

Time use in SA

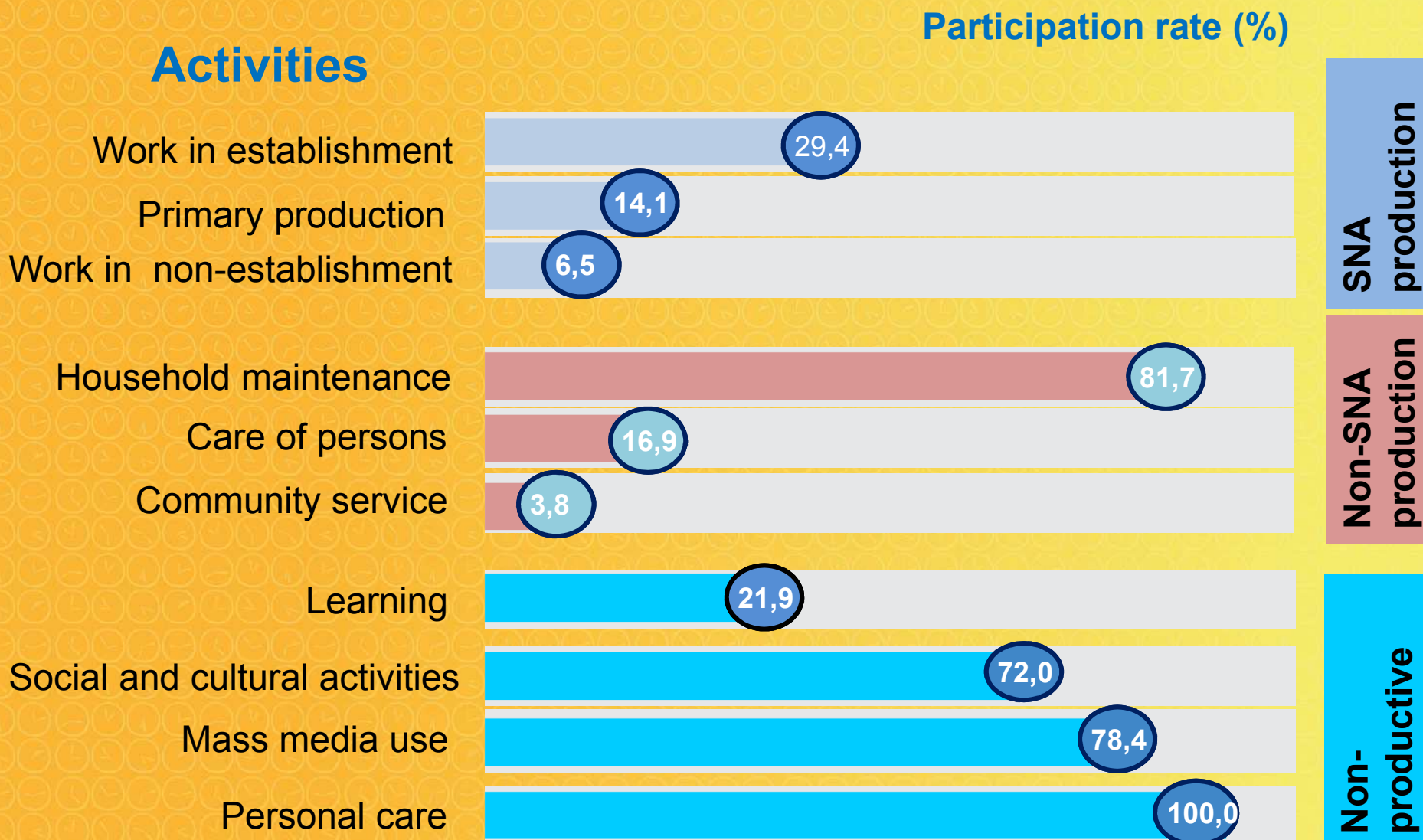


Methodology

- Independent (stand-alone) household-based survey dedicated to time use
- Sample of 3080 PSUs
- Approximately 32 000 dwelling units
- The sample is designed to report at National, Provincial and metro level. Currently reports are at national and provincial levels.

In 2010 there were
39,9 million
persons aged 10
years and above
in South Africa

The 10 categories of time use activities



Mean minutes

Participation rates by sex

Activities



SNA production

51,3%

39,9%

**Non-SNA
production**

74,1%

91,8%

**Non-productive
production**

100,0%

100,0%

SNA production

SNA production

Work in establishments

- Wage & salary employment
- Paid domestic work
- Unpaid work in establishments
- Seeking employment

Primary production

- Crop farming
- Collecting fuel & water
- Hunting, fishing, etc
- Animal rearing

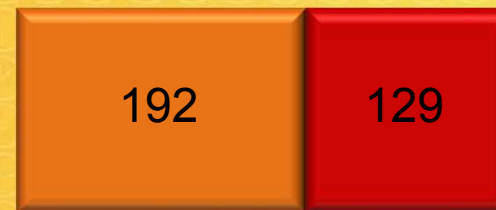
Work in non-establishments

- Preparing and selling food and beverages
- Petty trading; street / door-to-door vending
- Building and extensions of dwellings
- Provision of services for income
- Processing of food and preservation

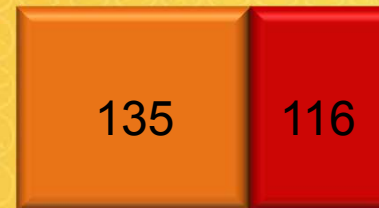
Mean minutes spent on different SNA production activities per day



Work in non-establishment



Primary production



Work in establishment



Labour market status

Employed

Male (80,5%)

Female (74,6%)

Both sexes (78,0%)

Unemployed

Male (35,7%)

Female (21,9%)

Both sexes (28,4%)

Not economically active

Male (29,3%)

Female (25,7%)

Both sexes (27,3%)

Exploring unpaid work

Non-SNA production



Non-SNA production

Household
maintenance

- Cooking, washing, ironing
- Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling
- DIY home improvements
- Pet care
- Chopping wood, lighting fire, heating water

Care of persons

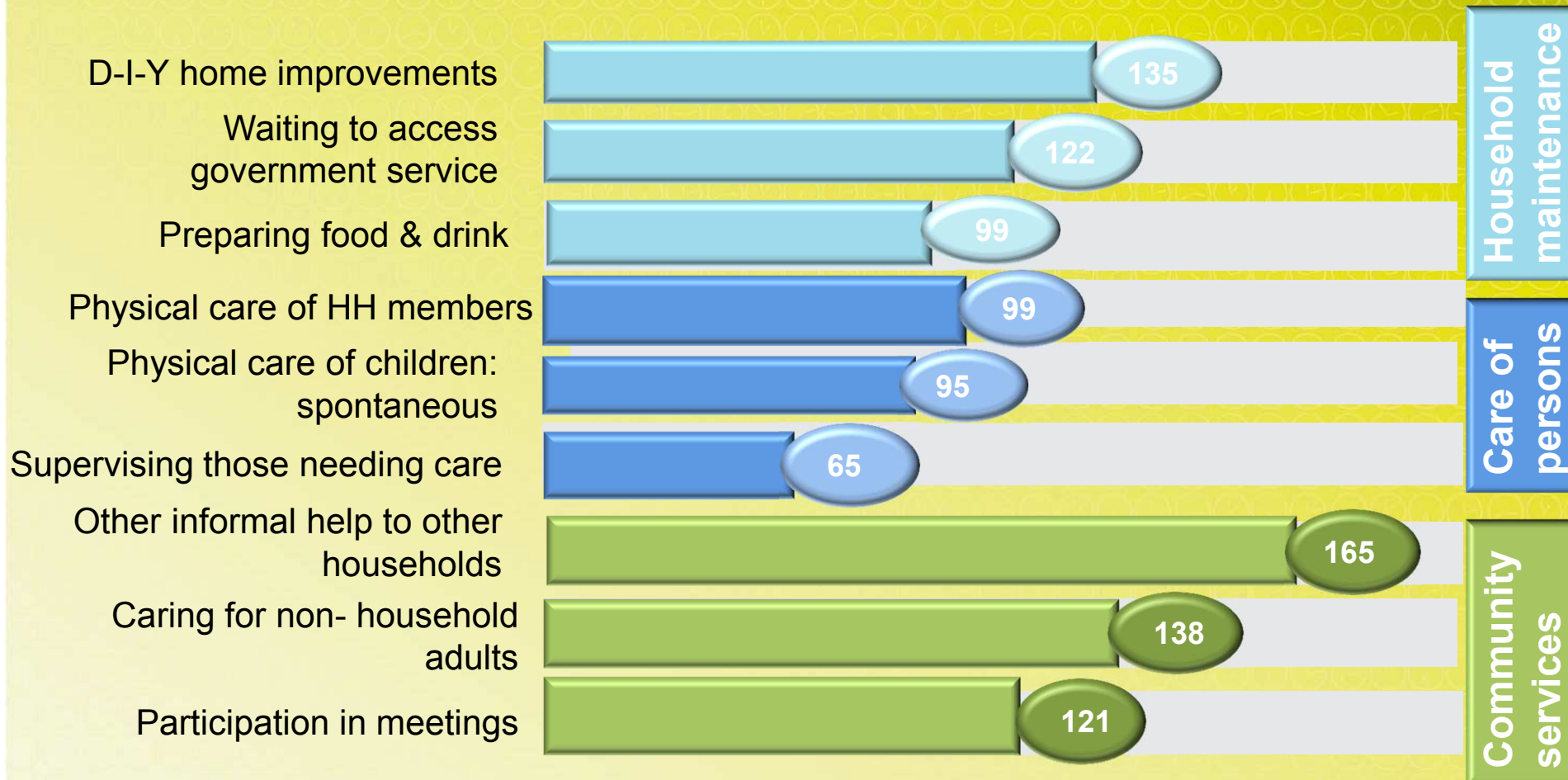
- Care of children, elderly, the sick & disabled
- Washing, feeding, dressing of children
- Teaching/training/instructing HH children
- Supervising adults and children
- Accompanying children to school sports

Community
services

- Volunteering
- Community organised construction/repairs
- Attending community meetings
- Informal help to other households
- Caring for non-HH members

Mean minutes spent by population aged 10 years and above on Non-SNA production

Activities



Importance of measuring all forms of work including household provision of services for income

1. To gather information on paid and unpaid work between men and women
2. To provide the SNA with unpaid work (e.g Volunteer Work)
3. To measure the extent of child labour
4. To measure patterns of labour market
5. To measure time spend on different types of work.

Is the data collected from TUS used to improve SNA aggregates, specially for some activities that are not easy to capture?

Yes, in SA TUS data contributes towards the measurement of SNA aggregates (including improving GDP estimates).

ONLY activities falling within the boundaries of Systems of National Accounts are counted

Types of activities captured under employment

Paid/unpaid work in establishments and non-establishments and primary production (SNA)

- Working for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (including paid domestic work), even if it was only for one hour E.g. regular contract, casual job; work in exchange for food or housing etc.
- Running or doing any kind of business, big or small for yourself or with one or more partners, even if it was only for one hour? E.g. commercial farming, making things for sale etc.
- Helping without being paid in any kind of business run by your household even if it was only for one hour? E.g. cleaning up for the business, help sell things etc.

Types of activities not captured under employment

Non SNA Production

- Doing any work on your own or the household's plot, farm, food garden, cattle post or kraal or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household's own consumption?
- Fetching water or collecting wood/dung for household use
- Producing any other goods for household use
- Doing any construction or major repair work on your own home, plot, cattle post or business or those of the household
- Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for household consumption

Challenges

Data quality

- Data inconsistencies
- Takes too long to reconcile the data recorded on diaries –delays publishing reports
- Need to validate the reliability of recall-based data by testing innovative survey methods of improving recall based data

Thank you