

- Men and women spent the same large proportion of their *personal care* time (96%) in their own dwellings.
- In terms of work for *establishments*, men spent an average of 100 minutes per day working in either fields, farms or other workplaces, while women spent, on average, half this amount of time in these locations (50 minutes). In addition to the time actually working, men spent approximately 25 minutes on average travelling in relation to work for establishments, while women spent 13 minutes.
- In terms of *primary production* work, while the average number of minutes per day spent by women and men was similar, men on average spent more time than women working in their own home or on a field or farm, while women spent more time on average than men in public spaces.
- With *other non-establishment* income-earning activities, the total number of minutes is too small to make clear statements about location. However, both women and men seem more likely to do these activities in their own homes than in other locations.
- Women spent, on average, almost three times as many minutes per day as men (161 compared to 57 minutes) engaged in *household maintenance* activities. Women spent 89% of the time spent on household maintenance in their own homes, while men were in this location for 78% of the time spent on household maintenance. Men conducted 10% of household maintenance activities in public areas. This category includes time spent shopping.
- Overall, on average women did eight times as much *care work* as men (32 minutes and 4 minutes, respectively). Most care work was done in respondents' own homes (27 minutes and 2 minutes respectively for women and men).
- Both men and women reported spending very little time on *community work*, with locations for the limited reported activities spread quite widely across the different options.
- On average, men spent more time than women on *learning* activities in learning institutions or in their own dwellings



(91 minutes), while women, on average, spent 80 minutes on learning in these two locations. However, because women tended to spend less time than men learning overall, these locations account for more or less the same proportions of total learning time of women and men.

- Women, on average, spent 79 minutes per day *socialising* at home while men spent 71 minutes per day. Because men spent more time overall on socialising (217, compared to 171 minutes for women), the 'at home' time represents 46% of women's socialising, compared to 33% for men. On the other hand, men spent more time on average than women socialising in someone else's dwelling (44 minutes, or 20%) compared to the 29 minutes (17%) spent by women. Men also spent an average of 87 minutes per day in public spaces, either travelling for socialising activities or socialising in public areas such as pubs, taverns, restaurants, etc. On the other hand, women spent an average of 53 minutes per day socialising in these locations.
- On average, men and women spent similar amounts of time - 98-99 minutes - on *media* activities in their own dwellings.

## **Simultaneous activities**

As noted in Chapter 1, a respondent could report up to three activities for each half-hour slot. Where there was more than one activity recorded for a half-hour slot, the respondent was asked whether the activity was carried out simultaneously with another activity or activities. In this section, each activity is assigned the number of minutes that reflect its full duration, even if the activity was conducted simultaneously with another activity.

Of the 687 267 (unweighted) time slots with valid activities, 569 400 (83%) had only one activity recorded, 100 127 (15%) had two activities, and 17 740 (3%) had three activities. As noted, where multiple activities were recorded for a particular time slot, these could have been performed either simultaneously or one after the other. Of all time slots, 61 699 (9%) contained two simultaneous activities and 4 389 (1%) contained three simultaneous activities.

Activities which accounted for 10% or more of the time spent doing activities simultaneously were socialising with family (20%), socialising with friends (15%), watching television (12%), eating and drinking (12%) and listening to the radio (10%).

Table 18 shows that social and cultural activities accounted for over two-fifths (41%) of all simultaneous activities while mass media use, which includes watching television and listening to radio, accounted for close on a quarter (23%). On average, men and women are more or less equally likely to report simultaneous activities - men accounted for 47% of all simultaneous minutes - and the table shows that the patterns across categories for women and men are similar. Where they are different, the differences generally reflect the overall distribution of activities of women and men across categories.

**Table 18: Distribution of simultaneous activity by category and sex**

Category	Male %	Female %	Whole population %	Total minutes
Work in establishments	5	2	4	243 056
Primary production	1	1	1	67 495
Work in non-establishment	1	1	1	71 390
Household maintenance	5	15	10	695 482
Care of persons	0	5	3	198 679
Community service	0	0	0	20 067
Learning	2	2	2	133 674
Social & cultural	46	37	41	2 810 821
Mass media use	23	23	23	1 555 019
Personal care	17	13	15	999 723
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 795 404</b>

Table 19 shows the most common combinations where there were two simultaneous activities. The most frequent combination was socialising with family and watching TV, which accounted for 12% of all time slots in which there were two simultaneous activities. The second and third most frequently mentioned combinations were eating and drinking with socialising with family and socialising with friends respectively. Of the sixteen most common combinations, socialising with either family or friends appeared in all but four. Listening to the radio appeared in five of the sixteen most common combinations, while watching TV appeared in three. Eating and drinking also appeared three times. The second last line in the table, which shows socialising with family for both the first and second activity, can be explained in two ways. Firstly, there were instances where respondents mentioned socialising with different family members separately. Secondly, there were instances where respondents reported doing two separate activities with family members, both of which were later classified as socialising.

**Table 19: Most common combinations of two simultaneous activities**

1 <sup>st</sup> activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> activity	Time slots	% of 2 simultaneous activities
Socialise family	Watch TV	7 619	12
Eat & drink	Socialise family	3 966	6
Eat & drink	Socialise friend	3 150	5
Wage work	Socialise friends	2 772	5
Socialise family	Listen radio	2 412	4
Socialise friends	Watch TV	2 101	3
Eat & drink	Watch TV	2 080	3
Prepare food	Listen radio	1 915	3
Prepare food	Socialise family	1 781	3
Clean dwelling	Listen radio	1 767	3
Eat & drink	Listen radio	1 484	2
Socialise friends	Listen radio	1 244	2
Socialise friends	Travel social	1 223	2
Socialise friends	Games	1 222	2
Socialise family	Socialise family	1 217	2
Travel for learning	Socialise friends	1 022	2

Table 20 shows the most common combinations of three simultaneous activities. Socialising, eating and drinking, watching TV and listening to the radio again appear frequently.

**Table 20: Most common combinations of three simultaneous activities**

1 <sup>st</sup> activity	2 <sup>nd</sup> activity	3 <sup>rd</sup> activity	Time slots	% of 3 simultaneous activities
Eat & drink	Socialise family	Watch TV	329	7
Socialise family	Socialise family	Listen radio	210	5
Eat & drink	Listen radio	Socialise family	146	3
Socialise family	Socialise family	Watch TV	122	3
Eat & drink	Watch TV	Socialise family	121	3
Socialise friends	Socialise friends	Listen radio	115	3
Eat & drink	Socialise family	Listen radio	104	2
Prepare food	Socialise family	Listen radio	97	2
Eat & drink	Eat & drink	Socialise friends	89	2
Cooking	Listen radio	Socialise family	86	2
Eat & drink	Eat & drink	Socialise family	58	1

A total of 1 400 respondents recorded time slots during which some type of child care was performed at the same time as another activity. Table 21 shows the most common combinations, with the number of time slots in respect of which each was recorded. All the common activities involved spontaneous mention of either physical care or supervision of household children. The activities conducted at the same time included housework, socialising, personal care, and watching TV and listening to radio.

**Table 21: Most common combinations of child care and other activities**

<b>1<sup>st</sup> activity</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> activity</b>	<b>Time slots</b>
Physical care	Socialise with family	356
Physical care	Prepare food	297
Physical care	Watch TV	214
Physical care	Listen to radio	204
Supervision	Prepare food	162
Physical care	Eat & drink	160
Physical care	Clean dwelling	134
Supervision	Watch TV	121
Physical care	Clean dwelling	118
Physical care	Care of textiles	117

# 4 Examining time use activities in more detail

## Economic work

The three SNA activities provide an approximation of what can be called economic work. These are the activities which are included in the calculation of GDP.

SNA or 'economic' work is allocated three categories in the coding system.

*The activity codes for employment for establishments are:*

- 111 Wage and salary employment other than domestic work
- 112 Outworkers/home-based work for an establishment
- 113 Domestic and personal services produced by domestic work
- 114 Unpaid employment in establishment
- 115 Work as employer/self-employed for an establishment
- 130 Working in apprenticeship, internship and related positions
- 140 Short breaks and interruptions from work
- 150 Seeking employment and related activities
- 180 Travel to/from work and seeking employment in establishments
- 190 Employment in establishments not elsewhere classified

*The codes for primary production activities not for establishments are:*

- 210 Crop farming and market/kitchen gardening: planting, weeding, harvesting, picking, etc.
- 220 Tending animals and fish farming
- 230 Hunting, fishing, gathering of wild products and forestry
- 236 Collecting fuel, firewood or dung
- 240 Digging, stone cutting, splitting and carving
- 250 Collecting water
- 260 Purchase of goods for and sale of outputs arising from these activities
- 280 Travel related to primary production activities (not for establishments)
- 290 Primary production activities (not for establishments) not elsewhere classified

*The codes for services for income and other production of goods not for establishments are:*

- 310 Food processing and preservation activities: grain processing, butchering, preserving, curing

- 320 Preparing and selling food and beverage preparation, baking, confectionery and related activities
- 330 Making and selling textile, leather and related craft: weaving, knitting, sewing, shoemaking, tanning, products of wood
- 340 Building and extensions of dwelling: laying bricks, plastering, thatch, roofing, maintaining and repairing buildings; cutting glass, plumbing, painting, carpentering, electric wiring
- 350 Petty trading, street/door-to-door vending, shoe-cleaning and other services performed in non-fixed or mobile locations
- 360 Fitting, installing, tool setting, maintaining and repairing tools and machinery
- 370 Provision of services for income such as computer services, transport, hairdressing, cosmetic treatment, baby-sitting, massages, prostitution
- 380 Travel related to services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments)
- 390 Services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments) not elsewhere classified

One of the aims of the time use survey was to improve measurement and understanding of economic work and, in particular, the 'less well understood productive activities such as subsistence work, casual work and work in the informal sector'. Around the world, most statistical offices will acknowledge that they are weaker at capturing statistics about informal work than formal.

Over the last few years Stats SA has attempted to improve its capturing of informal and 'non-standard' work. This has been done most recently through the reframing of work questions in the labour force survey, which, in addition, included an informal sector module in the March 2001 round. Nevertheless, it is likely that even the new approaches are not capturing all work activity as the instruments contend with the strong perceptions and assumptions of both interviewers and respondents as to what constitutes work.

The time use study is a complementary way of approaching the issue of work and can serve as a check on the results of other surveys. The demographic part of the time use survey asked the basic employment questions in the same way as they are asked in

the labour force survey. As observed above, the questions involve detailed prompts about whether the person spent even one hour a week on a range of different activities which are regarded as economic work during the previous seven days. The answers to these questions can be compared with how people then describe what they did the previous day.

Tables 22 and 23 show the extent to which reported activities in the diary match the employment status of individuals as derived from the demographic questions. As noted above, individuals are classified into three categories in terms of employment status.

- Employed people are those who say they have done any type of the prompted economic work in the past seven days, whether paid or unpaid. Those who did not work in the past seven days but have definite work to which they will return are also classified as employed.
- Unemployed people are those who are willing to work, have looked for work in the past four weeks, and would be able to start work within a week.
- All other individuals are classified as not economically active.

Table 22 looks at whether people who performed at least one SNA activity during the diary day were employed, unemployed or not economically active. It shows that about two-thirds of those performing SNA activities classified themselves as employed, while 5% classified themselves as unemployed, and 29% as not economically active. The situation of the 34% (5% plus 29%) who are classified as unemployed or not economically active seems contradictory as, if someone has performed work in the past 24 hours, they have also done so in the past seven days. The situation of the 25% of those with no SNA activity recorded, but who nevertheless reported themselves as employed, is not necessarily anomalous. The SNA classification is based on a single day that could, for example, have been a weekend day, while employment status reflects activities over the past seven days.

**Table 22: Engagement in SNA activity by employment status**

		Employed	Unemployed	NEA	Total
No SNA	Respondents	3 547	1 286	9 362	14 196
	%	25	9	66	100
SNA	Respondents	7 575	587	3 340	11 502
	%	66	5	29	100

Table 23 refines the previous table by excluding several activities which are defined as part of SNA according to the UN trial classification but that could (and sometimes should) not be considered as economic work. These activities are fetching wood and water, looking for work, and travel connected with SNA activities. The table shows a closer match than previously between employment status and activity in that 81% of those who did SNA activities said they were employed, 2% said they were unemployed and 16% not economically active. The discrepancy - 18% of all those reporting SNA activities - still suggests, however, that Stats SA's standard employment status questions may not be picking up on all economic activity. This merits further investigation.

**Table 23: Engagement in refined SNA activity by employment status**

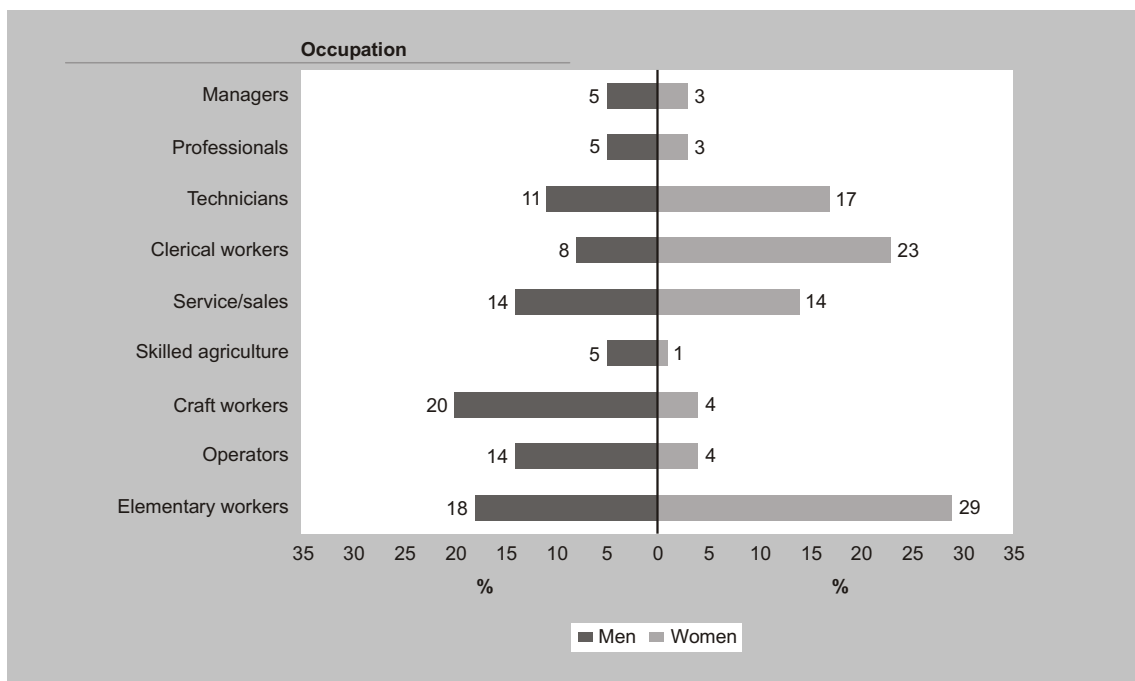
		Employed	Unemployed	NEA	Total
No SNA	Respondents	4 342	1 667	11 367	17 376
	%	25	10	65	100
SNA	Respondents	6 781	206	1 335	8 334
	%	81	2	16	100

The different prompts for economic activity allow a comparison between people who report being engaged in different types of work. Many of the comparisons do not require a time use survey - they could as easily be done with the much larger dataset of the labour force survey. Thus, for example, in prompting for employment, one of the options is whether the person has done domestic work for another household for payment in kind or cash. In the time use survey, over 800 respondents - 633 women and 185 men - reported that they had engaged in this activity during the previous seven days. Over three-quarters of these respondents described their main occupation as elementary. Women (90%) were far more likely than men (26%) to give this description. On the other hand, 55% of men who said they had done domestic work for another household reported their occupation as skilled agriculture - presumably mainly gardening. This categorisation suggests possible gender bias on the way 'skill' is perceived in the standard occupational classification.



Similarly, the last option in the employment prompts related to 'any other work for wage, salary, piecework pay, commission or payment in kind'. Over 6 000 respondents reported this activity - 3 635 men and 2 449 women. Figure 3 shows the breakdown in terms of occupational category for men and women. It reveals that men are slightly more likely than women to be in managerial and professional occupations (10 and 6% respectively), while women are more likely than men to be in clerical (23% as against 8%) and elementary (29% as against 18%) than men. The proportion of men in craft work is five times that of women.

**Figure 3: Occupation by sex for those engaged in wage or salaried work**



### Education by occupation

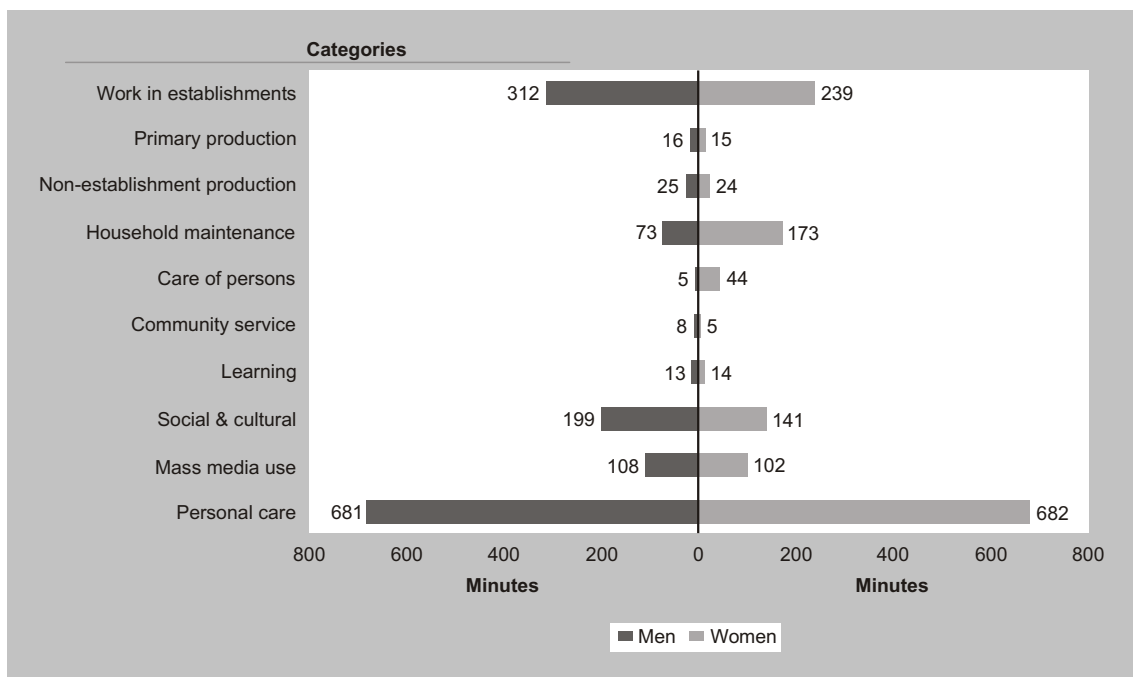
The time use and labour force surveys can also provide information on the relationship between level of education and the different work activities asked for in the prompts. In South Africa primary school extends from grade 1 through grade 7, while secondary school covers grade 8 to grade 12. Grade 12 is commonly referred to as 'matric'.

In the time use survey:

- A large percentage of men (40%) who worked in their own business had at least matric, while only 27% of women who responded positively to this prompt had matric. Conversely, the proportion of women (11%) with no formal education but who worked in their own business was higher than that of men (4%).
- Of those who said they had worked *unpaid in a family business*, close on half (45%) of the women had some secondary education but had not completed matric. Men, on the other hand, were more or less equally likely to be at this level as to have matric or higher (39% and 37% respectively).
- The percentage of women with no formal education engaged in *farming activities* (17%) was higher than that of men (7%). A large proportion of the people who engaged in farming activities had some secondary education, but had not achieved matric. The percentage was 41% for men and 32% for women.
- Men, regardless of their level of education, were far more likely than women to be engaged in *fishing activities*. Only 32 women reported this activity, compared to 111 men. Around half of all those engaged in this activity had completed less than grade 7.
- Of women who reported *domestic work* in the previous seven days, only 6% had achieved matric and 45% had some secondary schooling but not matric. Of the smaller number of men reporting this activity, 25% had matric.
- Of those employed in other *work for a wage*, almost half the women (48%) had matric or more, as did 39% of the men. Conversely, 24% of the men had less than grade 7, compared to 17% of the women.

Figure 4 focuses on the activities of employed men and women between the ages of 20 and 39 years. It excludes all other respondents. The 20-39 year age group represents those who are likely to be at the peak of both their productive and reproductive activities.

**Figure 4: Mean minutes per day spent by the employed aged 20-39 in productive and non-productive activities, by sex**



The figure shows that employed men in this age group tended, on average, to spend more minutes (353 minutes total) than women (278 minutes) in working for establishments, in primary production and on other non-establishment production. On average, men also spent substantially more time than women socialising (199 and 141 minutes per day respectively). In terms of housework, on average women spent more than twice as much time as men (173 compared to 73 minutes per day). Employed women also spent, on average, more than five times as much time as men in care work (44 minutes per day compared to 5). Women and men spent similar amounts of time on learning. If both SNA production and non-production activities are together regarded as work, employed women spent far more time than men working, but less of their time doing paid work.

## Unpaid labour - Housework

*The activity codes for household maintenance, management and shopping for own household are as follows:*

- 410 Cooking, making drinks, setting and serving tables, washing up
- 420 Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
- 430 Care of textiles: sorting, mending, washing, ironing and ordering clothes and linen
- 440 Shopping for personal and household goods
- 441 Accessing government service, such as collecting pension, going to post office
- 448 Waiting to access government service
- 450 Household management: planning, supervising, paying bills, etc.
- 460 Do-it-yourself home improvements and maintenance, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods
- 470 Pet care
- 480 Travel related to household maintenance, management and shopping
- 490 Household maintenance, management and shopping not elsewhere classified
- 491 Chopping wood, lighting fire and heating water not for immediate cooking purposes

We would expect that employment of a paid domestic worker would affect the amount of time spent by household members on household maintenance tasks. Table 24 shows that women, irrespective of whether or not a domestic worker bears the main responsibility for the household's housework, spent on average more than twice as many minutes per day as men on housework. Employment of a domestic worker affected the average amount of time per day that both women and men spent on these tasks, but led to a greater proportional decrease in men's workload than in women's. Women who lived in households where domestic workers bore the main responsibility for housework spent an average of 148 minutes per day on housework, while men spent only 47 minutes per day. Women in households where a household member bore the main responsibility for housework spent an average of 183 minutes, while men spent an average of 75 minutes.

**Table 24: Mean minutes per day spent on housework by whether or not a domestic worker has the main responsibility for housework and sex of respondent**

<b>Employ domestic worker</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
No domestic worker	75	183
Domestic worker	47	148

Table 25 looks at who bears the main responsibility for housework in those households where this person is a household member. It shows that, overall, a higher proportion of women than men bear the main responsibility for housework. This pattern persists across all population groups but it is strongest in coloured and Indian households. The age breakdown also shows that over half of all men and women bearing the main responsibility for housework are between the ages of 20 and 39 years.

**Table 25: Distribution of individuals who did the most housework by sex and age**

	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Population group</b>						
African	1 256	22	4 569	78	5 825	100
Coloured	71	9	732	91	803	100
Indian	18	10	165	90	183	100
White	187	20	746	80	933	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6 218</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7 751</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>						
10-19	148	23	505	77	653	100
20-39	860	20	3 360	80	4 220	100
40-59	377	19	1 619	81	1 996	100
60+	115	17	555	83	670	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 533</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6 218</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7 751</b>	<b>100</b>

While the tables in the appendix suggest that the majority of women spend some time each day on household maintenance, homemakers are generally seen as those for whom this type of work is an unpaid 'job'. The demographic questionnaire did not ask all people whether they considered themselves to be homemakers. However, for those who were not economically active, one of the possible reasons for this status was that the person

was responsible for housework, and/or looking after children or other persons. This response gives a proxy for homemakers.

Table 26 distinguishes between women homemakers and all other women respondents, and shows the average time spent by each group on household maintenance. It shows, firstly, that homemakers are less common in flats, houses, cluster and townhouses than in less formal dwellings. It shows, secondly, that there is virtually no difference in the average number of minutes per day spent on household maintenance by homemakers in different types of dwellings. Non-homemakers, on average, tend to spend less time than homemakers on household maintenance. Those in formal dwellings spend fewer minutes per day on average on household maintenance than those in less formal dwellings. Both these patterns could be related to the likelihood of women in the different groups engaging in SNA-type work and thus having less time for household maintenance, and/or greater ability to get someone else to do this work.

**Table 26: Mean minutes per day spent on household maintenance by women who are homemakers and those who are not homemakers, by type of dwelling**

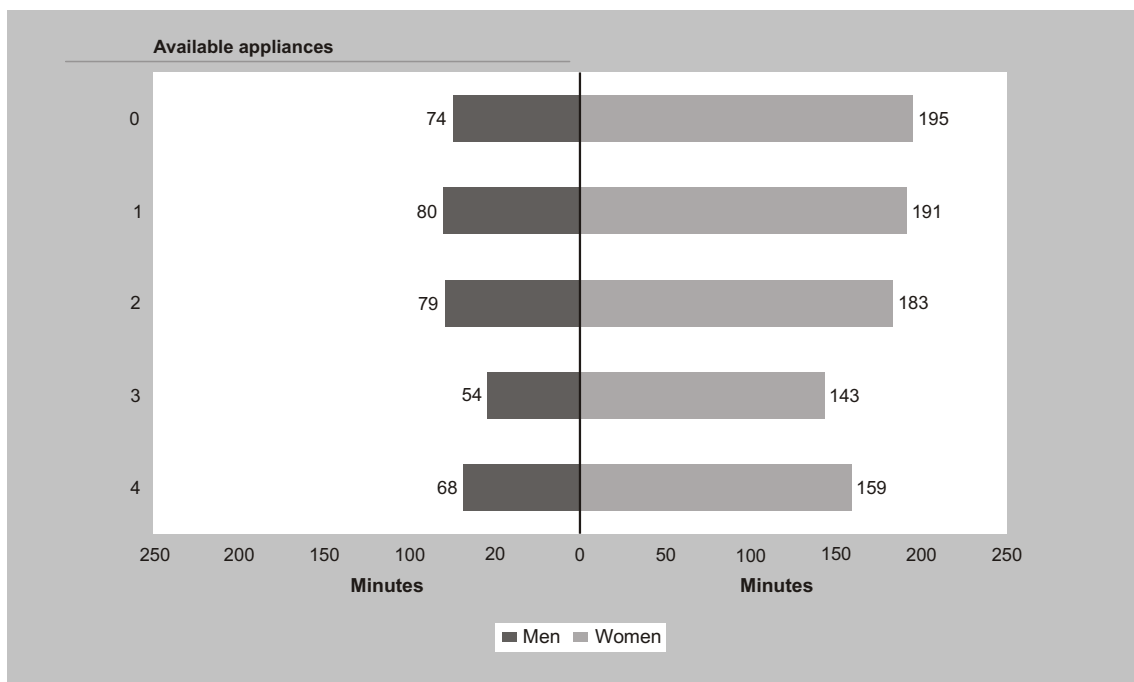
Dwelling type	Non-homemakers		Homemakers	
	Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes
Flat, house, cluster, townhouse	405	168	406	255
All other dwellings	4 126	193	8 736	254

### **Time spent on housework in relation to access to appliances**

Household appliances such as refrigerators, electric stoves, vacuum cleaners and washing machines should assist in making household work easier. Overall, 20% of households had vacuum cleaners, 24% had washing machines, 56% had refrigerators and 56% had stoves. A third (33%) of respondents lived in households with none of the above appliances, 17% were in households with one appliance, 25% with two appliances, 9% with three appliances

and 15% with all four appliances. Figure 5 shows whether the presence of appliances in the home reduces the average number of minutes per day spent by women and men on housework by comparing the household maintenance activities of people in households with no, one, two, three or four appliances. The table shows a slight tendency for the time to be reduced for both women and men who have access to appliances. However, women continue to spend significantly longer than men on housework, no matter how many appliances are available.

**Figure 5: Mean minutes per day spent on housework, by number of appliances in the household of respondent and sex of respondent**



## **Time spent on housework in relation to sources of fuel and water**

Many people would consider fetching wood and water from a source outside the dwelling unit as part of housework, rather than as an economic activity, even though the latter is how it is officially considered for SNA purposes. Table 27 is based on a re-categorisation of these two activities as part of the household maintenance category. The table shows that, for each age group, the average number of minutes per day spent on housework by men was less than that of women. The difference in average minutes per day for men and women was starkest for those aged between 40 and 59 years. This is also the age category for which the average for women was highest - at close on four hours a day.

**Table 27: Mean number of minutes per day spent on housework, including fetching fuel and water, by age group**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male as % female</b>
10-19	68	131	52
20-39	87	224	39
40-59	81	232	35
60 plus	91	187	48

The household section of the questionnaire asked about the main sources of energy and water for each household. Access to different forms of energy can be expected to affect the activities of individuals in the household. For example, access to electricity is likely to make certain tasks - such as computer use - possible. It will also affect tasks done, the time spent on a range of tasks, and the time spent sleeping or in bed. Table 28 shows the percentage distribution of households by the main source of energy for cooking, heating and lighting and settlement area.



**Table 28: Distribution of households by source of energy and type of settlement area**

<b>Amenity</b>	<b>Formal urban %</b>	<b>Informal urban %</b>	<b>Ex-homeland %</b>	<b>Commercial farming %</b>	<b>All areas %</b>
<b>Cooking</b>					
Electricity	77	28	17	36	50
Gas/paraffin	21	70	36	26	32
Wood/dung	1	2	47	39	19
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Heating</b>					
Electricity	66	18	14	28	42
Gas/paraffin	18	54	23	15	23
Wood/dung	3	4	52	45	21
Other	13	25	11	12	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Lighting</b>					
Electricity	91	52	45	54	70
Gas/paraffin/candle	8	48	54	45	30
Solar & other	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The table shows that:

- Over three-quarters of formal urban households used electricity for cooking, while the percentage was 36% or lower in all other settlement areas. In informal urban areas the most common source of energy for cooking was gas or paraffin, while wood or dung were prevalent in rural areas.
- The major energy source used for heating in rural areas was wood or dung. In urban formal areas, electricity was used by two-thirds of households, while gas or paraffin was used by more than half the informal urban households.
- Almost all (91%) of households in formal urban settlements used electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting in formal urban settlements was almost twice that of informal urban settlements. Further, the proportion of households in informal urban settlements that used electricity for lighting purposes was lower than that for commercial farming areas.

Ease of access to water will also affect the activity of individuals in households. Most obviously, where water is not available in the household or on the premises, household members will spend time collecting it. Table 29 shows the percentage distribution of households by the location of the source of water and settlement area.

**Table 29: Distribution of households by source of water and type of settlement area**

Source	Formal urban %	Informal urban %	Ex-homeland %	Commercial farming %	All areas %
In dwelling	68	8	3	27	38
On-site	27	47	18	33	26
Off-site	5	42	78	38	35
Other	1	3	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 29 shows that over two-thirds (68%) of households in formal urban areas had water in the dwelling, but that the percentage with this ease of access was much lower in other areas. Overall, 38% of all households had water available in the dwelling, a further quarter (26%) had it available on site, and over a third (35%) obtained water off site. In ex-homeland areas, over three-quarters of households obtained water off site.

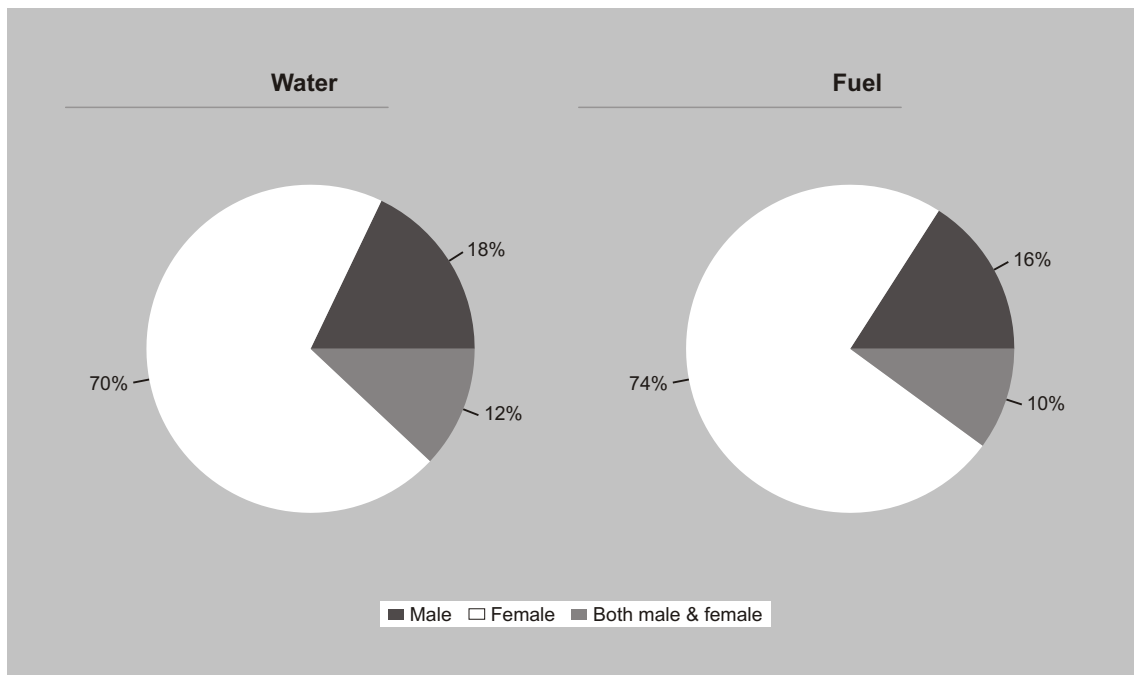
Those households which reported needing to collect water were asked whether male or female members were usually responsible for this task. Table 30 shows that in all settlement areas, women and girls were more likely than men and boys to bear responsibility for collecting water, particularly in ex-homeland areas. There the main water collectors were women in over three-quarters of households, with men and women equally responsible in a further 9% of households.

**Table 30: Distribution of usual water collectors in households where water was collected from an off-site source, by type of settlement area**

	Formal urban %	Informal urban %	Ex-homeland %	Commercial farming %	All areas %
Mostly male	26	28	15	31	18
Mostly female	51	53	76	55	70
Equally male and female	23	19	9	14	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 6 compares the responses in respect of the main water and fuel collectors in those households where water and fuel are collected from a source outside the dwelling. It shows very similar patterns for the two in terms of whether it is male or female members who are the main collectors.

**Figure 6: Usual household fuel and water collectors by sex**



The diaries provide more accurate information about the gender division for this task. The household section asked about the distance of the water source from the dwelling. The bars in figure 7 again show that women were more likely than men to collect water, no matter what the distance from the source. The line shows further that the mean minutes per day spent fetching water increased with the distance from the source. For example, those who were less than 100 metres from the source spent an average of 44 minutes per day, while those one kilometre or more away spent an average of 71 minutes per day.

**Figure 7: Usual collectors of water and mean minutes per day spent on this activity, by distance from the source and sex**

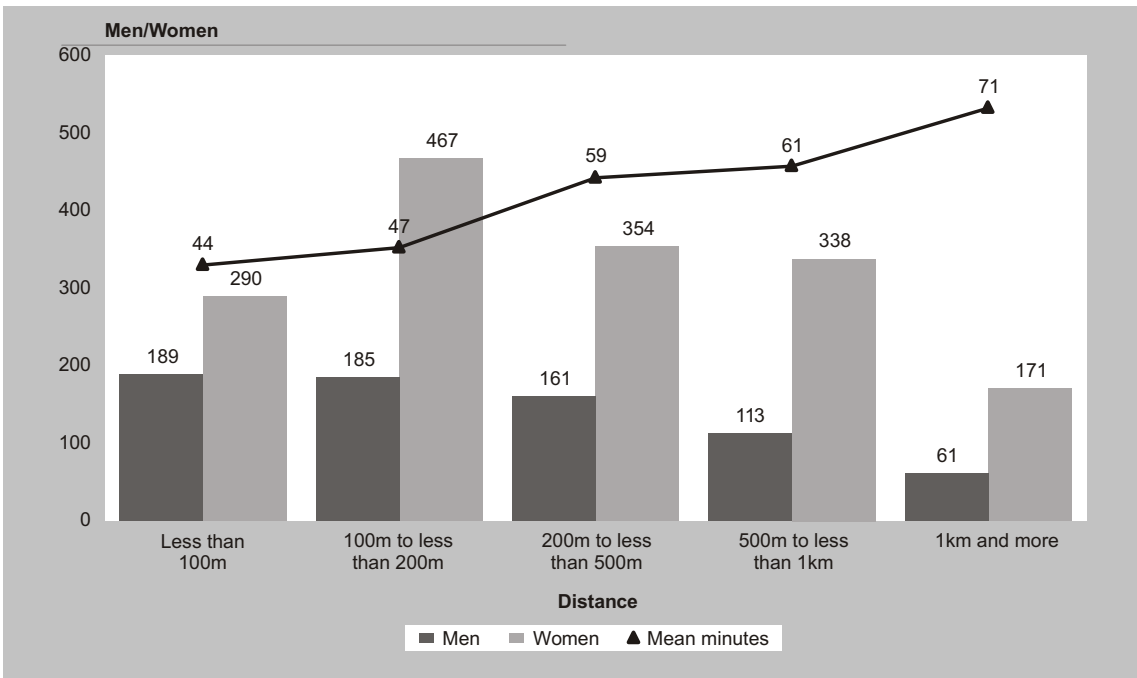
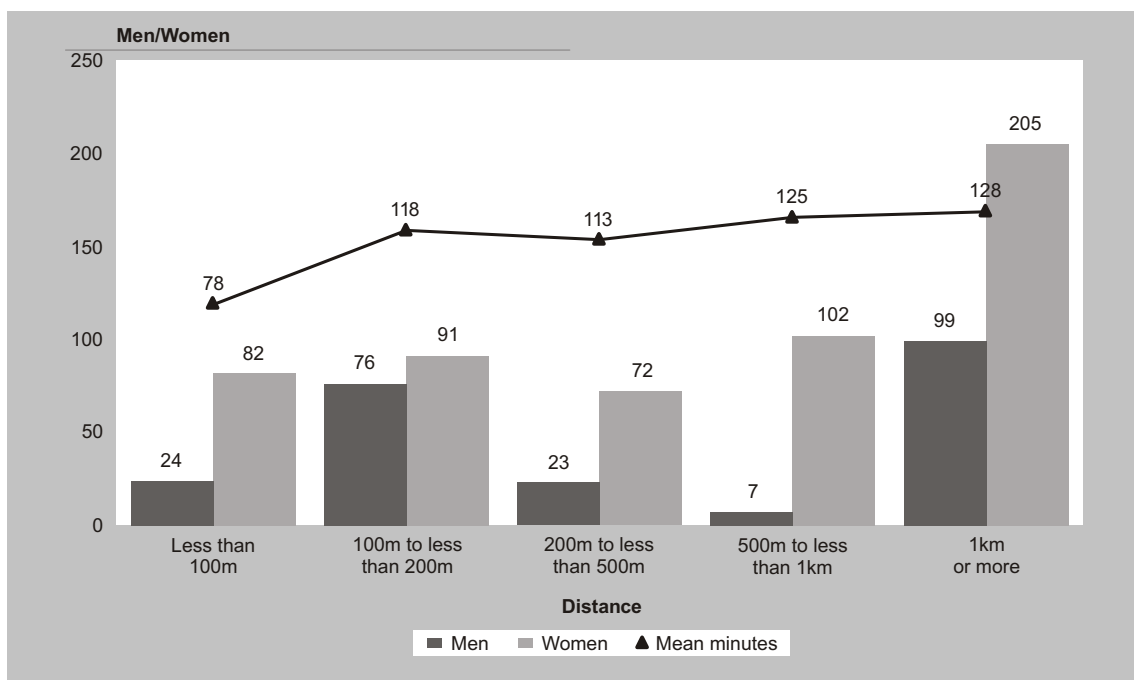


Figure 8, which is based on the diaries, shows, as before, that women were more likely than men to collect fuel in those households where this activity was necessary, no matter what the distance from the source. For those who were less than 100 metres distant from the source, the mean time is 78 minutes per day. For those who were at more than a kilometre distant, the mean time is 128 minutes per day. Comparison of this figure with that for water suggests that, firstly, more people collect fuel than collect water and, secondly, that the time spent on fuel collection tends to be longer than the time spent on water collection.

**Figure 8: Usual collectors of fuel and mean minutes per day spent on this activity, by distance from the source and sex**



## Unpaid labour - Care work

*The activity codes for care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household are:*

- 511 Physical care of children: washing, dressing, feeding - mentioned spontaneously
- 512 Physical care of children: washing, dressing, feeding - not mentioned spontaneously
- 521 Teaching, training and instruction of household's children - mentioned spontaneously
- 522 Teaching, training and instruction of household's children - not mentioned spontaneously
- 531 Accompanying children to places: school, sports, lessons, etc. - mentioned spontaneously
- 532 Accompanying children to places: school, sports, lessons, etc. - not mentioned spontaneously
- 540 Physical care of the sick, disabled, elderly household members: washing, dressing, feeding, helping
- 550 Accompanying adults to receive personal care services: such as hairdresser's, therapy sessions, etc.
- 561 Supervising children and adults needing care - mentioned spontaneously
- 562 Supervising children and adults needing care - not mentioned spontaneously
- 580 Travel related to care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled in the household
- 590 Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled in the household not elsewhere classified

There is an additional care code in respect of caring for non-household members.

The tables below first report on all reported child care activities. They then distinguish between those mentioned spontaneously and those mentioned only after prompting. This distinction, between prompted and unprompted child care, is discussed in Chapter 1.

Whether individuals have children, and whether these children are living with them, is likely to affect the amount of child care work they do. Table 31 reveals how many women and men of different ages (a) have no children under seven years, (b) have one or more children but none of these children living with them, and (c) have at least one child of this age living with

them. It shows that the 20-39 age group has the highest proportion of both men and women with children under the age of seven years. However, those in this age group are also more likely than others not to have the children living with them. Women are both more likely than men to report having children, and more likely to report that the children live with them. Thus 9 737 of a total of 12 019 men (81%) and 10 141 of a total of 13 673 women (74%) reported that they had no children of this age, while 3 145 women (23%) and 1 521 men (13%) reported that they had children of this age living with them.

**Table 31: Respondents who had children under 7 years living with them or elsewhere and those who did not, by sex of respondent**

Age group	No children under 7				Children under 7, but not living in household				Children under 7, and living in household				Total			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10-29	4 190	43	3 961	39	14	2	15	4	4	0	154	5	4 208	35	4 130	30
20-39	3 132	32	2 654	26	567	74	321	83	994	65	2 526	80	4 693	39	5 501	40
40-59	1 503	15	2 169	21	173	23	46	12	470	31	437	14	2 146	18	2 652	19
60+	912	9	1 358	13	8	1	4	1	52	3	27	1	972	8	1 389	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 737</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10 141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 145</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 673</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 32 shows the same information, but this time in respect of children under 18 years. The table again shows that women and men in the 20-39 year age group accounted for the largest proportion of people with children of this age. Again, too, women were more likely than men to report having children. This time 8 130 (68%) of all men and 7 944 (58%) of all women reported no children of this age, while 4 938 women (36%) and 2 641 men (22%) men reported that children of this age live with them.

**Table 32: Respondents who had children under 18 years living with them or elsewhere and those who did not, by sex of respondent**

Age group	No children under 18				Children under 18, but not living in household				Children under 18, and living in household				Total			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10-19	4 180	51	3 941	50	18	1	19	2	10	0	171	3	4 208	35	4 131	30
20-39	2 558	31	1 702	21	799	64	507	64	1 336	51	3 291	67	4 693	39	5 500	40
40-59	634	8	1 056	13	383	31	225	28	1 128	43	1 372	28	2 145	18	2 653	19
60+	758	9	1 245	16	48	4	40	5	167	6	104	2	973	8	1 389	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7 944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2 641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 938</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12 019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 673</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 33 shows that the average time spent by both women and men on child care tends to increase when they have children under seven and, even more so, when the children live with them. Women in each category spent more minutes per day, on average, than men on child care. Thus women with children living with them spent an average of 87 minutes a day on child care, compared to an average of seven minutes for men in this position and 12 minutes for women with no children of this age.

**Table 33: Mean minutes per day spent on child care by whether or not respondent had children under 7 living in the household or living elsewhere and sex of respondent**

Children under 7	Male	Female
None	2	12
Yes, but not living in household	3	17
Yes, and living in household	7	87

Table 34, in respect of children under 18 years, shows a very similar pattern. However, the average time spent by both women and men was slightly lower in respect of this group of children. This is understandable as the older children are better able to care for themselves. Nevertheless, women with children under 18 years living with them still spent over an hour, on average, each day on child care.

**Table 34: Mean minutes per day spent on child care by whether or not respondent had children under 18 living in the household or living elsewhere and sex of respondent**

Children under 18	Male	Female
None	2	9
Yes, but not living in household	2	14
Yes, and living in household	6	64

Table 35 shows that approximately 16% of the total time spent on child care by men was mentioned only after prompting, while this was the case for only about 4% of the total time spent on child care by women.



**Table 35: Total minutes spent in the recorded day on child care by all respondents, by whether the activity was mentioned with or without prompting and sex of respondent**

Sex	Prompt	Total minutes
Male	Without	26 482
	With	5 139
Female	Without	382 252
	With	17 383

Table 36 provides a further breakdown by both sex and detailed activity code. The first columns show the total minutes per day spent on the different activities, while the following columns show the percentage breakdown for each activity for spontaneously mentioned activity and activity only mentioned after prompting. Supervising children and adults and caring for non-household children emerge as the activities that are most likely to require prompting before they are mentioned. While caring for non-household children is a relatively uncommon activity, supervision is the most often-mentioned child care activity after physical care. For all activities, men were more likely to require prompting than women. In respect of caring for non-household children, only one-fifth of the minutes per day spent on this activity was mentioned by men before prompting.

**Table 36: Child care by prompt, sex of respondent and type of activity**

Activity		Total minutes			%		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Physical care of household children	No prompt	15 138	314 330	329 468	83	97	96
	Prompt	3 050	11 061	14 110	17	3	4
Teaching & training of household children	No prompt	4 244	21 361	25 605	91	96	95
	Prompt	445	893	1 338	9	4	5
Accompanying household children	No prompt	1 971	7 760	9 731	90	93	92
	Prompt	216	574	790	10	7	8
Supervising children/adults	No prompt	4 992	32 885	37 878	85	88	88
	Prompt	879	4 361	5 241	15	12	12
Caring for non-household children	No prompt	137	5 915	6 052	20	92	85
	Prompt	549	494	1 043	80	8	15

Table 37 looks at whether the number of children under seven years that a person has living in the household with them affects the likelihood that they will report child care activities. It also looks at whether the number of children living with a respondent will affect whether they will report child care spontaneously or only after prompting. The table shows, firstly, that the likelihood of reporting no child care decreases with the number of children a person has. Thus, for example, 95-6% of men with no children reported no child care, while 79% of those with three children had no reported child care activities. For women the comparable percentages were 85-6% and 19% respectively. The table shows further that 1-2% of men reported additional child care activities when prompted. This percentage does not seem to be affected by the number of children the man has. For women, the likelihood of both spontaneous and prompted reporting increased with the number of children.

**Table 37: Distribution of reporting of child care, by number of children under 7 living with the respondent and sex of respondent**

Sex	Reported care	Number of children %				
		0	1	2	3	All
Male	Prompted	1	1	2	1	1
	All unprompted	4	4	10	20	5
	None	96	95	88	79	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	Prompted	2	2	8	8	4
	All unprompted	12	13	58	73	24
	None	86	85	34	19	72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 38 repeats the same exercise in respect of children under 18 years. The percentages reporting no child care is, as expected, higher for this age group. Thus 84% of men and 45% of women with three or more children reported no child care activities. With this age group there is a tendency among both men and women for the proportions of both prompted and unprompted activities to increase with the number of children.

**Table 38: Distribution of reporting of child care, by number of children under 18 living with the respondent and sex of respondent**

Sex	Reported care	Number of children %				
		0	1	2	3	All
Male	Prompted	1	1	2	2	1
	All unprompted	3	2	10	14	5
	None	96	97	88	84	94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Female	Prompted	2	2	5	6	4
	All unprompted	9	11	46	49	24
	None	88	86	49	45	72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Learning

*The activity codes for learning are:*

710 School, technikon, college or university attendance

720 Homework, studies and course review

730 Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time

740 Work-related training

780 Travel related to learning

790 Learning not elsewhere classified

South Africa has relatively good enrolment rates for schooling, but relatively poor performance. The time use survey provides an opportunity to learn more about how long children and adults are spending on learning, whether inside or outside educational institutions.

One would expect that teenagers, in particular, would spend more time on average on learning than those in other age groups. This pattern is borne out by the detailed tabulations in the appendix. However, the tabulations also show that girls spent slightly longer on learning activities than boys.

Respondents were not asked directly in the demographic section of the questionnaire whether they were currently studying or not. However, a question asking why the person was neither working nor looking for work, had the response 'in education or

training' as one of the responses. Table 39 classifies these respondents as 'students', and examines whether there is a difference in the time spent on learning activities between students and non-students of different age groups. The blank cells for women aged 40-59 years and both women and men aged 60 years and above indicates that there were no individuals classified as students in these groups.

**Table 39: Mean minutes per day spent by students and non-students on learning, by sex and age group**

Age group	Sex	Non-students	Students
10-19	Male	258	280
	Female	265	278
20-39	Male	33	229
	Female	26	229
40-59	Male	5	51
	Female	3	-
60 and above	Male	1	-
	Female	2	-

The table shows, as expected, that for each age group students tended to spend more time than non-students on learning activities. The difference was smallest for the teenagers. This pattern is probably the result of our inexact category of 'students', in that many of these respondents might well have been enrolled at educational institutions, but also have been engaged in some economy activity, or have been looking for work, and were therefore not captured as 'students'.

Table 40 focuses on teenagers. It examines how they spent the minutes of the day that they did not devote to SNA production or personal care. It looks how these minutes were allocated to learning, on the one hand, and social and cultural activities and mass media use, on the other. It thus provides a proxy of the division between learning and leisure activities. The table shows that both boys and girls spent more time on leisure than

on learning. However, the difference between the time spent on these two types of activities is much greater for boys than for girls. Boys spent 1,3 minutes per day on average on leisure for every minute spent on learning, while for girls the ratio was 1,1 to 1.

**Table 40: Mean minutes per day spent by teenagers on learning, play and leisure activities, by sex**

Activity	Boys	Girls
Leisure	344	294
Learning	263	267

Table 41 provides information as to where people undertake learning activities. The analysis for this table excludes travel time in connection with learning. Overall, more than 90% of total time spent by respondents on learning took place in an educational establishment. The table shows that a larger proportion (95%) of the minutes per day spent on learning by teenagers was spent in educational establishments than was the case for older people (81%). The teenagers accounted for 85% of all learning time, excluding time spent on travel related to learning. There were no observable differences between men and women.

**Table 41: Distribution of minutes per day spent on learning by teenagers and older people, by location in which the activity took place**

Location	10-19 years %	20 years and above %	All %
Institution	95	81	93
Elsewhere	5	19	7
<b>All locations</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Leisure

*The activity codes for social and cultural activities are:*

- 810 Participating in cultural activities, weddings, funerals, births, and other celebrations
- 820 Participating in religious activities: religious services, practices, rehearsals, etc.
- 831 Socialising with family
- 832 Socialising with non-family
- 833 Socialising with both family and non-family
- 840 Arts, making music, hobbies and related courses
- 850 Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
- 860 Games and other pastime activities
- 870 Spectator to sports, exhibitions/museums, cinema/theatre/concerts and other performances and events
- 880 Travel related to social, cultural and recreational activities
- 890 Social, cultural and recreational activities not elsewhere classified

*The activity codes for mass media use are:*

- 910 Reading
- 920 Watching television and video
- 930 Listening to music/radio
- 940 Accessing information by computer
- 950 Visiting library
- 980 Travel related to mass media use and entertainment
- 990 Mass media use and entertainment not elsewhere classified

Aside from personal care, leisure activities can be interpreted to include the categories covering social, cultural and mass media use activities. This section analyses how different groups spend time on these.

Table 42 shows that teenage boys spent the most minutes per day, on average, on leisure activities, with women aged 40-59 spending the least minutes per day, on average. Overall, men in all age groups spent more minutes per day, on average, than women on leisure.

**Table 42: Mean minutes per day spent on leisure activities, by age group and sex**

Activity	10-19		20-39		40-59		60+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Socialising	95	90	138	112	129	103	145	147
Watching television	76	76	81	75	70	70	76	55
Listening to radio	20	18	32	30	30	25	33	36
Other mass media use	5	7	8	7	10	7	12	11
Other social and cultural activities	148	104	76	46	49	47	67	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>303</b>

Table 43 shows that, on average, men in urban formal settings spent the most minutes per day on leisure and women in ex-homeland and urban informal areas spent the least time. There are only small differences in the average minutes per day spent by men in different settings on socialising, but women in informal urban areas spent noticeably fewer minutes, on average, on this activity than other women. On average, men and women in formal urban areas spent most minutes per day watching television. There were few differences on either sex or settlement type lines in respect of average time spent listening to the radio.

**Table 43: Mean minutes per day spent on leisure activities, by settlement type and sex**

Activity	Formal urban		Informal urban		Ex-homeland		Commercial farming	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Socialising	123	107	118	91	121	110	119	115
Watching television	107	106	69	66	41	34	48	47
Listening to radio	27	26	29	26	28	25	26	26
Other mass media use	11	12	6	4	4	2	5	5
Other social and cultural activities	85	61	86	57	118	71	73	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>253</b>

## Personal care

*The activity codes for personal care and self-maintenance are:*

- 010 Sleep and related activities
- 020 Eating and drinking
- 030 Personal hygiene and health
- 041 Receiving medical and personal care from professionals (including traditional healer)
- 042 Receiving medical and personal care from household members
- 043 Receiving medical and personal care from non-household non-professionals
- 048 Waiting for medical and personal care
- 050 Doing nothing, rest and relaxation
- 060 Individual religious practices and meditation
- 080 Travel related to personal care and self-maintenance
- 090 Personal care and self-maintenance not elsewhere classified

The analysis above has revealed that South Africans spend a considerable amount of their daily life on personal care and maintenance activities. Table 44 reveals the differences between women and men of different ages as to how many minutes per day they spend, on average, overall on this category of activities and, within the category, what they are doing.



**Table 44: Mean minutes per day spent on personal care activities, by age group and sex**

	10-19		20-39		40-59		60+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sleep	573	578	540	566	553	565	641	644
Eat & drink	72	67	67	59	74	64	85	73
Hygiene & health	54	52	47	46	47	45	40	42
Receive medical & personal care from:								
Professional	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Household member	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other person		0	0	0	0	0		
Waiting for care	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Doing nothing	20	19	34	35	49	49	93	101
Individual religious	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3
Travel	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	2
Waiting travel	0	0		0	0	0		
Not elsewhere classified	0	0	4	1	4	1	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>868</b>

The table shows that a large proportion of personal care involved sleep and related activities. Elderly women and men spent about 640 minutes on average per day – more than ten hours – sleeping. Men aged 20-39 spent, on average, the fewest minutes per day sleeping. In all age groups women tended to spend longer sleeping than men, but the differences are relatively small. The next most common activity for all age groups was eating and drinking. This accounted for as many as 85 minutes, on average, of an elderly man's day. Women aged 20-39 spent the least time eating – about one hour per day.

The other common activities are hygiene and health, and doing nothing. Hygiene and health includes activities such as washing and dressing. Here, on average, the youngest respondents spent longer than older ones. Doing nothing covers rest and relaxation time during which the respondent reported no other activity. Doing nothing accounted for over an hour and a half of the day, on average, for elderly men and women, and 49 minutes, on average, of the day for both women and men between the ages of 40 and 59 years.

## Travel

There was no observable difference in the average number of minutes per day spent travelling, either for men or women, between those who had access to public transport in the form of a train, bus or minibus taxi within a 30-minute walk of the dwelling and those who did not have such access. There was also very little difference for either women or men in the average number of minutes spent travelling between those whose households had the use of a car and those whose households did not.

Table 45 shows that men tended to spend more minutes per day travelling than women. However, on average, women and men spent more or less equal proportions of the minutes in which they did travel using the different modes of transport. Women were slightly more likely than men to walk, while men had a tendency to use private transport.

**Table 45: Mean minutes per day spent travelling, by mode of travel and sex**

Mode of travel	Male		Female	
	Minutes	%	Minutes	%
Walk	60	61	45	63
Private	21	21	13	19
Public transport	16	16	13	18
Bicycle	1	1	0	0
Other	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 46 shows the overall percentage distribution within each category of activity between minutes spent on travel related to the activity, and minutes spent on the activity proper. Overall, one-twentieth of the average respondent's day was spent in travelling. The table shows the highest proportionate number of minutes per day spent on travel for community service, work in establishments, primary production not for establishments, learning, and social and cultural activities. Conversely, relatively few of the minutes per day allocated to personal care and mass media use is spent in travelling.

**Table 46: Distribution of average minutes spent on different categories of activity between travel and non-travel time**

Category	Non-travel	Travel	Total
Work in establishments %	85	15	100
Primary production not for establishments %	86	14	100
Other production of goods & services not for establishments %	88	12	100
Household maintenance %	95	5	100
Care of persons in the household %	92	8	100
Community service to non-members %	80	20	100
Learning %	86	14	100
Social and cultural %	86	14	100
Mass media use %	100	0	100
Personal care %	100	0	100
<b>Average %</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

## Waiting

Waiting was explicitly reported as an activity by 625 people. Waiting to access government services accounted for around 33% of all the minutes spent waiting by respondents, and waiting for medical and personal care for another 24%. The waiting codes for both of these activities were explicitly listed in the coding list and this might account for their being reported more often than other waiting. Waiting for transport for work in establishments accounted for 11% of all reported minutes spent waiting, and waiting for travel related to social and cultural activities to 8%. Women (348) were more likely than men (277) to report waiting. Waiting was also reported disproportionately often by people living in informal urban and commercial farming areas.

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# 5 Conclusion

The importance of time use data in explaining gender patterns in a society has been widely recognised. Thus, for example, the Beijing Platform for Action which emerged from the 1995 Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women called for the development of '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'. The Platform also stressed the importance of developing 'a more comprehensive knowledge of work and employment through efforts to measure and better understand the type, extent and distribution of unremunerated work, particularly in caring for dependents' (UN Beijing Declaration, Platform for Action, 1995).

Statistics South Africa's time use survey of 2000 was intended to contribute to government's fulfilment of its international and constitutional commitment in respect of gender equality. A survey clearly does not, in itself, constitute fulfilment of the commitment and will not directly make a difference in the lives of South African women and men. However, accurate data are an important ingredient. They allow the country to measure the extent of differences, and to monitor how these change over time as a result of socio-economic changes and new policies. Time use patterns probably change little from year to year. It is thus not necessary to have an annual survey of this sort. However, the experience in 2000 suggests that the diary could easily be added to regular household surveys on a five- or ten-year basis to monitor changes over time.

One of the objectives of the time use survey was to find out more about paid and unpaid labour in South Africa. In virtually all parts of the world, women are more likely to do the 'reproductive', usually unpaid, work in the economy. Men, meanwhile, are more likely to be doing what is regarded as 'productive' work, producing goods and services exchanged in the market. Further, where women are doing 'productive' work, they are more likely than men to be producing intangibles - services - while men are more likely to be producing tangible goods. Some economists have observed that the bulk of the work that men do is built into economic theory, while much of the work done by women is invisible (see, for example, Elson 2000). The classic flow of goods and services taught in economics classes has two basic sectors - the private sector and the public (government) sector. These two sectors produce and exchange goods and services. Households are often missing from this picture. Or, if they are there, they are seen simply as consumers.

Households produce something without which the rest of the structure would not exist. Households produce the people who make the other two sectors work, and for whom the other two sectors exist. In order to produce these people, households produce a wide range of goods and services. Many of these services have their equivalents in the market economy. For example, one can pay for a domestic worker to clean, for a cook to prepare meals, for a nursemaid to look after a child. However, the bulk of these caring services are provided on an unpaid basis. And they are left out of economic models and out of the reckoning of the GDP, which is meant to measure the wealth and productivity of a country and which is generally used to rate a country's progress.

The international guidelines for the SNA were revised in 1993 and were improved in many respects. However, household activities still fall outside the calculation of national accounts and are thus excluded from GDP. Thus the glossary to the 1999 South African *Budget Review* defines GDP as 'a measure of total national output, income and expenditure in the economy.' However, it goes on to say that 'GDP per head is the simplest overall measure of welfare, although it does not take account of the distribution of income, nor of goods and services that are produced outside the economy, such as work within the household' (Department of Finance, 1999). The time use study provides data which lay the basis for an elaboration of GDP through parallel national accounts which start to take account of the second aspect - goods produced 'outside the (paid) economy'. Even without this elaboration of national accounts, the time use survey provides useful indications of the distribution of unpaid work.

In broad terms the South African survey found similar patterns to those found in developed and other developing countries. In particular, women were found to spend much more of their time on unpaid, reproductive type work while men were more likely to be engaged in paid work. The South African survey adds to these broad generalisations with data that allow disaggregations such as by settlement type, population group, age and employment status.

The relatively small and stand-alone 2000 survey proved that a time use survey is feasible in a developing country with relatively high rates of illiteracy. Stats SA introduced a number of innovations in its methodology of time use to cater for the nature of the country and its population. Other

developing countries might find some of these innovations useful.

This report has only revealed a small fraction of the type of analysis that is possible with the 2000 data. Stats SA hopes that other analysts will be inspired to use the data and uncover more of the richness of what it can tell us.

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## Statistical appendix

This statistical appendix consists of three sections. The first section provides a breakdown into the three SNA categories. The second provides a breakdown into the ten broad categories of activity. The third provides a breakdown by individual activity code. The first two sections provide these breakdowns by population group, sex, age group, highest educational level, labour force status, stratum and province. The third section provides the breakdown by sex.

For each of the SNA and 10-category breakdowns, three sets of numbers are provided.

- The first table presents the number of respondents engaged in a particular activity in each demographic subcategory;
- The second table presents the average time spent on each category of activity by those respondents who engaged in the activity concerned;
- The third table presents the average time spent on each category of activity for all people in that demographic subcategory, whether they performed the activity or not.

The third category of tabulations should sum to 1 440, as this is the number of minutes in a 24-hour day. Percentages are therefore not necessary, as comparisons across columns are simple, merely using 1 440 as the total rather than 100. In reality, the totals do not always sum exactly to 1 440 as a few respondents did not have an activity recorded for every time slot.

## Mean time by SNA category

### By population group

#### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
SNA production	8 869	805	312	1 502	11 499
Non-SNA production	16 466	1 760	553	2 267	21 073
Non-productive	19 532	2 325	773	3 025	25 691

#### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Whole population
SNA production	300	470	496	452	337
Non-SNA production	188	179	173	192	188
Non-productive	1 144	1 142	1 116	1 072	1 135

#### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

SNA category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Whole population
SNA production	136	162	200	225	151
Non-SNA production	159	135	124	144	154
Non-productive	1 144	1 139	1 117	1 072	1 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By sex

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	Male	Female	Total
SNA production	6 036	5 463	11 499
Non-SNA production	8 495	12 578	21 073
Non-productive	12 018	13 674	25 691

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	Male	Female	Whole population
SNA production	380	290	337
Non-SNA production	117	235	188
Non-productive	1 166	1 107	1 135

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

SNA category	Male	Female	Whole population
SNA production	191	116	151
Non-SNA production	83	216	154
Non-productive	1 166	1 107	1 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By age

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

<b>SNA category</b>	<b>10-19 years</b>	<b>20-39 years</b>	<b>40-59 years</b>	<b>60 years plus</b>	<b>Total</b>
SNA production	2 520	5 391	2 836	747	11 499
Non-SNA production	6 565	8 737	3 962	1 808	21 073
Non-productive	8 336	10 192	4 795	2 361	25 691

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

<b>SNA category</b>	<b>10-19 years</b>	<b>20-39 years</b>	<b>40-59 years</b>	<b>60 years plus</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
SNA production	127	395	427	286	337
Non-SNA production	120	220	217	211	188
Non-productive	1 307	1 042	1 006	1 187	1 135

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

<b>SNA category</b>	<b>10-19 years</b>	<b>20-39 years</b>	<b>40-59 years</b>	<b>60 years plus</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
SNA production	38	209	252	91	151
Non-SNA production	95	189	179	162	154
Non-productive	1 306	1 042	1 006	1 187	1 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By highest educational level

Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	No formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-11	Matric +	Total
SNA production	1 016	3 329	4 183	2 924	11 499
Non-SNA production	1 713	5 899	8 970	4 415	21 073
Non-productive	2 118	7 528	10 563	5 379	25 691

Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	No formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-11	Matric +	Whole population
SNA production	307	243	335	458	337
Non-SNA production	216	154	199	200	188
Non-productive	1 116	1 211	1 139	1 026	1 135

Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

SNA category	No formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-11	Matric +	Whole population
SNA production	147	107	132	249	151
Non-SNA production	175	120	169	164	154
Non-productive	1 116	1 210	1 139	1 026	1 134
Total	1 438	1 438	1 440	1 439	1 439

**By employment status**

**Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity**

<b>SNA category</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>Total</b>
SNA production	7 573	587	3 340	11 499
Non-SNA production	8 923	1 671	10 480	21 073
Non-productive	11 120	1 873	12 699	25 691

**Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity**

<b>SNA category</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
SNA production	436	253	128	337
Non-SNA production	175	277	184	188
Non-productive	1 002	1 114	1 254	1 135

**Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents**

<b>SNA category</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
SNA production	297	79	34	151
Non-SNA production	140	247	152	154
Non-productive	1 001	1 113	1 254	1 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>



## By settlement type

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Total
SNA production	4 728	959	4 862	950	11 499
Non-SNA production	9 950	1 978	7 882	1 263	21 073
Non-productive	12 507	2 300	9 329	1 556	25 691

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Whole population
SNA production	440	379	219	386	337
Non-SNA production	178	204	196	187	188
Non-productive	1 132	1 106	1 158	1 053	1 135

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

SNA category	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Whole population
SNA production	166	158	114	234	151
Non-SNA production	141	175	166	151	154
Non-productive	1 132	1 106	1 158	1 048	1 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 434</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By province

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Northern Province
SNA production	941	1 988	209	765	2 527	966	1 960	788	1 354
Non-SNA production	1 994	3 172	437	1 448	4 510	1 889	3 846	1 444	2 333
Non-productive	2 600	3 833	535	1 711	5 321	2 164	4 838	1 719	2 971

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

SNA category	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Northern Province
SNA production	473	257	430	331	315	294	459	309	263
Non-SNA production	187	195	195	163	186	192	189	195	185
Non-productive	1 125	1 144	1 111	1 154	1 132	1 140	1 104	1 133	1 175

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

SNA category	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Northern Province
SNA production	171	133	168	148	149	131	186	142	120
Non-SNA production	144	162	160	138	157	168	150	164	145
Non-productive	1 125	1 144	1 113	1 154	1 132	1 140	1 102	1 132	1 175
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 440</b>

## Mean time by broad activity category

### By population group

#### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Work in establishments	3 885	701	298	1 301	6 189
Primary production	4 665	80	7	104	4 861
Work in non-establishment	1 033	97	16	222	1 371
Household maintenance	16 215	1 700	547	2 182	20 671
Care of persons	3 454	557	96	620	4 735
Community service	749	56	10	92	907
Learning	5 810	496	198	716	7 230
Social & cultural	16 798	2 092	650	2 664	22 232
Mass media use	12 501	1 930	713	2 722	17 897
Personal care	19 532	2 325	773	3 025	25 692

#### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Whole population
Work in establishments	468	493	507	486	476
Primary production	127	87	110	123	126
Work in non-establishment	244	257	168	155	230
Household maintenance	164	148	152	166	162
Care of persons	104	94	122	99	103
Community service	115	208	66	120	121
Learning	370	354	396	286	361
Social & cultural	228	224	178	203	223
Mass media use	151	165	151	168	155
Personal care	741	727	725	674	731

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

Category	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Whole population
Work in establishments	93	148	195	209	115
Primary production	30	3	1	4	24
Work in non-establishment	13	11	3	11	12
Household maintenance	136	108	108	120	131
Care of persons	18	22	15	20	19
Community service	4	5	1	4	4
Learning	110	75	102	68	102
Social & cultural	196	201	150	179	193
Mass media use	97	137	140	151	108
Personal care	741	725	726	674	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>

### By sex

#### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Male	Female	Total
Work in establishments	3 693	2 497	6 189
Primary production	2 273	2 588	4 861
Work in non-establishment	585	786	1 371
Household maintenance	8 247	12 424	20 671
Care of persons	705	4 030	4 735
Community service	446	461	907
Learning	3 539	3 691	7 230
Social & cultural	10 724	11 508	22 232
Mass media use	8 527	9 371	17 897
Personal care	12 019	13 673	25 692

**Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
Work in establishments	493	452	476
Primary production	138	115	126
Work in non-establishment	272	199	230
Household maintenance	107	199	162
Care of persons	63	110	103
Community service	145	98	121
Learning	369	354	361
Social & cultural	244	204	223
Mass media use	158	153	155
Personal care	728	734	731

**Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
Work in establishments	151	83	115
Primary production	26	22	24
Work in non-establishment	13	11	12
Household maintenance	74	181	131
Care of persons	4	32	19
Community service	5	3	4
Learning	109	96	102
Social & cultural	218	171	193
Mass media use	112	105	108
Personal care	727	734	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By age group

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	10-19 years	20-39 years	40-59 years	60 years plus	Total
Work in establishments	305	3 652	2 010	218	6 189
Primary production	2 113	1 564	764	420	4 861
Work in non-establishment	204	621	385	162	1371
Household maintenance	6 508	8 549	3 877	1 736	20 671
Care of persons	658	2 824	933	320	4 735
Community service	261	364	167	115	907
Learning	5 805	1 188	209	28	7 230
Social & cultural	7 797	8 579	3 909	1 942	22 232
Mass media use	5 737	7 415	3 322	1 422	17 897
Personal care	8 336	10 193	4 795	2 361	25 692

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	10-19 years	20-39 years	40-59 years	60 years plus	Whole population
Work in establishments	246	486	497	445	476
Primary production	103	126	154	190	126
Work in non-establishment	140	253	242	230	230
Household maintenance	110	182	194	192	162
Care of persons	89	111	89	98	103
Community service	46	151	157	144	121
Learning	381	317	100	130	361
Social & cultural	234	218	200	250	223
Mass media use	146	159	152	183	155
Personal care	722	706	733	869	731

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

Category	10-19 years	20-39 years	40-59 years	60 years plus	Whole population
Work in establishments	9	174	208	41	115
Primary production	26	19	25	34	24
Work in non-establishment	3	15	19	16	12
Household maintenance	86	152	157	141	131
Care of persons	7	31	17	13	19
Community service	1	5	5	7	4
Learning	265	37	4	2	102
Social & cultural	219	183	163	206	193
Mass media use	100	116	105	110	108
Personal care	722	706	732	869	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By highest educational level

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	No formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-11	Matric +	Total
Work in establishments	388	1 016	2 272	2 483	6 189
Primary production	608	2 215	1 728	284	4 861
Work in non-establishment	119	364	543	345	1 371
Household maintenance	1 657	5 852	8 832	4 256	20 671
Care of persons	339	891	2 233	1 254	4 735
Community service	104	227	329	236	907
Learning	30	3 123	3 315	738	7 230
Social & cultural	1 748	6 830	9 040	4 515	22 232
Mass media use	880	4 435	7 841	4 670	17 897
Personal care	2 118	7 527	10 564	5 379	25 692

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	No formal	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-11	Matric +	Whole population
Work in establishments	449	441	476	495	476
Primary production	178	127	109	111	126
Work in non-establishment	244	218	236	228	230
Household maintenance	192	138	171	168	162
Care of persons	117	95	105	100	103
Community service	127	72	105	190	121
Learning	292	364	384	253	361
Social & cultural	250	238	215	207	223
Mass media use	135	141	159	169	155
Personal care	850	761	717	671	731



**Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents**

<b>Category</b>	<b>No formal</b>	<b>Grade 1-6</b>	<b>Grade 7-11</b>	<b>Matric +</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
Work in establishments	82	59	102	229	115
Primary production	51	37	18	6	24
Work in non-establishment	14	11	12	15	12
Household maintenance	150	107	143	133	131
Care of persons	19	11	22	23	19
Community service	6	2	3	8	4
Learning	4	151	120	35	102
Social & cultural	206	216	184	174	193
Mass media use	56	83	118	146	108
Personal care	850	760	717	671	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By employment status

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Total
Work in establishments	5 553	260	376	6 189
Primary production	1 770	316	2 775	4 861
Work in non-establishment	1 016	53	303	1 371
Household maintenance	8 650	1 652	10 369	20 671
Care of persons	2 141	542	2 052	4 735
Community service	393	70	444	907
Learning	1 335	94	5 801	7 230
Social & cultural	9 283	1 587	11 362	22 232
Mass media use	7 937	1 366	8 594	17 897
Personal care	11 120	1 873	12 699	25 692

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Employed	Unemployed	Not economically active	Whole population
Work in establishments	498	350	239	476
Primary production	151	154	106	126
Work in non-establishment	262	161	137	230
Household maintenance	151	235	161	162
Care of persons	90	117	112	103
Community service	163	161	78	121
Learning	285	241	381	361
Social & cultural	204	250	235	223
Mass media use	142	200	161	155
Personal care	695	743	761	731

**Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>Whole population</b>
Work in establishments	249	49	7	115
Primary production	24	26	23	24
Work in non-establishment	24	5	3	12
Household maintenance	117	207	131	131
Care of persons	17	34	18	19
Community service	6	6	3	4
Learning	34	12	174	102
Social & cultural	171	212	210	193
Mass media use	101	146	109	108
Personal care	695	743	761	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By settlement type

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Total
Work in establishments	3 944	608	1 002	635	6 189
Primary production	437	263	3 766	394	4 861
Work in non-establishment	655	161	491	64	1 371
Household maintenance	9 704	1 948	7 781	1 239	20 671
Care of persons	2 317	427	1 725	267	4 735
Community service	426	73	370	37	907
Learning	3 278	506	3 180	266	7 230
Social & cultural	10 755	1 900	8 240	1 337	22 232
Mass media use	10 455	1 494	5 005	943	17 897
Personal care	12 507	2 300	9 329	1 556	25 692

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Whole population
Work in establishments	481	501	429	499	476
Primary production	85	79	137	98	126
Work in non-establishment	223	238	247	163	230
Household maintenance	153	177	170	166	162
Care of persons	96	115	108	104	103
Community service	129	141	111	98	121
Learning	344	357	378	376	361
Social & cultural	218	212	234	215	223
Mass media use	173	155	124	130	155
Personal care	710	751	756	724	731

### Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents

Category	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Whole population
Work in establishments	152	132	46	203	115
Primary production	3	9	55	25	24
Work in non-establishment	12	17	13	7	12
Household maintenance	119	150	142	131	131
Care of persons	18	21	20	18	19
Community service	4	4	4	2	4
Learning	90	79	129	64	102
Social & cultural	187	175	207	184	193
Mass media use	145	100	67	79	108
Personal care	710	751	756	720	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By province

### Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Northern Province
Work in establishments	810	674	161	499	1 121	503	1 630	368	423
Primary production	69	1 312	40	268	1324	443	157	356	892
Work in non-establishment	116	242	23	74	205	112	287	189	124
Household maintenance	1 932	3 122	421	1 420	4 462	1 872	3 743	1 427	2 272
Care of persons	546	724	130	322	785	448	986	303	493
Community service	100	98	23	62	245	78	137	80	83
Learning	564	1 241	129	450	1 467	581	1 143	533	1 123
Social & cultural	2 284	3 280	472	1 602	4 574	1 754	3 967	1 614	2 686
Mass media use	2 200	2 363	369	1 335	3 047	1 439	3 862	1 241	2 042
Personal care	2 600	3 833	535	1 711	5 321	2 164	4 838	1 719	2 971

### Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity

Category	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Northern Province
Work in establishments	504	399	504	440	509	449	503	445	452
Primary production	82	140	125	67	136	85	90	103	147
Work in non-establishment	267	242	161	208	219	187	228	227	266
Household maintenance	156	171	165	148	160	168	163	162	164
Care of persons	100	102	91	64	124	92	100	138	95
Community service	168	128	170	81	98	90	145	111	139
Learning	328	355	366	327	387	359	345	329	398
Social & cultural	227	227	215	252	206	240	203	260	224
Mass media use	166	149	159	154	146	155	181	145	126
Personal care	714	742	723	711	765	745	711	683	735

**Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>Northern Cape</b>	<b>Free State</b>	<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>Gauteng</b>	<b>Mpumalanga</b>	<b>Northern Province</b>
Work in establishments	157	70	152	128	107	104	169	95	64
Primary production	2	48	9	10	34	17	3	21	44
Work in non-establishment	12	15	7	9	8	10	14	25	11
Household maintenance	116	139	130	123	135	145	126	134	126
Care of persons	21	19	22	12	18	19	20	24	16
Community service	6	3	7	3	5	3	4	5	4
Learning	71	115	88	86	107	96	81	102	150
Social & cultural	199	194	190	236	177	195	166	244	203
Mass media use	140	92	109	120	84	103	144	104	86
Personal care	714	742	723	711	765	745	710	682	734
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 439</b>

## By detailed activity code

Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity and mean minutes per day spent by them on that activity

Code		Male		Female		Whole population	
		Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes
111	Wage & salary employment	2 818	455	1 760	417	4 578	440
112	Home-based work for establishment	104	66	71	67	175	66
113	Paid domestic work	55	297	353	357	408	349
114	Unpaid employment in establishment	45	395	32	134	77	287
115	Work as employer/self-employed	200	403	110	271	309	356
118	Waiting for establishment work	3	17	25	47	27	44
130	Work in apprenticeship	66	133	17	139	83	134
140	Short break from work	1 223	32	898	34	2 121	33
148	Waiting for short break from work	2	15	3	15	5	15
150	Seeking employment	353	241	101	166	454	224
158	Waiting to seek employment	6	187	19	95	25	116
180	Travel related to work in establishment	3 319	83	2 173	79	5 492	81
188	Waiting for establishment work travel	146	31	122	25	268	28
190	Employment in establishment n.e.c.	5	272	16	135	21	166
210	Crop farming	339	145	392	181	731	164
220	Tending animals & fish farming	979	118	151	67	1 130	111
228	Waiting to tend animals	1	15			1	15
230	Hunting & gathering wild products	46	164	37	72	83	123
236	Collecting fuel	296	109	621	113	917	112
240	Digging, stone cutting & carving	80	128	23	115	103	125
250	Collecting water	806	46	1 750	62	2 556	57
258	Waiting to collect water	2	10	1	10	3	10
260	Purchase & sale primary production	31	167	24	150	55	160
280	Travel related to primary production	813	66	523	58	1 335	63
288	Waiting for primary production travel	1	23	0	30	1	25
290	Primary production n.e.c.	20	63	5	71	26	65
310	Food processing & preservation	6	127	36	108	42	111
320	Preparing & selling food & beverage	36	267	137	169	174	189
330	Making & selling textiles & craft	41	339	288	143	329	167
340	Building & extension of dwelling	102	338	49	204	150	295
350	Petty trading & door-to-door	140	231	218	238	358	235
360	Fitting, maintaining tools & machinery	106	195	3	89	109	192
370	Provision of services for income	68	278	38	140	105	229
380	Travel related to non-establishment production	235	83	225	76	460	80
388	Waiting for non-establishment travel	1	7	5	31	6	29
390	Non-establishment production n.e.c.	37	234	22	112	59	188
410	Preparing food & drink	4 139	55	10 621	108	14 760	93
420	Cleaning & upkeep of dwelling	4 142	69	8 674	75	12 815	73



Code		Male		Female		Whole population	
		Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes
430	Care of textiles	1 491	52	4 280	83	5 770	75
440	Shopping for personal & household goods	1 301	53	1 543	59	2 844	57
441	Accessing government services	41	35	62	35	102	35
448	Waiting to access government services	53	158	87	154	141	156
450	Household management	127	45	113	37	240	41
458	Waiting for household management			0	10	0	10
460	D-I-Y home improvements	481	110	82	134	563	114
470	Pet care	220	32	175	35	395	33
480	Travel related to household maintenance	1 523	50	1 869	51	3 392	50
488	Waiting for household travel	20	30	26	38	46	34
490	Household maintenance n.e.c.	127	78	78	39	204	63
491	Chopping wood not for cooking	2 483	25	3 770	24	6 253	25
498	Waiting for household maintenance n.e.c.	1	87	3	19	5	41
510	Physical care of children	0	15	14	15	14	15
511	Physical care of children: spontaneous	273	55	3 334	94	3 606	91
512	Physical care of children: prompted	82	37	272	41	355	40
518	Waiting for physical care of children			3	7	3	7
521	Teaching of household children: spontaneous	87	49	341	63	428	60
522	Teaching of household children: prompted	9	49	18	51	27	50
531	Accompanying children: spontaneous	58	34	183	42	242	40
532	Accompanying children: prompted	9	23	23	25	32	25
538	Waiting to accompany children			15	72	15	72
540	Physical care of non-child household members	6	120	128	74	134	76
550	Accompanying adults	11	118	16	159	27	143
558	Waiting to accompany adults			2	10	2	10
561	Supervising those needing care: spontaneous	89	56	429	77	518	73
562	Supervising those needing care: prompted	22	40	67	65	89	59
580	Travel related to care	188	53	512	55	700	54
588	Waiting for travel related to care	19	29	15	28	34	29
590	Care of household members n.e.c.	18	40	96	70	114	66
610	Community organised construction	7	178	7	41	14	112
620	Community organised work	31	66	45	127	2	11
630	Organisational volunteering	24	89	20	47	44	70
650	Participation in meetings	145	152	117	136	262	145
660	Involvement in civic responsibilities	15	285	3	210	18	271
671	Caring for non-household children: spontaneous	2	79	75	79	77	79
672	Caring for non-household children: prompted	19	29	8	60	27	38
673	Caring for non-household adults	7	58	23	29	30	36
674	Other informal help to other households	123	130	32	104	156	124
680	Travel related to community services	198	65	140	59	338	63
688	Waiting for community service travel	4	72	1	90	6	76
690	Community services n.e.c.	18	53	21	38	39	45

Code		Male		Female		Whole population	
		Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes	Respondents	Minutes
710	School, technikon, college, university attendance	2 919	300	2 943	297	5 862	298
720	Homework	2 041	110	2 234	99	4 275	104
730	Additional study, non-formal education	137	106	121	90	258	98
740	Work-related training	52	58	37	120	89	84
780	Travel related to learning	3 050	60	3 165	60	6 215	60
788	Waiting for learning travel	43	27	58	30	100	29
790	Learning n.e.c.	59	59	59	77	118	68
810	Participating in cultural activities	230	214	278	195	507	203
820	Participating in religious activities	1 686	88	2 357	98	4 043	94
830	Socialising	28	18	31	14	59	16
831	Socialising with family	6 737	93	8 327	108	15 065	101
832	Socialising with non-family	7 097	114	6 110	88	13 207	102
833	Socialising with both family & non-family	310	85	379	84	689	84
838	Waiting for socialising	19	20	21	41	40	31
840	Arts, music, hobbies	180	67	157	102	337	83
850	Indoor & outdoor sports participation	1 905	111	497	88	2 401	106
858	Waiting for sports	0	15			0	15
860	Games & other pastimes	2 324	121	1 937	115	4 260	118
870	Spectator to sports, exhibitions, concerts	299	124	112	115	411	122
880	Travel related to social & cultural	5 660	71	4 479	65	10 139	69
888	Waiting for social & cultural travel	79	30	70	46	149	38
890	Social, cultural, recreational n.e.c.	51	93	30	64	81	82
910	Reading	1 191	65	1 094	78	2 285	71
920	Watching TV & video	6 566	141	7 255	136	13 821	138
930	Listening to music or radio	3 768	88	4 111	86	7 880	86
940	Accessing information by computer	89	100	56	69	145	88
950	Visiting library	38	53	59	31	98	40
980	Travel related to mass media use	103	42	57	45	160	43
990	Mass media use & entertainment n.e.c.	4	48	22	56	26	54
010	Sleep & related activities	12 015	563	13 670	577	25 685	570
020	Eating & drinking	11 887	72	13 495	65	25 382	68
030	Personal hygiene & health	11 461	52	12 855	50	24 315	51
038	Waiting for personal hygiene & health			2	30	2	30
041	Receiving medical/personal care from professionals	99	74	177	58	276	63
042	Receiving medical/personal care from household members	42	54	61	46	103	49
043	Receiving medical/personal care from non-household non-professional	2	38	14	66	16	62
048	Waiting for medical/personal care	63	79	106	100	168	92
050	Doing nothing, rest & relaxation	4 548	97	5 414	100	9 961	99
060	Individual religious practice	384	50	644	35	1 027	40
080	Travel related to personal care	614	49	473	54	1 087	51
088	Waiting for personal care travel	1	13	32	30	33	29
090	Personal care & self-maintenance n.e.c.	694	41	216	32	911	39

# Technical appendix

## Sample design

### Frame and frame procedures

The time use study sample frame was based on the frame prepared for the 1999 Survey of activities of young people (SAYP). This sample frame was based on the 1996 Population Census enumerator areas (EAs) and the number of households counted in the 1996 Population Census. The sampled population excluded all prisoners in prison, patients in hospital, people residing in boarding houses and hotels (whether temporary or semi-permanent), boarding schools and other institutions.

The 16 EA types from the 1996 Population Census were condensed into four area types, or strata. The four strata were formal urban, informal urban, commercial farming areas and other rural areas (referred to as 'ex-homeland' in this report). Institution type EAs were excluded from the sample.

### Sampling procedure

The EAs were explicitly stratified by province, and within a province by the four strata. The sample size (10 800 dwelling units, with 3 600 units in each of the three tranches) was disproportionately allocated to the explicit strata using the square root method. Within the strata, the EAs were ordered by magisterial district and the EA-types included in the area type (implicit stratification).

Primary sampling units (PSUs) consisted of at least 100 dwelling units. Where an EA contained 100 or more dwelling units, this became a PSU. Where an EA contained less than 100 dwelling units, EAs were pooled (using Kish's method of pooling) to meet this requirement. Most EAs had fewer than 100 dwelling units and therefore had to be pooled.

For the SAYP, the sample was adjusted to allow for a suspected greater likelihood of working children in informal urban and commercial farming areas. These strata were therefore oversampled. This oversampling was replicated in the time use survey. The final allocation per stratum and province was as shown in the table below. In practice, 896 of the 902 allocated PSUs were visited.

## Number of PSUs per province and stratum

Province	Formal urban	Informal urban	Ex-homeland	Commercial farming	Total
Western Cape	59	25	0	20	104
Eastern Cape	39	21	30	20	110
Northern Cape	23	10	6	20	59
Free State	35	20	12	20	87
KwaZulu-Natal	50	26	26	20	122
North West	28	20	18	20	86
Gauteng	91	45	0	20	156
Mpumalanga	25	20	18	21	84
Northern Province	22	20	32	20	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>902</b>

The dwelling unit was taken as the ultimate sampling unit (USU).

Firstly, a three-stage sampling procedure was applied. The allocated number of PSUs was systematically selected with probability proportional to size in each explicit stratum (with the measure of size being the number of households in a PSU). In each PSU, a systematic sample of 12 dwelling units was drawn. In the case of multiple households at one dwelling unit, all households were enumerated. From each enumerated household, one or two persons were randomly selected for interview depending on the number of eligible persons. Every member of the household ten years or older was eligible for selection.

## Weighting

The sample was based on the 1996 Population Census enumerator areas and the estimated number of households from the 1996 Population Census.

The initial household weight, based on the sample design, was equal to the inverse of the probability of selection.

That is:

$$\text{Household weight} = 1/p_1 * p_2$$

where:

$$p_1 = \frac{(\text{Census number of households in PSU}) * (\text{number of PSUs per stratum})}{\text{Census total number of households per stratum}}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\text{Sample size (that is 12 dwelling units per PSU)}}{\text{Number of dwelling units in the PSU}}$$

The initial weight for each member of the household was the same as the weight for the household itself. Further adjustment factors were then calculated within PSUs to account for non-response.

The initial weight for eligible persons was:

$$1/p1*p2*p3$$

where:

$$p3 = \frac{2(\text{sampled persons})}{\text{number of eligible persons in the household}}$$

Further adjustment factors were then calculated to account for non-response.

To adjust for under-enumeration and to align survey estimates with independent population estimates, the weights were calibrated against person benchmarks. A software package called CALMAR was used to perform this calibration. Using an iterative procedure, CALMAR adjusted the weights so that person estimates conformed as closely as possible with external person benchmarks.

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# Activity classification system

## 1. *Employment for establishments*

Time used for:

- 111 Wage and salary employment other than domestic work
- 112 Outworkers/home-based work for an establishment
- 113 Domestic and personal services produced by domestic work
- 114 Unpaid employment in establishment
- 115 Work as employer/self-employed for an establishment
- 130 Working in apprenticeship, internship and related positions
- 140 Short breaks and interruptions from work
- 150 Seeking employment and related activities
- 180 Travel to/from work and seeking employment in establishments
- 190 Employment in establishments not elsewhere classified

## 2. *Primary production activities not for establishments*

Time used for:

- 210 Crop farming and market/kitchen gardening: planting, weeding, harvesting, picking, etc.
- 220 Tending animals and fish farming
- 230 Hunting, fishing, gathering of wild products and forestry
- 236 Collecting fuel, firewood or dung
- 240 Digging, stone cutting, splitting and carving
- 250 Collecting water
- 260 Purchase of goods for and sale of outputs arising from these activities
- 280 Travel related to primary production activities (not for establishments)
- 290 Primary production activities (not for establishments) not elsewhere classified

## 3. *Services for income and other production of goods not for establishments<sup>1</sup>*

Time used for:

- 310 Food processing and preservation activities: grain processing, butchering, preserving, curing
- 320 Preparing and selling food and beverage preparation, baking, confectionery and related activities
- 330 Making and selling textile, leather and related craft: weaving, knitting, sewing, shoemaking, tanning, products of wood
- 340 Building and extensions of dwelling: laying bricks, plastering, thatch, roofing, maintaining and repairing buildings; cutting glass, plumbing, painting, carpentering, electric wiring

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<sup>1</sup> In each activity buying of inputs and selling the products are included, and may be disaggregated at the third digit level.

- 350 Petty trading, street/door-to-door vending, shoe-cleaning and other services performed in non-fixed or mobile locations
- 360 Fitting, installing, tool setting, maintaining and repairing tools and machinery
- 370 Provision of services for income such as computer services, transport, hairdressing, cosmetic treatment, baby-sitting, massages, prostitution
- 380 Travel related to services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments)
- 390 Services for income and other production of goods (not for establishments) not elsewhere classified

*4. Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household*

Time used for:

- 410 Cooking, making drinks, setting and serving tables, washing up
- 420 Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
- 430 Care of textiles: sorting, mending, washing, ironing and ordering clothes and linen
- 440 Shopping for personal and household goods
- 441 Accessing government service, such as collecting pension, going to post office
- 448 Waiting to access government service
- 450 Household management: planning, supervising, paying bills, etc.
- 460 Do-it-yourself home improvements and maintenance, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods
- 470 Pet care
- 480 Travel related to household maintenance, management and shopping
- 490 Household maintenance, management and shopping not elsewhere classified
- 491 Chopping wood, lighting fire and heating water not for immediate cooking purposes

*5. Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household*

Time used for:

- 511 Physical care of children: washing, dressing, feeding mentioned spontaneously
- 512 Physical care of children: washing, dressing, feeding not mentioned spontaneously
- 521 Teaching, training and instruction of household's children mentioned spontaneously



- 522 Teaching, training and instruction of household's children not mentioned spontaneously
- 531 Accompanying children to places: school, sports, lessons, etc. mentioned spontaneously
- 532 Accompanying children to places: school, sports, lessons, etc. not mentioned spontaneously
- 540 Physical care of the sick, disabled, elderly household members: washing, dressing, feeding, helping
- 550 Accompanying adults to receive personal care services: such as hairdresser's, therapy sessions, etc.
- 561 Supervising children and adults needing care mentioned spontaneously
- 562 Supervising children and adults needing care not mentioned spontaneously
- 580 Travel related to care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled in the household
- 590 Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled in the household not elsewhere classified

#### *6. Community services and help to other households*

Time used for:

- 610 Community organised construction and repairs: buildings, roads, dams, wells, etc.
- 615 Cleaning of classrooms
- 620 Community organised work: cooking for collective celebrations, etc.
- 630 Volunteering with or for an organisation
- 650 Participation in meetings of local and informal groups/caste, tribes, professional associations, union, political and similar organisations
- 660 Involvement in civic and related responsibilities: voting, rallies, etc.
- 671 Caring for non-household children mentioned spontaneously
- 672 Caring for non-household children not mentioned spontaneously
- 673 Caring for non-household adults
- 674 Other informal help to other households
- 680 Travel related to community services
- 690 Community services not elsewhere classified

#### *7. Learning*

Time used for:

- 710 School, technikon, college or university attendance
- 720 Homework, studies and course review
- 730 Additional study, non-formal education and courses during free time
- 740 Work-related training

- 780 Travel related to learning
- 790 Learning not elsewhere classified

#### *8. Social and Cultural Activities*

Time used for:

- 810 Participating in cultural activities, weddings, funerals, births, and other celebrations
- 820 Participating in religious activities: religious services, practices, rehearsals, etc.
- 831 Socialising with family
- 832 Socialising with non-family
- 833 Socialising with both family and non-family
- 840 Arts, making music, hobbies and related courses
- 850 Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
- 860 Games and other pastime activities
- 870 Spectator to sports, exhibitions/museums, cinema/theatre/concerts and other performances and events
- 880 Travel related to social, cultural and recreational activities
- 890 Social, cultural and recreational activities not elsewhere classified

#### *9. Mass media use*

Time used for:

- 910 Reading
- 920 Watching television and video
- 930 Listening to music/radio
- 940 Accessing information by computer
- 950 Visiting library
- 980 Travel related to mass media use and entertainment
- 990 Mass media use and entertainment not elsewhere classified

#### *0. Personal care and self-maintenance*

Time used for:

- 010 Sleep and related activities
- 020 Eating and drinking
- 030 Personal hygiene and health
- 041 Receiving medical and personal care from professionals (including traditional healer)
- 042 Receiving medical and personal care from household members
- 043 Receiving medical and personal care from non-household non-professionals
- 048 Waiting for medical and personal care
- 050 Doing nothing, rest and relaxation
- 060 Individual religious practices and meditation
- 080 Travel related to personal care and self-maintenance
- 090 Personal care and self-maintenance not elsewhere classified