



A Survey of Time Use 2010



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Foreword

South Africa is one of the few countries in Africa that conduct Time Use Surveys. The first South African Time Use Survey was conducted in 2000 and the second one, on which this report is based, in 2010

How people use their time has become an important phenomenon in recent times. However, information from other household surveys is inadequate to account for the time spent on performing unpaid activities such as household chores, the care of children, the sick and the elderly whose burden, more often than not, falls on women. In contrast more men than women are in paid work. Because of this gender disparity, it is important to know the amount of time men and women spend on unpaid work since this forms an essential part of gender analysis. In this regard, time use studies provide an effective framework in. The results from these studies can be used to determine what activities are performed, how they are performed and how long it takes to perform such activities.

The information about the type of unremunerated work done and the time spent on such activities is essential for the formulation and implementation of socio-economic development plans which have the focus of gender equity at the centre. These mainly relate to employment and unemployment, services for children, the elderly and people with disabilities, and provision of basic household services such as electricity and water that avert the need for manual collection of fuel and water for household use.

This report provides a clear picture of how South Africans use their time – male and female, young and old, rich and poor. For instance, the results indicate that there was a large gender gap in terms of household maintenance activities where women spent 3 hours 15 minutes per day on such activities. This is 2,2 times what their male counterparts spent (1 hour 28 minutes) on the same activities.


The time spent on household maintenance and caring for others increased when people had their own children living with them in the same household. Women who had their children aged less than 7 years of age living with them spent more than 4 hours doing household activities and 1 hour 25 minutes caring for the children and other members of the household. Men in a similar situation spent 1 hour 16 minutes on household maintenance activities and 15 minutes on caring for children and other members of the household.

The report also highlights that white girls spent more time on learning activities than all other children of other population groups aged 10–19 years. White boys spent 420 minutes per day on leisure activities compared to 341 minutes spent by Indian boys.

As indicated earlier, the data presented in this report was collected in 2010 but due to limited capacity in terms of analysing time use data, this report is only now being published. Services of a consultant were sourced and a team of young professionals worked closely with the consultant to produce this report as a capacity building initiative. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Ms Deborah Jean Budlender who worked with the team to produce this report.

I invite you to engage with the report and understand how a typical South African spends his/her time.

The next Time Use Survey will be conducted in 2016, after which it will be done every four years.


Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

Executive summary

Background

Time Use Surveys are household-based surveys that measure and analyse time spent by women and men, girls and boys, rich and poor on different activities over a specified period. Unlike data from other surveys, time use results can be specific and comprehensive in revealing the details of a person's daily life. The results of the Time Use Survey enable one to determine what activities are performed, how they are performed and how long it takes to perform such activities.

South Africa's first Time Use Survey (TUS) was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 2000 and the second one was conducted in 2010. Among others, the South African Time Use Survey aims to provide information on the division of both paid and unpaid labour between women and men and other groupings of interest. In both 2000 and 2010, the TUS samples covered the non-institutional population aged 10 years and above excluding those living in worker hostels – thus representing an estimated 39,9 million people. Each of the selected respondents was asked what activities they undertook in the twenty-four hours starting at 4 am the previous day and ending at 4 am on the day of the interview.

Classification of activities

The TUS activity classification system used in the TUS has ten broad categories, which aggregate into even broader categories. The categories are consistent with the System of National Accounts (SNA) which underlies the calculation of gross domestic product (GDP). The 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, the elderly and the 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 fall in the SNA production boundary. They would thus, for the most part, be 'counted' in national accounts and the GDP. Activity categories 4–5, which cover unpaid household work and unpaid assistance to other households, fall outside the SNA production boundary, although they are recognised as 'productive'. They correspond to what is commonly referred to as unpaid care work. The remaining four activity categories cannot be performed for a person by someone else - people cannot hire someone else to sleep, learn, or eat for them. They thus do not qualify as 'work' or 'production' in terms of the 'third-person rule'.

Overall patterns of time use

Overall, the highest participation rates were observed for non-productive activities. The participation rate was 100% for both males and females for personal care. This is expected as this category includes sleeping and eating, and every person can be expected to spend some time on these activities each day. The next highest overall participation rate was for household maintenance. However, while this was also the second most common activity for female respondents, among men the participation rates for mass media use and social and cultural activities were higher than for household maintenance.

The participation rate of men exceeded that of women in two of the three SNA production activities and in three of the four non-productive activities, whilst women were more likely than men to participate in all the non-SNA production activities. The differences in participation rates between men and women were substantial for two of the three non-SNA production activities, namely care of persons and household maintenance. The difference in participation rates in work in establishments between men and women was also substantial.

On average people spent most of their time on non-productive activities, with more than half a day spent on personal care (754 minutes). The average time spent on personal care by men and women did not differ substantially (750 and 758 minutes respectively). The time spent by men and women differed substantially for the following activities: household maintenance (women spent 107 more minutes than men) and work in establishments (men spent 54 more minutes than women).

Unpaid care work

Nearly all women and men (98,9% and 97,1% respectively) reported that they were involved in household maintenance activities. The participation rates were lower for care of persons and community services activities, but the largest gender difference was recorded in the care giving activity, where the participation rate of women was more than three times than that of men.

In terms of the time spent on these activities, the largest gender gap was seen in household maintenance activity where women spent 3 hours 15 minutes, 2,2 times what their male counterparts spent (1 hours 28 minutes). On average married women who did this activity spent more than 4 hours doing household work, while married men spent only just over one hour. Unemployed women who did this activity spent 4 hours 25 minutes doing household duties, which is almost twice what was spent by unemployed men.

The time spent by women on household maintenance and care-giving activities decreased when the household expenditure increased. The gender difference for household maintenance was lowest when the household monthly expenditure was R6 001 or more.

The time spent on household maintenance and care increased when people had their own children living with them. Women who had their children aged under 7 years of age living with them spent more than 4 hours doing household activities and 1 hour 25 minutes caring for the children and other members of the household. Men spent 1 hour 41 minutes on household maintenance activities if they did not live with their own children aged under 7 years.

SNA work

In contrast to non-SNA production, for most SNA production, more males than females participated in a given activity and, among those who did each activity, men tended to spend more time on average than their female counterparts. For both men and women the longest times were recorded for wage and salary employment, where men spent 480 minutes or 8 hours compared to 445 minutes or 7 hours and 25 minutes spent by women. However, women were more than two and a half times more likely than men to report time spent on paid domestic work and unpaid employment in establishments.

More than three times as many men than women indicated that they spent time seeking employment and, among those who did this activity, men spent an average of 223 minutes as compared to 183 minutes that women who did this activity spent.

Among both men and women engaged in work in establishments, men in rural formal areas spent the most time (538 minutes or almost 9 hours) while women spending the most time in these activities lived in urban informal areas (471 minutes or 7 hours and 51 minutes) and urban formal areas (470 minutes or 7 hours and 50 minutes). Both men and women in the tribal areas reported less time spent on establishment work than those in other geography types. However, they spent more time on primary production activities.

The time spent by both men and women on work in establishments increased with an increase in household expenditure. In contrast, for primary production activities, the mean time was highest when household expenditure was between R1 501 and R6 000. For work in non-establishments, women again reported the most time when household expenditure was between R1 501 and R6 000 (202 minutes) while men reported the most time when the household expenditure was R1 500 or less.

Men and women with children aged under seven years spent most time on work in establishments when their children were not living in the household. The same pattern was found for women in respect of children under 18 years, but for men there was no difference in time spent between those with children living with them and not living with them.

Leisure

White girls spent more time on learning activities than all other children aged 10–19 years. White boys spent 420 minutes per day on leisure activities compared to 341 minutes spent by Indian boys.

Boys (aged 10–17 years) spent more minutes per day on leisure activities than girls of the same age and older men and women. Women aged 18–45 years spent the least time per day on leisure activities. In general men of all ages spent more time per day than women on leisure activities except for other mass media use and other social and cultural activities where women aged 46 years or older spent more time in these activities than their male counterparts.

In general, men spent more time on leisure activities than women irrespective of geography type. Men in urban formal settings spent the longest time on leisure activities while women in rural formal areas spent the shortest time on such activities.

Travel

Men spent more minutes per day travelling than women irrespective of mode of travel. On average they spent 67 minutes per day compared to 50 minutes per day spent by women. Men spent the longest time (85 minutes per day) travelling using private transport mode while women spent the longest time travelling using public transport (79 minutes per day).

Overall, about one-twentieth of the average respondent's day was spent on travelling. The highest proportion of minutes spent on travelling was observed in respect of work for establishments and learning. In both these cases travel accounted for about 16% of total time spent on the activity.

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Definitions and concepts

Mean minutes spent on an activity can be computed in reference to the whole population of a specific category, or in reference to the population involved in a specific activity. Therefore, the participation rate of the population is required for each activity and two series of tables are presented:

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

The **mean population time** spent on different activities: This is calculated by:

- a. adding all the minutes spent by respondents in a specified group (e.g. women) on the specified activity or activity category (determined by the activity code)
 - b. dividing the sum of all the minutes by the total number of respondents in the specified group
- Both the minutes and the respondents must be weighted by the respondent weight.

The **mean actor time** spent on different activities: This is calculated by

- a. adding all the minutes spent by respondents in a specified group (e.g. women) on the specified activity or activity category (determined by the activity code)
 - b. dividing the sum of all the minutes by the total number of actors for that specific activity/activity category in the specified group
- Both the minutes and the respondents must be weighted by the respondent weight.

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

- a. counting the number of respondents in the specified group (e.g. women) who spent more than 0 minutes on the specified activity or activity category (determined by the activity code). These are the "actors" for that activity.
 - b. dividing the number of actors by the total number of respondents in the specified group
- Both the actors and total respondents must be weighted by the respondent weight.

Time slot in this survey was regarded as the 30 minute interval for which respondents reported up to 3 activities they were involved in that period.

Simultaneous activities are activities undertaken by a person at the same time and place. For instance, a person could socialise with family and friends while watching TV or prepare dinner while taking care of children.

System of National Accounts (SNA)

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

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

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

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

Employed persons are those aged 15–64 years who, during the reference week: did any work for at least one hour; or had a job or business but were not at work (temporarily absent).

Unemployed persons are those (aged 15–64 years) who:

- a) Were not employed in the reference week **and**;
- b) Actively looked for work or tried to start a business in the four weeks preceding the survey interview **and**;
- c) Were available for work, i.e. would have been able to start work or a business in the reference week **or**;
- d) Had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future and were available.

A **household** is a person or a group of persons who lived/stayed together sharing resources for on average four nights per week for the past four weeks.

Settlements (formal) occur on land that has been proclaimed as residential. A **formal urban settlement** is usually structured and organised. Plots or erven make up a formal and permanent arrangement. A local council or district council controls development in these areas. Services such as water, sewage, electricity and refuse removal are provided; roads are formally planned and maintained by the council. This includes suburbs and townships.

Urban informal settlements, or 'squatter camps', are usually located in urban areas. The dwelling units in informal settlements are usually made of materials such as zinc, mud, wood, plastics, etc. They are typically disorderly and congested and are sometimes referred to as squatter settlements.

Tribal area is an area that is legally proclaimed to be under tribal authorities.

Rural formal settlements consist of farms and traditional areas and are characterised by low population densities, low levels of economic activity and low levels of infrastructure.

Chapter 1: Background and methodology

1.1 Background

Time use surveys are household-based surveys that measure and analyse time spent by women and men, girls and boys, rich and poor on different activities over a specified period. Time use surveys can be conducted in different ways. For example, they can ask stylised questions on how much time the respondent spent on each of a number of specified activities. Alternatively, diary-based surveys ask what the respondent did for every period of a given day, several days, or a week. In some cases respondents are required to fill in the diaries as they do the activities during the day. In other cases, a “yesterday” diary is used to ask what the respondent did for each period in the 24 hours of a day preceding the survey interview. The South African time use surveys conducted by Statistics South Africa in 2000 and 2010 used the “yesterday” diary approach.

Unlike data from other surveys, time use data can be specific and comprehensive in revealing the details of a person's daily life. Time use statistics can paint a picture of how various activities are interrelated in the lives of the general population because of the way time use data are collected. Such activities include paid work, unpaid work, volunteer work, domestic work, leisure and personal activities. From the time-use data one can determine what activities are performed, how they are performed and how long it takes to perform such activities.

The United Nations Guide to Production of Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work states that: *“Gender analysis of public policies is increasingly recognised as an essential component of policy advice. Strategic objective H2 of the Beijing Platform for Action demands that gender perspectives are integrated in legislation, public policies, programmes and projects. The objective requires that governments: “seek to ensure that, before policy decisions are taken, analysis of their impact on women and men, respectively, is carried out.”*

In general the responsibility of household work and caring for children and the elderly lies with women more than it does with men. In contrast, there are more men than women in paid work. Because of this gender disparity, it is important to know the amount of time men and women spend on household work and on caring for children and the elderly since this forms an essential part of gender analysis. The time use data can then be used in policy analysis in relation to economic and social policies such as those relating to employment and unemployment, services for children, the elderly and people with disabilities, and provision of basic household services such as electricity and water that obviate the need for manual collection of fuel and water for household use.

According to the United Nations’ “Guide to Producing Statistics on time use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work”, time use surveys were first developed in the early 1900s in social surveys reporting on the living conditions of working class families. The long working hours that characterised early industrial development and organised labour’s advocacy for the shortening of the working day made it possible to know the time spent on work and on leisure activities in the daily life of workers. Studies on time use in the general population have since evolved into a research tool utilised in a range of different applications. For example, in the 1970s time use surveys were conducted to inform development planning in some developing countries.

South Africa’s first Time Use Survey (TUS) was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 2000 and the second one was conducted in 2010. The South African Time Use Survey aims to provide information on the division of both paid and unpaid labour between women and men and other groupings of interest. It also sheds light on the reproductive and leisure activities of household members, as well as provide information about less well-understood productive activities such as subsistence work, casual work and work in the informal sector.

1.2 How the Time Use Survey was conducted

The Time Use Survey (TUS) gathered basic information about all persons in the selected households. Subsequently two eligible persons (those aged 10 years or older) in the households were selected to complete the sections of the TUS questionnaire that gathered further demographic information about the selected individuals as well as gathering information about their activities during the previous day through a diary. To account for the extra level of selection of persons in the households, a selection probability adjustment factor and non-response adjustment factors were constructed. The final adjusted weights for the diary were constructed by applying further adjustment factors to the final calibrated weights at the household level. Details are contained in the technical notes in Chapter 8 of this report.

1.2.1 Coverage

The TUS sample covered the non-institutional population except for workers' hostels. However, persons living in private dwelling units within institutions were also enumerated. For example, within a school hostel / dormitory, the principal's house and teachers' accommodation were enumerated because they are private dwellings. Students living in a dormitory on the school hostel were not enumerated.

1.2.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the time use survey comprised five sections. Section 1 covered details of all household members. Sections 2–5 were administered to the two selected individuals in a household. Sections 2–5 were therefore duplicated to cater for the two selected individuals in a household. Section 2 covered demographic details of a person selected as a respondent in that household. Section 3 was on economic activities for the selected person. Section 4 covered main work activity for the selected person, if they were engaged in economic activities. Section 5 consisted of a diary in which to record the activities performed by the selected person during the 24 hours between 04h00 on the day preceding the survey interview and 04h00 on the day of the interview.

The household and demographic sections of the questionnaire contained many of the standard questions of Stats SA household surveys. This was done 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 assets such as washing machines and vacuum cleaners. In the demographic section for the selected individuals, there were questions about the presence of the respondent's young children in the household.

The diary, which is the core instrument in a time use survey, 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 done simultaneously, or one after the other.

For each recorded activity, the questionnaire 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 on whether the activity was done inside or outside for the eight broadly-defined locations, and distinguished the mode of travel for all travel activity.

1.2.3 Sampling

The time use survey used a master sample that is used for the all household surveys within Statistics South Africa. The sample for the time use survey was selected in such a way that it was representative of the country's population. This included households from all nine provinces and from four different strata: urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and tribal areas. The sampling approach is discussed in more detail in Chapter 8.

1.2.4 Data collection

Data collection for the time use survey was conducted in the fourth quarter (October to December) of 2010 by the 233 permanent survey officers employed to do data collection for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). In the middle 2 weeks of each month the survey officers collected data for the QLFS. They then utilised the last week of the month throughout the quarter to administer the Time Use Survey questionnaire.

Face-to-face interviews, including the administration of the diary, were conducted in the language preferred by the respondent. The details of all household members were collected, the number of persons eligible (those 10 years or older) for selection for the TUS was established and recorded on the questionnaire. The instruction was to select two eligible persons in each household. If there were more than 2 persons eligible for TUS, the survey officer selected two household members for inclusion in TUS using the grid (See appendix 2); in cases where there were only two eligible persons in the household, they were both interviewed; if there was only one eligible person then that person was interviewed. The survey officer then recorded the activities undertaken by the respondents in 30 minute time slots on the 24-hour diary retrospectively.

1.2.5 The activity coding system

Stats SA used the United Nations (UN) classification – similar to the one used in the survey done in 2000. 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, that was common for time use classifications used previously in developed countries. This accorded well with Stats SA's objective of using the time use study to achieve a better understanding of productive activities. Most existing classification systems at the time 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 classification distinguishes 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. 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 classification is that work performed by domestic workers, who are often 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.

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 calculating 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 first digit of the 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 not included in the calculation of GDP in most countries. However, the collection of fuel and water would better inform policy if they were classified together with other unpaid household work.

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 correspond to what is commonly referred to as unpaid care work. In this report they are referred to as non-SNA production. The remaining activity categories are not covered by the SNA. 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 do not qualify as 'work' or 'production' in terms of the 'third-person rule'. 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.

1.2.6 Special activities – child care

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 TUS, therefore, paid special attention to capturing child care work to mitigate against it being underreported.

Firstly, the part of the questionnaire that precedes 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 (see the activity code list).

1.2.7 Special activities – waiting

In the TUS 2000 report, the importance of capturing the time that South Africans spent in waiting, whether for transport, government services, or something else was emphasised. As in the 2000 TUS survey, in the current survey Stats SA attempted to capture this waiting element by modifying the classification system and adding an '8' as the third digit of the code of the activity being waited for.

1.2.8 Simultaneous activities

As stated earlier in the report, the 24-hour diary was divided into 30-minute time slots. A single activity may be the only one that is carried out in a 30-minute time slot but sometimes an activity may be carried out in parallel with one or more other activities over the same time slot – i.e. activities are done simultaneously. For example, a woman taking care of her children while preparing dinner is said to be engaged in two simultaneous activities; or a man eating dinner while carrying on a conversation with the family and watching the evening news on television is said to be engaged in three simultaneous activities.

Stats SA allowed for three activities per 30-minute time slot, but gave each of those activities equal importance. This approach is different from that used in some other countries in which activities are categorised as 'primary' and 'secondary'. 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 30 minute time slot, it was obvious that 30 minutes should be assigned to that activity. When there were two or three activities in the time slot that were performed sequentially, one after the other, it was also simple - each activity was assigned 15 or 10 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?

In this regards, the advantage of assigning 15 minutes per activity is that the total minutes per person per day then sum to 24 hours. This is the approach used for much 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 actually occurs. For example, if a person spends eight hours at work, during which time 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 common simultaneous activities rather than the full day are specifically looked at.

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. The dataset that Stats SA will make publicly available will contain two measures of time for each activity – a first measure that is adjusted so that all time spent by an individual adds up to 1 440 minutes (24 hours), and a second measure that gives the full duration of the activity.

Chapter 2: Description of respondents

The results presented in this chapter are based only on respondents who were eligible for selection for completion of the 24-hour diary and had usable information in the diary. These are the individuals for whom time use data are presented in subsequent chapters. The survey estimates were raised to the population and therefore the analysis is based on 39,9 million persons aged 10 years and older. The raising was done on the basis of population group, sex, age group and province. The patterns shown below in respect of these variables thus reflect those in the population aged 10 years and above as a whole. The patterns in respect of other variables may differ to some extent from those of the overall population as the sampling method of two individuals per household may have introduced bias.

Age and sex distribution of respondents

Respondents were divided into three age groups. The first age group consisted of children (those aged 10–17 years); in the second age group were young adults (18–45 years) and the last age group comprised the remainder (46 years and older).

Figure 2.1: Age distribution of respondents by sex

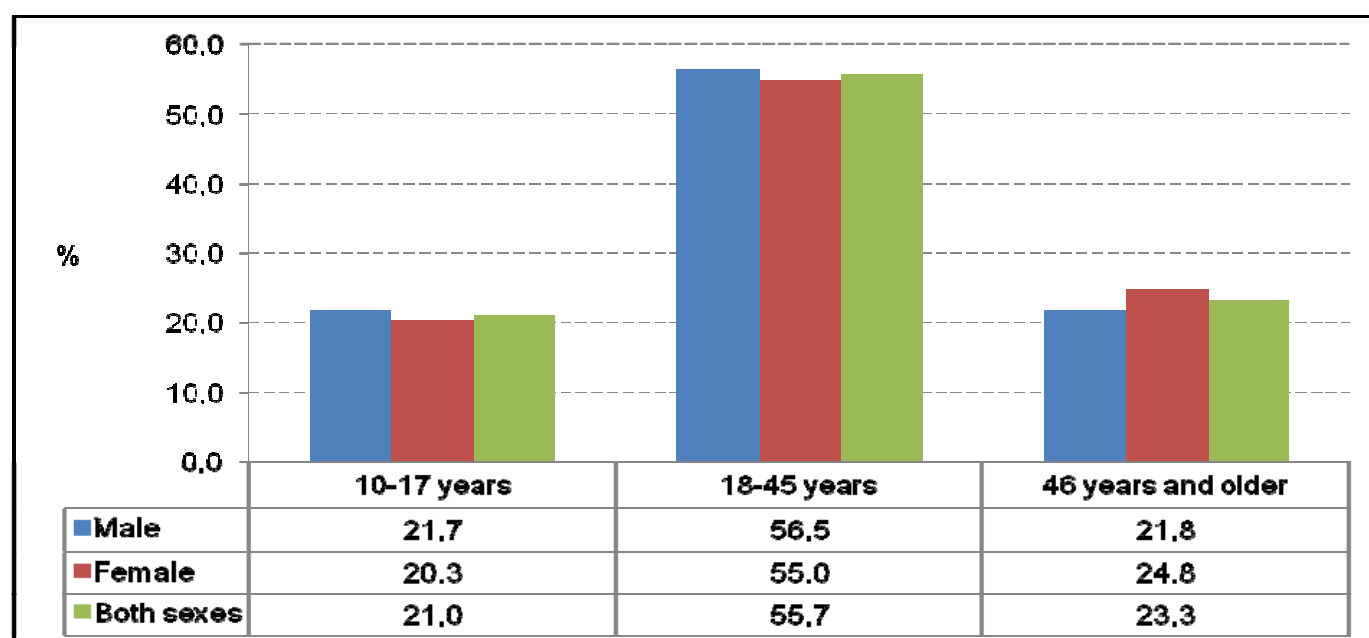


Figure 2.1 reveals that more than half of the surveyed population was aged 18–45 years, with children constituting 21,0%, those aged 46 years or older accounted for 23,3%. The share of younger men (10–45 years) was slightly higher than that of younger women while more women than men were aged 46 years or older.

Population group

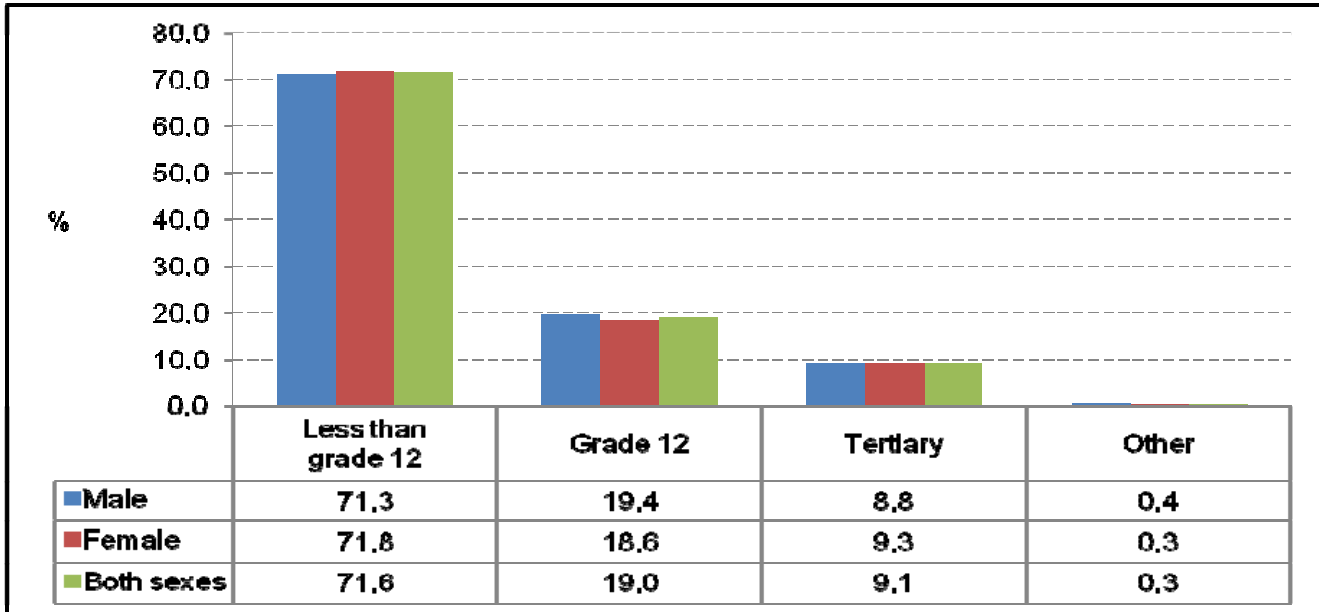
Table 2.1: Respondents by population group and sex

Population group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Total	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Black African	15 003	77,9	16 102	78,0	31 105	78,0
Coloured	1 728	9,0	1 901	9,2	3 629	9,1
Indian/Asian	553	2,9	561	2,7	1 114	2,8
White	1 971	10,2	2 078	10,1	4 049	10,1

Table 2.1 shows that in 2010, black Africans constituted 78,0% of the South African population aged 10 years and above; followed by the white population with 10,1%. The coloured population accounted for 9,1% of the population and Indians constituted the remaining 2,8%. For every 100 women, there were 93 men. The highest sex ratio was observed among the Indian population where for every 100 women there were about 99 men and lowest among the coloured population where there were 91 men for every 100 women.

Highest level of education

Figure 2.2: Highest level of education of respondents by sex



As depicted in Figure 2.2, the highest level of education for the majority of the population was less than grade 12 (71,6%); 19,0% had grade 12; only 9,1% of the population had tertiary education and 0,3% had their highest level of education indicated as 'other'. The gender differences in terms of education attainment between men and women were not pronounced. It is, however, worth noting that men were more likely than women to have grade 12 without tertiary while women were more likely than men to have tertiary education. (The 'other' category is not reported on separately in the rest of the report but is included in the total.

Marital status

Table 2.2: Respondents by current marital status and sex

Current marital status	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Total	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Married/Living together like husband and wife	6 675	34,7	6 815	33,0	13 491	33,8
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	807	4,2	2 604	12,6	3 411	8,5
Never married	11 772	61,1	11 224	54,4	22 996	57,6

Table 2.2 shows that those who had never been married accounted for over half (57,6%) of the surveyed population, 33,8% were married or living together like husband and wife, while the remaining 8,5% were widowed, divorced or separated. The proportion of those who had never been married was higher among men than among women (61,1% and 54,4% respectively).

If analysis is restricted to those aged 18 years and above, 46,5% of the surveyed population had never been married, 42,7% was married and 10,8% was widowed, divorced or separated.

Geography type

Figure 2.3: Respondents by geography type and sex

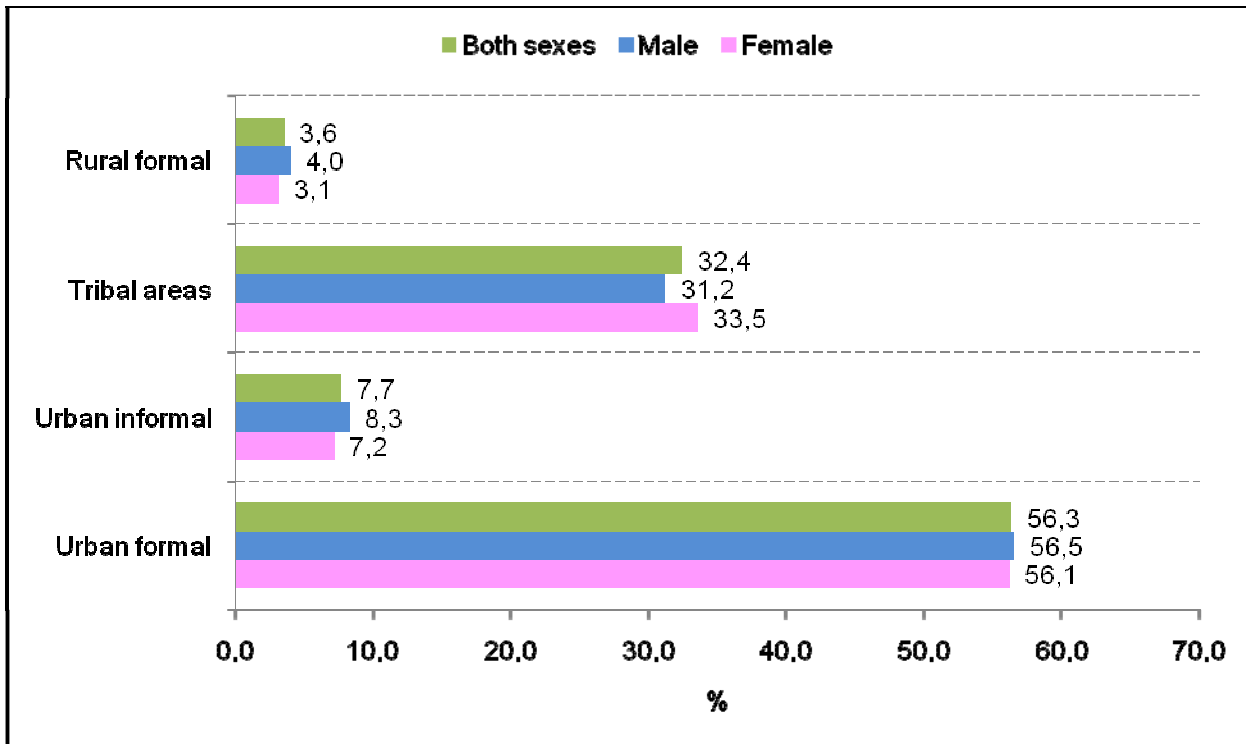


Figure 2.3 shows that 64,0% of the surveyed population resided in urban areas – 56,3% in urban formal settlements and 7,7% in urban informal settlements. The proportion of urban informal settlement dwellers among men was 1,1 percentage points higher than among women. Those residing in non-urban areas (tribal and rural formal areas) accounted for 36,0% of the population with the bulk of them being in tribal areas. A larger proportion of women (2,3 percentage points higher) than men resided in tribal areas.

Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household

Table 2.3: Respondents 18 years and above by presence of own children under 7 years in the household and sex

Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Total	15 068	100,0	16 456	100,0	31 525	100,0
No own children under 7 years	11 404	75,7	11 185	68,0	22 589	71,7
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	842	5,6	343	2,1	1 185	3,8
Own children under 7 years living in the household	2 822	18,7	4 928	29,9	7 750	24,6

Of the 31,5 million persons aged 18 years or older, only 24,6% were living with at least some of their own children under the age of 7 years in the same household. The majority (71,7%) of this population did not have children under the age of 7 years. The remaining 3,8% of the population aged 18 years or older had children under the age of 7 but none of these children were living with them in the same household. Women were more likely than men to live with their own children under 7 years in the same household (29,9% among women compared to 18,7% among men) and more men than women had their own children under 7 years not living in the same household as them (5,6% among men compared to 2,1% among women).

Presence of own children aged under 18 years in the household

Table 2.4: Respondents 18 years and above by sex and presence of own children under 18 years in the household

Presence of own children aged under 18 years in the household	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Total	15 068	100,0	16 456	100,0	31 525	100,0
No own children under 18 years	8 876	58,9	7 907	48,0	16 783	53,2
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	1 581	10,5	831	5,1	2 413	7,7
Own children under 18 years living in the household	4 611	30,6	7 718	46,9	12 329	39,1

A similar pattern was found in respect of the living arrangements of respondents with children under the age of 18 years. Women were more likely than men to live with their own children that were below the age of 18 (46,9% versus 30,6%) and men who had children (in the same age group) were more likely not to have any of their own children living in the same household as them (10,5% versus 5,1%).

Chapter 3: Overall patterns of time use in South Africa

Statistics South Africa used 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 production (work in establishment, primary production and work in non-establishments), non-SNA production activities (household maintenance, care of persons and community service), and non-productive activities (learning, social and cultural activities, mass media use, and personal care).

3.1 The 10 categories of time use activities

Figure 3.1: Participation rates in ten major activity categories by sex

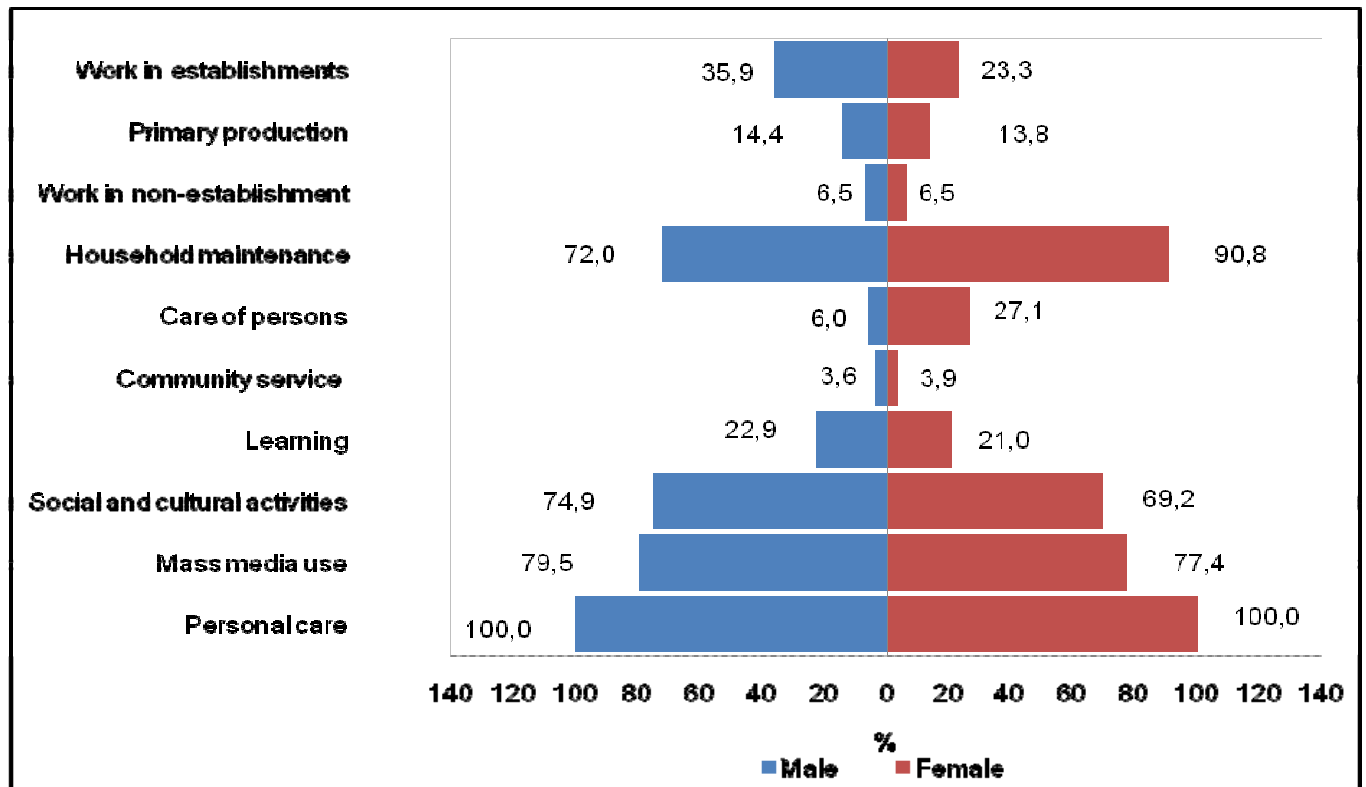


Figure 3.1 shows the participation rate of men and women in SNA production, non-SNA production and non-productive activities. Overall, the highest participation rates were observed for non-productive activities. In terms of personal care, the participation rate was 100% for both male and female. This is expected as this category includes sleeping and eating, and every person can be expected to spend some time on these activities each day. The next highest overall participation rate was for household maintenance. However, while this was also the second most common activity for female respondents, among men the participation rates for mass media use and social and cultural activities were higher than for household maintenance.

The participation rate of men exceeded that of women in two of the three SNA production activities and in three of the four non-productive activities, whilst women were more likely than men to participate in all the non-SNA production activities. The differences in participation rates between men and women were substantial for two of the three non-SNA production activities, namely care of persons and household maintenance. The difference in participation rates for work in establishments between men and women was also substantial. This category is more or less analogous to formal sector work but also includes work as a domestic worker.

Figure 3.2: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents on ten major activity categories

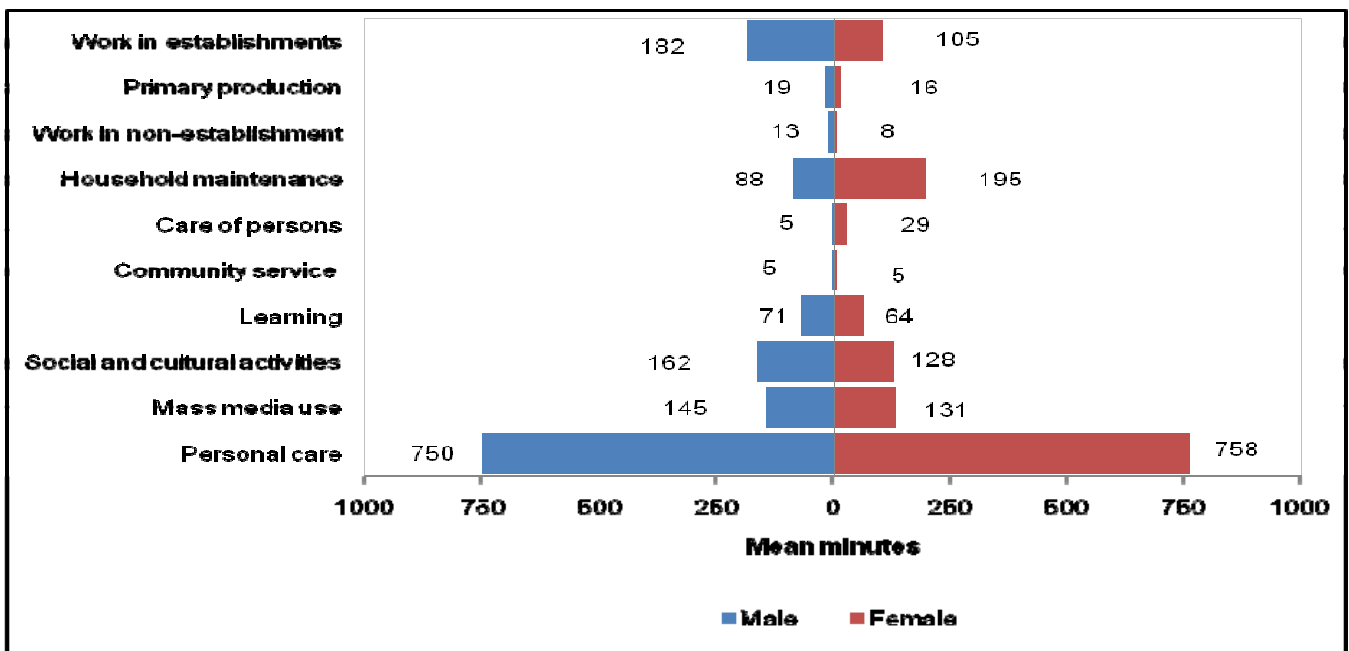
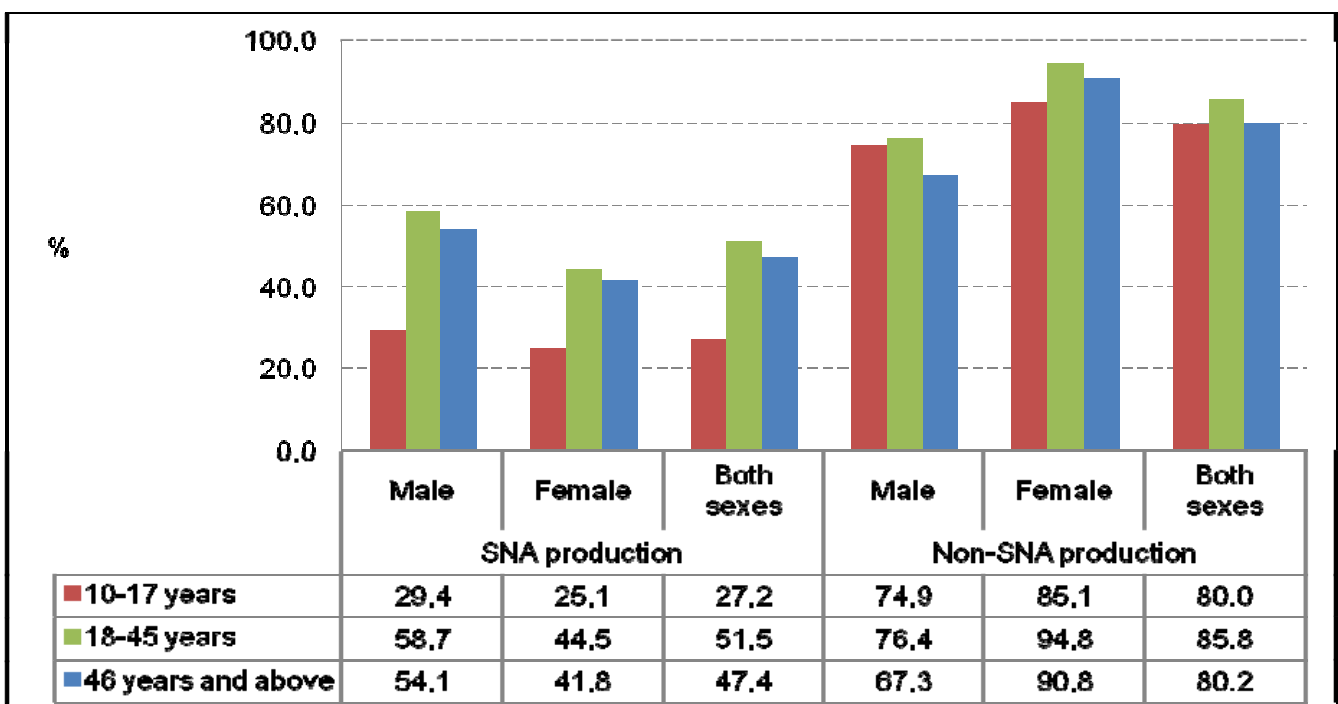


Figure 3.2 shows the mean minutes per day spent by all respondents, whether they did the activity or not. On average people spent most of their time on non-productive activities, with more than half of one day spent on personal care (754 minutes). The average time spent on personal care by men and women did not differ substantially (750 and 758 minutes respectively). However, there was a substantial difference in the time spent by men and women for the following activities: household maintenance (women spent 107 more minutes than men) and work in establishments (men spent 77 more minutes than women).

3.2 The 3 broad categories of time use activities

Age group

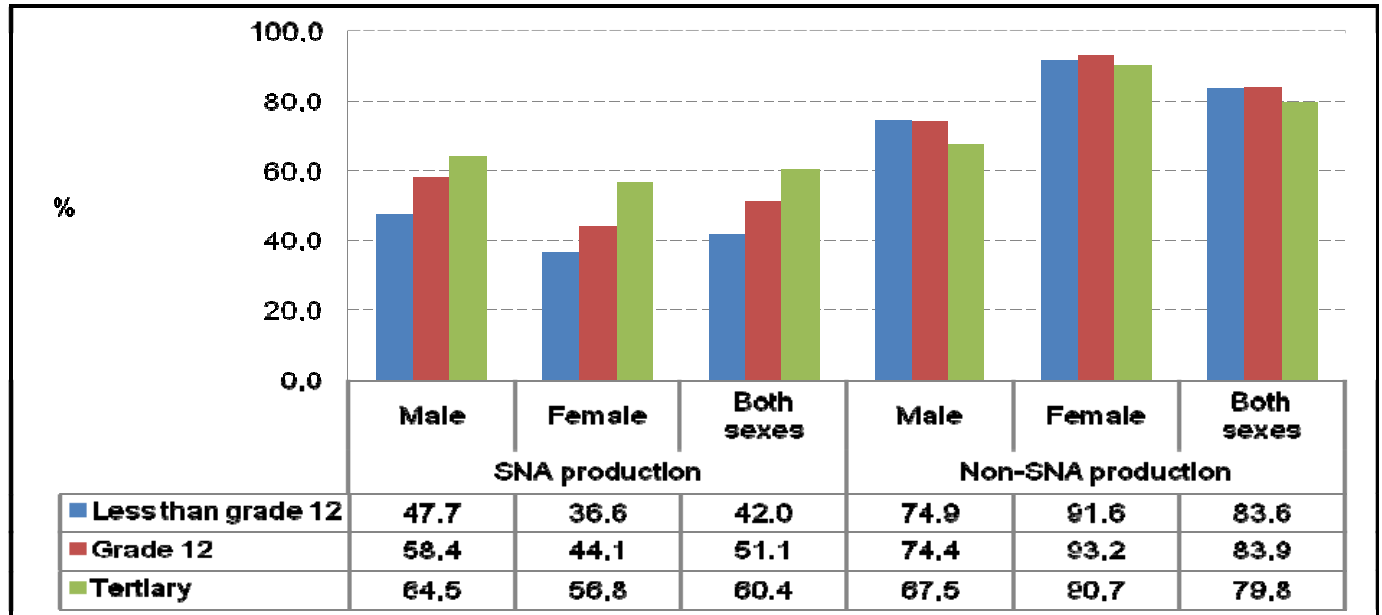
Figure 3.3: Participation rate of respondents by sex and age group



The largest difference in participation rates for non-SNA production and SNA production was among those aged 10–17 years. The participation rate in SNA production was higher for the 18–45 age groups than for all other age groups. Participation rates in non-SNA production were over 60% across all age groups.

Highest level of education

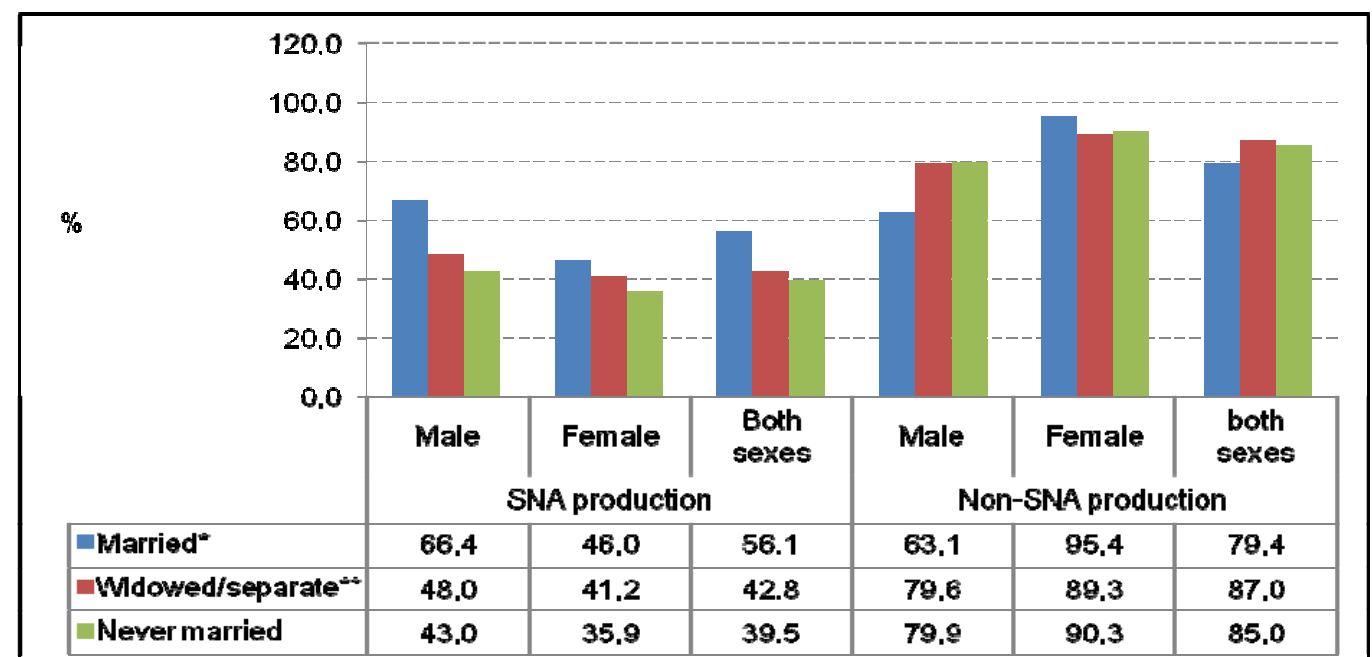
Figure 3.4: Participation rate of respondents by sex and highest level of education



Irrespective of the level of education, the female participation rate in SNA production was lower than that of men while for non-SNA production the female participation was higher than that of men. Among both women and men, participation rates in SNA production activities were highest for those with tertiary education while participation rates in non-SNA production were lowest for those with this level of education.

Marital status

Figure 3.5: Participation rate of respondents by sex and marital status



* Married includes married and living together like husband and wife

**Widowed/separated includes widow, widower, divorced or separated

Women and men who were married or living together as husband and wife recorded a higher participation rate for SNA production than those in other marital status categories. Men and women who had never been married recorded lower participation rates for SNA production than those in other marital status categories. This is expected as this category includes a large number of children who have never been married.

Geography type

Table 3.1: Participation rate of respondents by SNA production, sex and location

Geography type	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
Urban formal	48,7	36,1	42,2	70,9	90,2	80,8
Urban informal	52,6	40,0	46,5	75,9	93,1	84,2
Tribal areas	53,0	44,8	48,6	80,2	94,4	87,8
Rural formal	72,2	55,6	64,7	67,5	91,3	78,3

Because SNA production includes fetching of wood and collection of water, among both women and men, those in rural formal areas were most likely to spend time on SNA production, while those in urban formal areas were least likely. For non-SNA production, the participation rates differed very little for women across geographical areas, but among men the participation rate was lowest in urban formal and highest in rural formal.

Province

Table 3.2: Participation rate of respondents by SNA production, sex and province

Province	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
Western Cape	54,4	42,7	48,2	68,9	89,2	79,7
Eastern Cape	59,8	44,5	51,7	80,0	95,0	88,0
Northern Cape	45,9	30,2	37,9	66,3	90,7	78,8
Free State	48,1	30,1	38,4	77,5	93,3	86,1
KwaZulu-Natal	53,1	48,0	50,4	75,3	89,9	82,9
North West	48,5	32,0	40,1	66,5	90,4	78,6
Gauteng	48,7	35,8	42,3	73,0	91,7	82,2
Mpumalanga	51,5	37,4	44,3	76,3	92,9	84,8
Limpopo	45,1	37,5	41,1	74,9	94,0	85,0

In general, in all provinces participation rates were higher among men than among women for SNA production while they were higher among women than among men for non-SNA production. Among men the highest participation rate for SNA production was observed in Eastern Cape at 59,8% – 15,3 percentage points higher than among women in the same province. Even though the lowest participation rate in SNA production among men was in Limpopo (45,1%), this was still 7,6 percentage points higher than among their female counterparts.

For non-SNA production the participation rates among men were 80% or lower in every province while they were over 89% among women.

Labour market status

Table 3.3: Participation rate of respondents by sex and labour market status

Labour market status	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
Employed	80,5	74,6	78,0	66,2	90,3	76,5
Unemployed	35,7	21,9	28,4	87,7	97,8	93,0
Not economically active	29,3	25,7	27,3	78,8	91,9	86,3

As expected, the participation rates of employed women and men in SNA production were higher than those of their unemployed and not economically active counterparts. Among both men and women, the participation rate in non-SNA production was highest among the unemployed.

Household expenditure

Table 3.4: Participation rate of respondents by sex and monthly household expenditure

Household expenditure	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
R1 500 or less	47,8	38,7	42,9	79,2	94,6	87,5
R1 501 - R6 000	55,3	43,9	49,5	67,1	88,2	78,0
R6 001 or more	48,8	34,7	41,6	66,7	88,1	77,6

Among both men and women, participation rates in non-SNA production were highest among those in the poorest households. In contrast, for SNA production male and female participations rates were highest for those in households with expenditure between R1 501 and R6 000 per month.

Presence of own children in a household

Table 3.5: Participation rate of respondents by sex and presence of own children under 7 years in the household

Presence of own children under 7 years in the household	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
No own children under 7 years	47,0	38,7	42,9	74,9	90,0	82,4
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	71,6	53,4	66,4	78,7	97,5	84,2
Own children under 7 years living in the household	69,1	42,7	52,3	68,0	96,9	86,4

Among both men and women, participation rate in SNA production was highest for those who had own children below the age of seven years but whose children were not living in the household. For women with young children, the participation rate in non-SNA production was similar regardless of whether or not their children were present. Among men, the participation rate in non-SNA production was noticeably lower for those whose young children were present than for those whose children were not part of the household.

Table 3.6: Participation rate of respondents by sex and presence of own children under 18 years in the household

Presence of own children under 18 years in the household	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
No own children under 18 years	43,4	34,9	39,3	76,5	88,7	82,4
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	67,6	54,9	63,2	79,4	95,6	85,0
Own children under 18 years living in the household	67,5	45,8	54,0	65,6	96,1	84,6

Women with no children aged under 18 years were least likely to participate in SNA production while those with own children aged under 18 years living in the household were less likely to participate in SNA production than women with children who were not living in the same household. Among men, the presence or absence of their children did not affect their participation rate in SNA production. For non-SNA production the pattern was similar to that of children under seven years.

Days of the week

Table 3.7: Participation rate of respondents by day of the week and sex

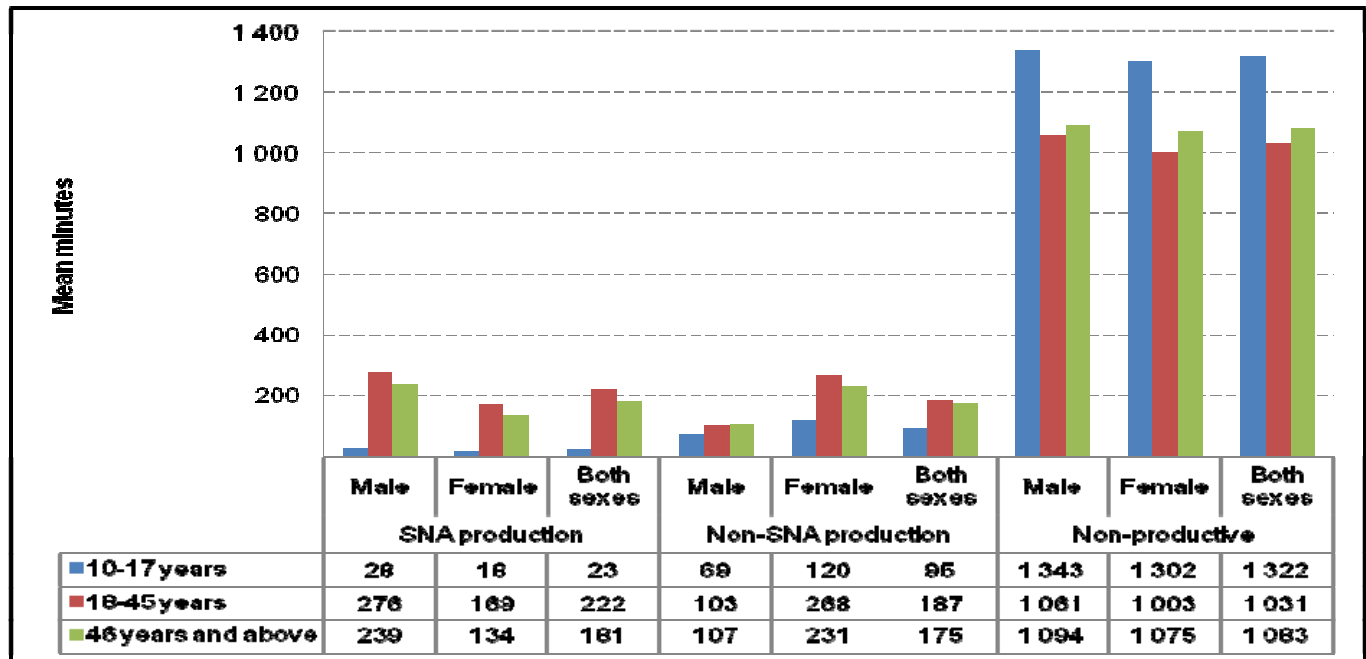
Day of the week	SNA production			Non-SNA production		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3
Monday	49,0	39,6	44,1	75,1	90,9	83,3
Tuesday	55,0	41,6	48,1	73,9	91,2	82,8
Wednesday	56,4	44,3	50,1	73,7	91,8	83,1
Thursday	55,0	44,6	49,5	73,9	91,4	83,2
Friday	58,0	44,3	51,1	70,9	91,5	81,3
Saturday	46,9	38,3	42,6	73,3	92,7	83,0
Sunday	38,2	27,4	32,5	76,3	93,8	85,5

Among both men and women, SNA production participation rates were lower over the weekend whereas in non-SNA production participation rates were highest on Sunday.

Mean minutes spent by all respondents per day

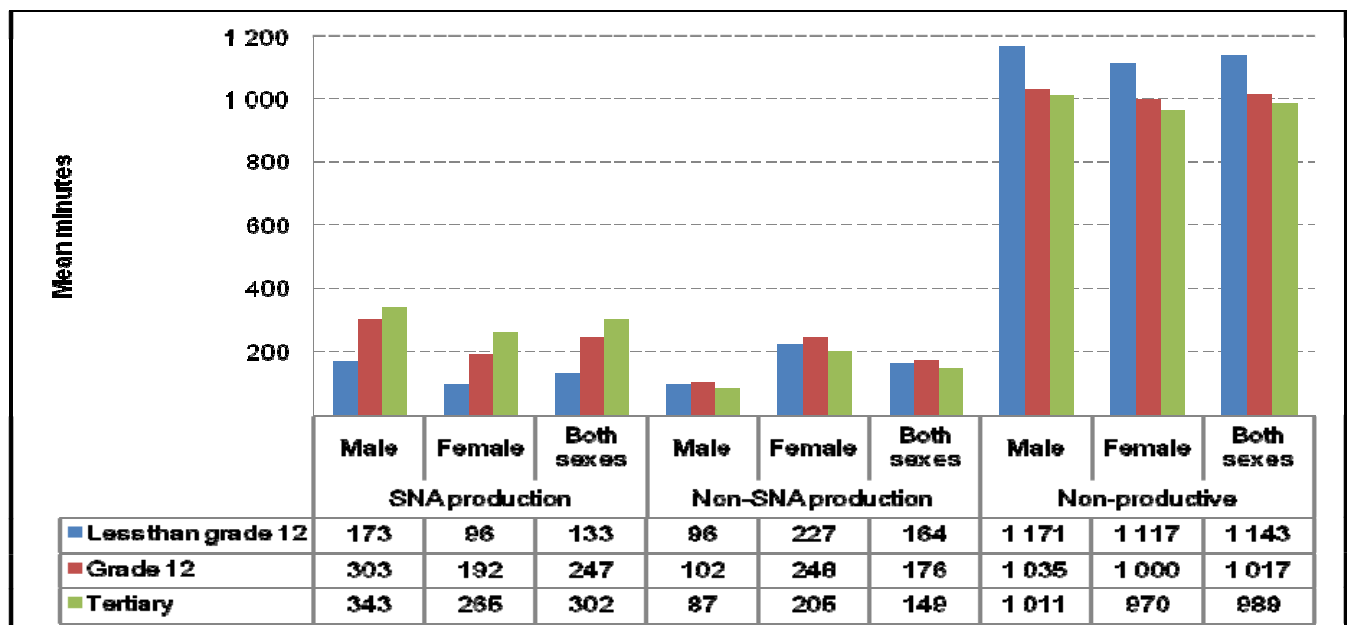
Age group

Figure 3.6: Mean minutes spent by all respondents per day by age group and sex



The mean time spent by young people on both SNA and non-SNA production was lower than that spent by their elders. The mean time spent by both male and female 18–45 year olds was higher than for their older counterparts. Among women, 18–45 year olds also tended to spend longer on non-SNA production than those in other age groups.

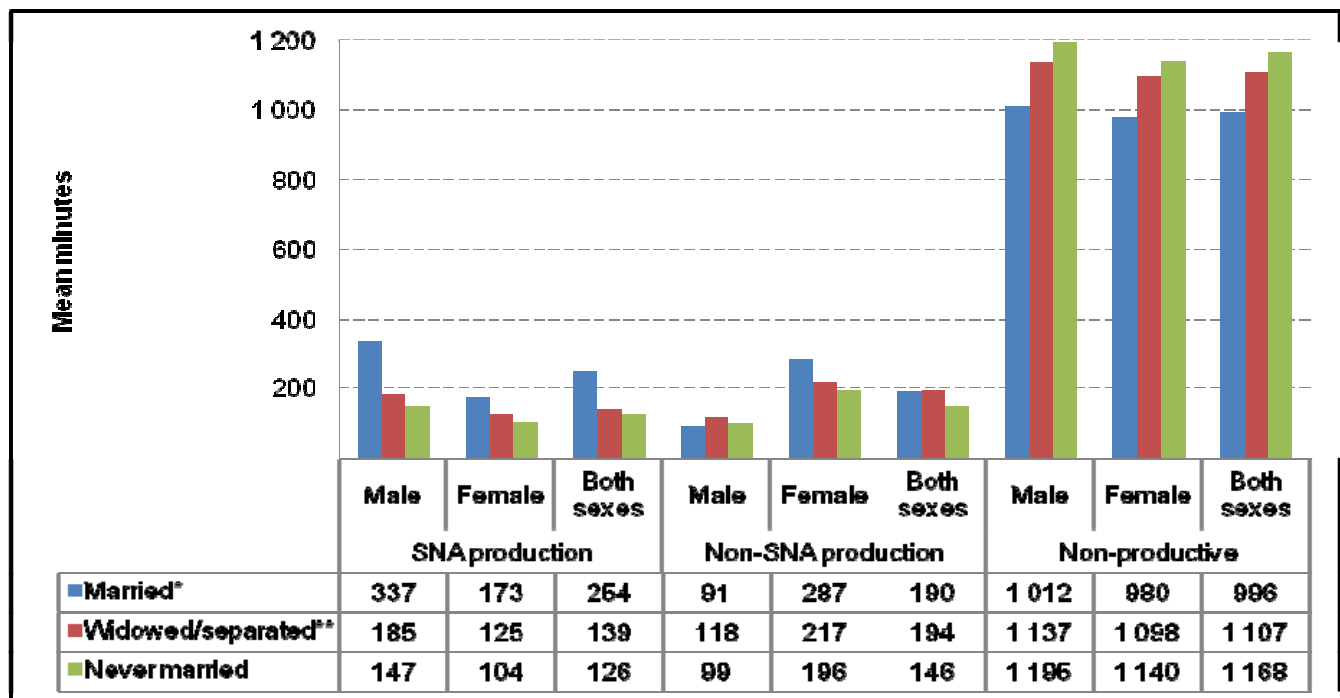
Figure 3.7: Mean minutes spent by all respondents per day by highest level of education and sex



The time spent by women and men on SNA production increased with the level of education. However, those with grade 12 as their highest level of education spent longer than those with either less or more education on non-SNA production.

Marital status

Figure 3.8: Mean minutes spent by all respondents per day by marital status and sex



* Married includes married and living together like husband and wife

**Widowed/separated includes widow, widower, divorced or separated

Figure 3.8 shows that married women spent more time on SNA production and non-SNA production than those who were not married. Married men also spent more time on SNA production than those who were not married but for non-SNA production it was men who were widowed, separated or divorced who devoted more time to such activities.

Geography type

Table 3.8: Mean minutes spent by all respondents per day on different activities by geography type and sex

Geography type	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
Urban formal	236	144	188	94	217	157	1 110	1 079	1 094
Urban informal	237	136	188	99	237	165	1 104	1 067	1 086
Tribal areas	153	99	124	104	247	181	1 183	1 094	1 135
Rural formal	334	196	271	74	219	140	1 032	1 025	1 029

The mean time spent on SNA production was longest for both women and men in rural formal areas and shortest for those in tribal areas. In contrast, time spent on non-SNA production was longest for those in tribal areas (Table 3.8).

Province

Table 3.9: Mean minutes spent by all respondents on different activities per day by sex and province

Province	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
Western Cape	249	160	202	96	211	157	1 094	1 069	1 081
Eastern cape	188	109	146	105	255	184	1 147	1 076	1 110
Northern cape	201	104	151	84	224	156	1 154	1 112	1 133
Free State	204	92	143	96	245	177	1 140	1 103	1 120
KwaZulu-Natal	215	157	185	95	221	160	1 130	1 062	1 095
North West	197	95	146	89	221	156	1 153	1 124	1 138
Gauteng	243	144	194	99	219	159	1 097	1 077	1 087
Mpumalanga	226	121	172	96	237	168	1 117	1 082	1 099
Limpopo	153	94	122	91	241	171	1 196	1 105	1 147

Among both men and women, the highest mean minutes spent on SNA production was observed in Western Cape for both women and men. Men in this province spent an average of 249 minutes per day on SNA production while their female counterparts spent 160 minutes per day on such activities. In every province men spent more time on SNA production than women while women spent more time on non-SNA production than men.

Labour market status

Table 3.10: Mean minutes spent by all respondents on different activities per day by sex and labour market status

Labour market status	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
Employed	446	370	414	74	180	119	920	890	907
Unemployed	81	31	55	153	323	242	1 206	1 086	1 143
Not economically active	40	29	34	108	241	184	1 292	1 170	1 222

As expected, employed men and women spent more of their time in SNA production than those who were unemployed or not economically active population. The unemployed spent noticeably more time than the employed and the not economically active for non-SNA production - the employed spent the least time.

Household expenditure

Table 3.11: Mean minutes spent by all respondents on different activities per day by labour market status and sex

Household expenditure	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
R1 500 or less	152	89	118	109	252	186	1 179	1 099	1 136
R1 501 - R6 000	221	129	174	95	232	164	1 124	1 079	1 101
R6 001 or more	280	191	234	86	194	141	1 074	1 055	1 064

Among both men and women the higher the household expenditure, the greater the number of minutes spent on SNA production. Conversely, the higher the expenditure, the smaller the number of minutes spent on non-SNA production among both men and women and men.

Presence of own children aged under 7 years and under 18 years in a household

Table 3.12: Mean minutes spent by all respondents on different activities per day by sex and presence of own children in the household

Presence of own children in a household	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
Presence of own children under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	182	123	152	96	196	145	1 162	1 122	1 142
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	372	215	326	106	232	142	962	993	971
Own children under 7 years living in the household	346	146	218	97	330	246	997	964	976
Presence of children under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	153	98	127	97	181	137	1 190	1 161	1 176
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	343	224	301	106	240	152	992	977	986
Own children under 18 years living in the household	338	168	232	94	300	222	1 009	972	986

Men and women with their own children living in the household tended to spend less time on SNA work than those with children not living in the household with them. Men whose children lived with them spent less time on non-SNA production than those with children living elsewhere, while the opposite pattern held for women.

Days of the week

Table 3.13: Mean minutes spent by all respondents on different activities per day by sex and day of the week

Day of the week	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
Monday	190	116	152	94	225	162	1 156	1 099	1 126
Tuesday	246	147	195	96	233	167	1 098	1 060	1 078
Wednesday	241	155	196	98	222	163	1 101	1 063	1 081
Thursday	244	148	193	92	221	160	1 104	1 071	1 087
Friday	266	170	218	93	222	158	1 081	1 048	1 064
Saturday	204	131	168	108	238	173	1 128	1 071	1 099
Sunday	117	56	85	100	241	174	1 223	1 143	1 181

Mean time spent on SNA production was relatively constant from Tuesday to Thursday, with the highest number of hours for both women and men recorded on Friday. The lowest hours during weekdays occurred on Monday, with an average lower than that for Saturday. For both women and men the mean time spent on non-SNA production was longer on the weekends than on weekdays.

Table 3.14: Mean minutes spent by all respondents aged 18 years and above on different activities per day by sex

Category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive activities		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	266	158	210	104	256	184	1 070	1 025	1 047
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	337	174	255	91	287	190	1 012	979	996
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	186	125	139	117	217	194	1 137	1 098	1 107
Never been married	212	155	185	115	241	176	1 113	1 043	1 080
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	236	127	178	108	269	193	1 096	1 045	1 069
Grade 12	304	193	248	102	248	176	1 033	999	1 016
Tertiary	343	265	302	87	205	149	1 011	970	989
Labour market status									
Employed	447	372	415	74	180	119	919	888	906
Unemployed	83	30	55	156	329	247	1 201	1 081	1 138
Not economically active	51	34	41	136	296	234	1 253	1 110	1 165

Table 3.14 shows the mean minutes spent by all respondents aged 18 years and above on SNA production; non-SNA production; and non-productive activities by marital status, highest level of education, and labour market status.

Marital status

Among both women and men, the time spent on SNA production was longest among those who were married, followed by those who had never been married. For non-SNA production, the time spent was noticeably lower for married men than those in the other marital status categories while, in contrast, married women spent much longer than their counterparts on non-SNA production.

Highest level of education

Persons whose highest level of educational was grade 12 and below tended to spend longer on non-productive activities than those with higher education. In contrast, those with tertiary education spent noticeably longer than those with less education for SNA production. This pattern was particularly marked for women.

Labour market status

Not economically active persons tended to spend longest on non-productive activities while, as expected, employed persons tended to spend longest on SNA production. Among both women and men, the unemployed spent longest on non-SNA production while those who were employed spent the least time.

Chapter 4: Exploring unpaid care work

This chapter explores activities that are undertaken in the household for the upkeep and management of the household, including cooking, cleaning and shopping; care of persons in the household, including children, older people and those with disabilities; and community service activities. Both men and women perform these activities, but the household maintenance and person care activities in the household are mainly done by women.

Table 4 shows the mean minutes spent by men and women who participated in unpaid work. The rest of the chapter is based on the average time spent by all respondents aged 10 years and above. Engagement in each activity is disaggregated by the following categories: age group, highest level of education, marital status, geographical type, province, labour market status, household expenditure, presence of children aged under 7 and 18 years, and day of the week.

Table 4.1: Number of respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in a particular activity by sex and mean minutes spent by them on that activity per day

Code	Activity	Male		Female		Both sexes	
		Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes
410	Preparing food & drink	7 735	65	15 600	115	23 335	99
420	Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling	8 271	65	13 829	83	22 100	76
430	Care of textile	2 624	65	5 746	93	8 370	84
440	Shopping for personal & household goods	2 013	72	2 361	86	4 374	80
441	Accessing government services	58	42	112	48	169	46
448	Waiting to access government service	69	113	149	126	218	122
450	Household management	137	49	151	41	288	44
460	D-I-Y home improvements	610	141	203	115	813	135
470	Pet care	357	38	414	32	772	35
480	Travel related to household maintenance	2 385	53	2 711	57	5 096	55
490	Household maintenance, nec*	173	61	214	47	387	53
491	Chopping wood not for cooking	3 199	24	4 606	26	7 804	25
511	Physical care of children: spontaneous	582	68	4 872	98	5 454	95
512	Physical care of children: prompted	65	27	380	40	445	38
521	Teaching of household children: spontaneous	58	60	172	57	230	58
522	Teaching of household children: prompted	3	15	10	40	13	35
531	Accompanying children: spontaneous	114	38	322	44	436	42
532	Accompanying children: prompted	53	26	62	54	115	41
540	Physical care of non-child household members	109	72	170	116	280	99
550	Accompanying adults	35	37	49	69	84	56
561	Supervising those needing care: spontaneous	98	108	207	45	305	65
562	Supervising those needing care: prompted	9	26	29	28	38	28
580	Travel related to care	330	46	706	52	1 037	50
590	Care of household members: nec*	32	52	122	47	155	48
610	Community organised construction	97	90	117	43	215	65
615	Cleaning of classrooms	42	52	55	47	97	49
620	Community organised work	56	51	101	141	157	108
630	Organisational volunteering	45	79	51	99	96	90
650	Participation in meetings	191	119	200	123	391	121
660	Involvement in civic responsibility	34	48	31	63	65	56
671	Caring for non-household children: spontaneous	15	121	112	101	127	103
672	Caring for non-household children: prompted	1	30	6	49	7	47
673	Caring for non-household adults	21	151	32	130	53	138
674	Other informal help to other households	127	171	71	154	198	165
680	Travel related to community services	225	59	228	57	453	58
690	Community services nec*	29	234	20	77	49	170

*Not elsewhere classified

Figure 4.1: Participation rates for non-SNA production for population aged 10 years and above by sex

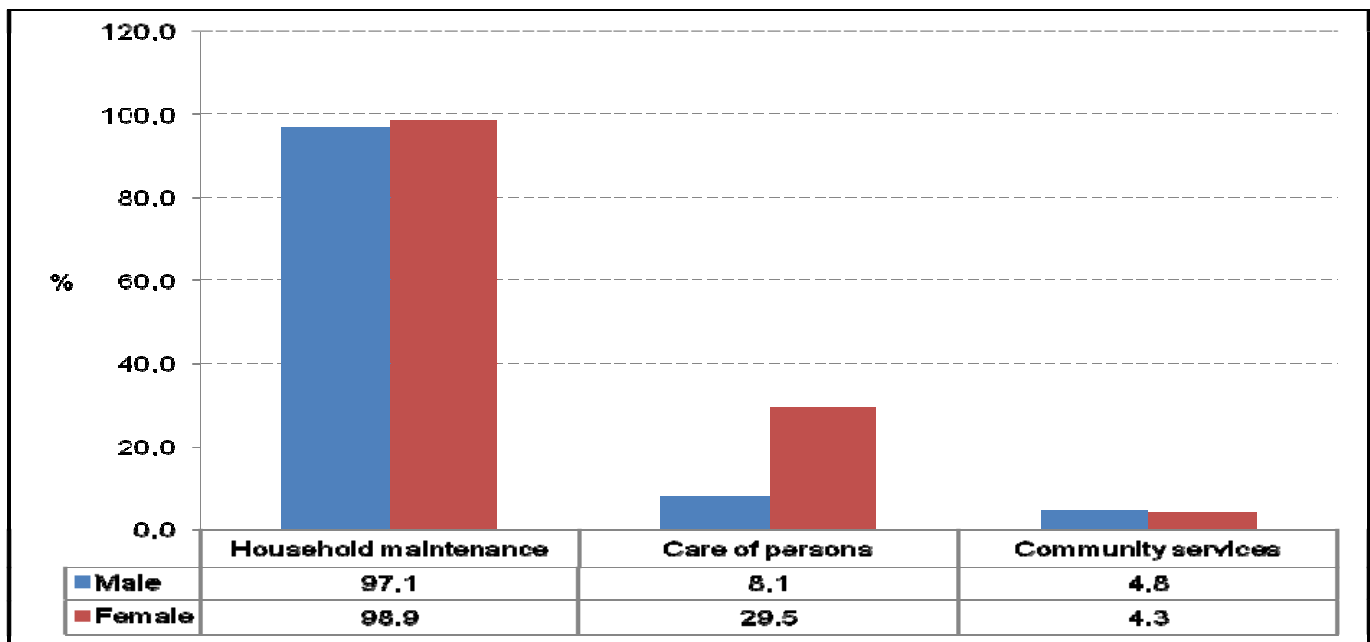


Figure 4.1 shows the participation rates for men and women in household maintenance, care of persons and community services. Nearly all women and men (98,9% and 97,1% respectively) reported that they were involved in household maintenance activities. Participation rates were lower for care of persons and community services activities, but the largest gender difference was recorded in the care giving activity, where the participation rate of women was more than three times than that of men.

Table 4.2: Participation rates for non-SNA production by sex, age group, highest level of education and geography type

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	97,1	98,9	98,2	8,1	29,5	20,3	4,8	4,3	4,5
Age group									
10-17 years	98,2	98,9	98,6	4,6	10,7	7,8	4,1	3,3	3,7
18-45 years	97,1	98,9	98,1	8,8	40,3	26,6	4,6	4,0	4,3
46 years and above	96,2	99,1	98,0	10,0	18,8	15,4	6,3	5,7	5,9
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	97,5	99,0	98,4	6,8	28,4	19,1	4,9	4,0	4,4
Grade 12	96,4	98,9	97,8	10,0	33,7	23,3	4,8	4,0	4,3
Tertiary	95,3	98,3	97,1	14,2	29,1	23,2	4,6	7,0	6,0
Geography type									
Urban formal	96,1	98,8	97,7	10,8	29,6	21,6	4,7	4,2	4,4
Urban informal	98,0	99,1	98,6	7,9	34,0	21,8	4,2	3,2	3,7
Tribal areas	98,3	99,1	98,8	4,3	28,6	18,3	5,4	4,7	5,0
Rural formal	99,1	98,4	98,7	3,2	27,5	16,1	2,9	3,9	3,4

Age group

Household maintenance was a common activity for both men and women, with a participation rate of over 96% across all age groups. The participation rate among women aged 18–45 was 40,3%, which is 4,6 times higher than that of men of this age group (8,8%). Among men and women in the oldest age group, the participation rates were much lower, at 18,8% for women and 10,0% for men. The rates were lowest and the gender gap smallest for those aged 10–17 years. The young female age group (10–17 years) was least likely to spend time doing community service work while males aged 46 years and above were most likely.

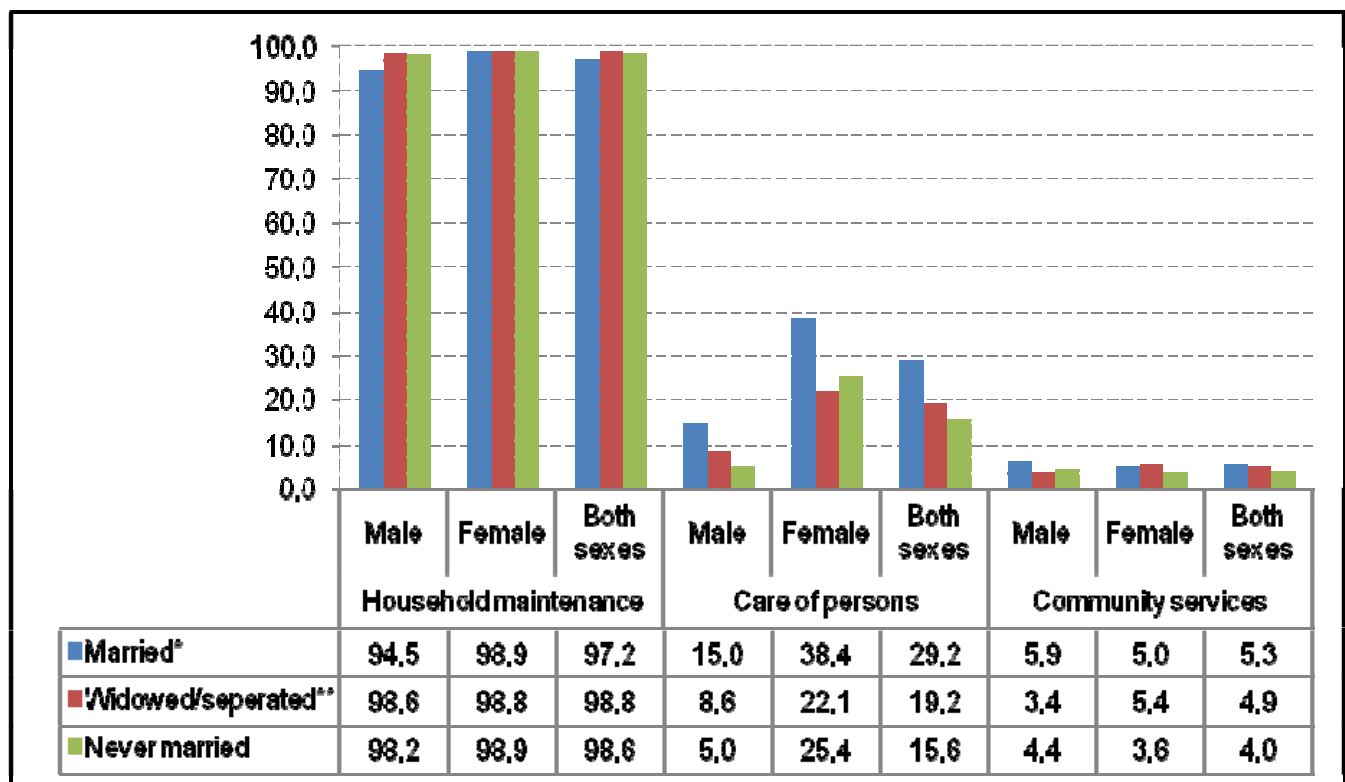
Highest level of education

For each level of education, women were slightly more likely than men to be involved in household maintenance duties. Men with education level below grade 12 were less likely to care for other persons than any other group. Among women, the participation rates of those with education level below grade 12 and those with tertiary education were similar.

Geographical type

Participation rates of more than 96% for both males and females were found in all geographical types for household maintenance activities. In tribal areas and urban informal areas virtually all women (99,1%) participated in these activities. For care of persons, the gender gap was smallest for urban formal areas and largest for rural formal areas.

Figure 4.2: Participation rates for non-SNA production by sex and marital status



* Married includes married and living together like husband and wife

**Widowed/seperated includes widow, widower, divorced or separated

Irrespective of marital status, more than 94% of men and women did household maintenance activities. Married women and women who were living with their partners like married couples were more likely to care for other persons than their male counterparts (38,4% for women and 15,0% for men).

Province

Figure 4.3: Participation rates for household maintenance by province and sex

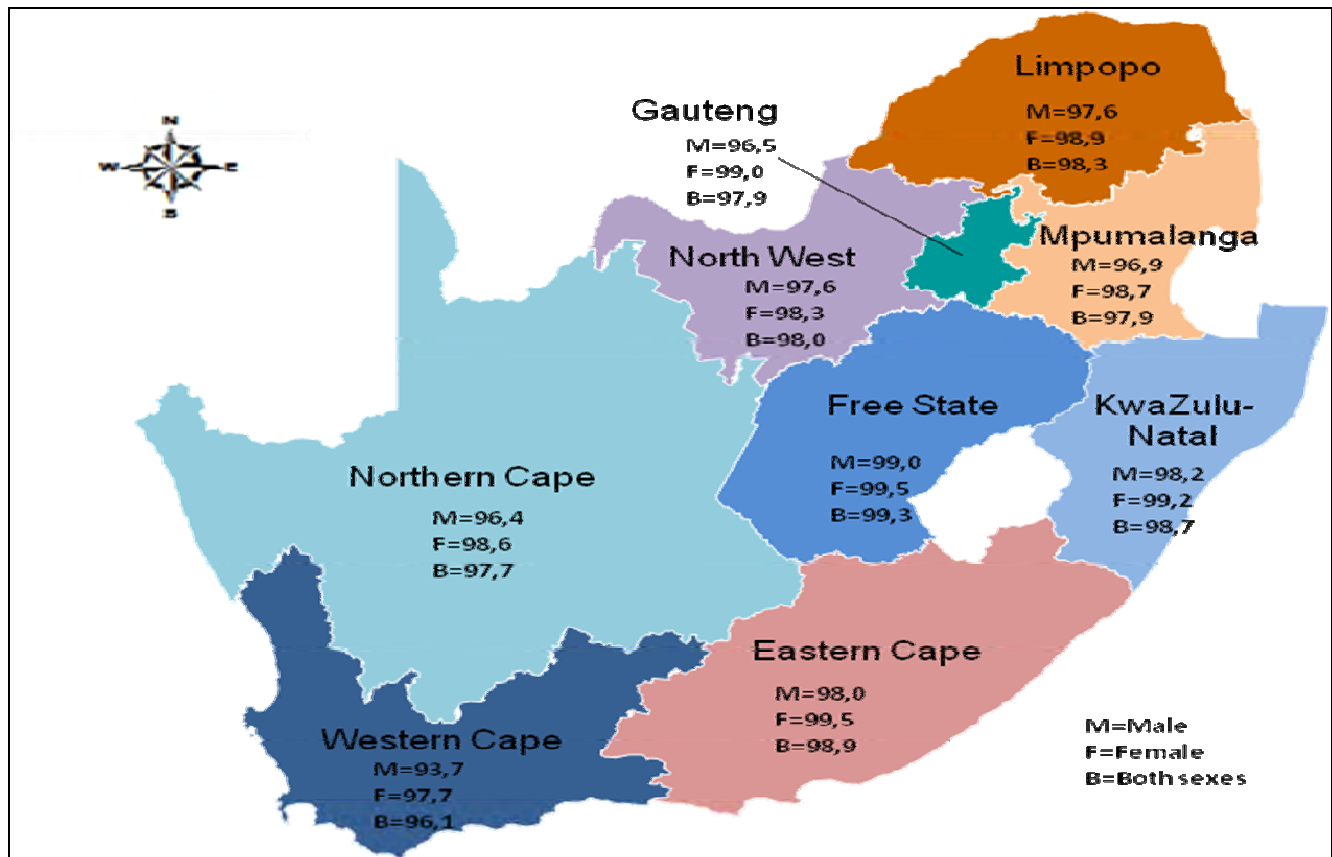


Figure 4.4: Participation rates for care of persons by province and sex

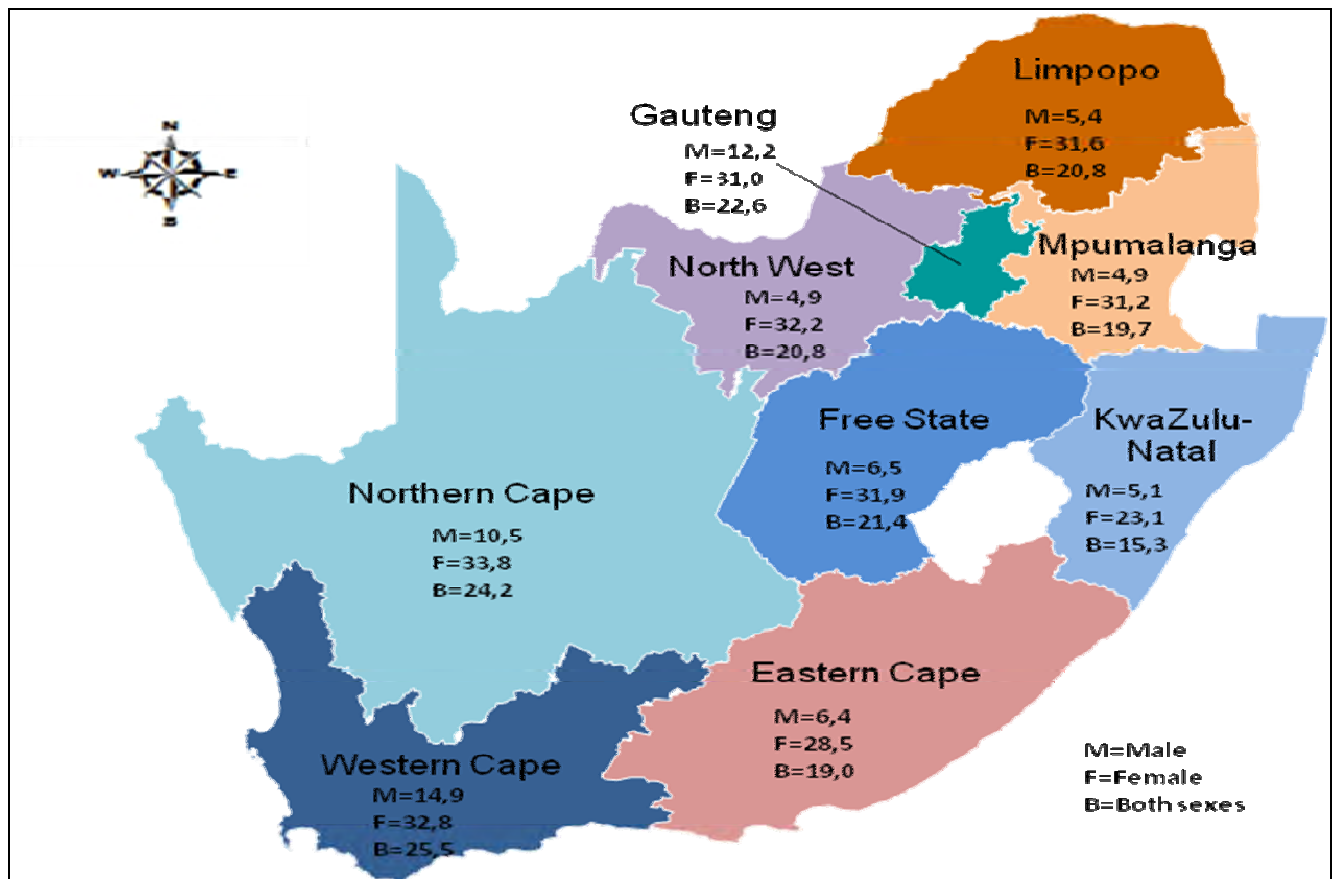
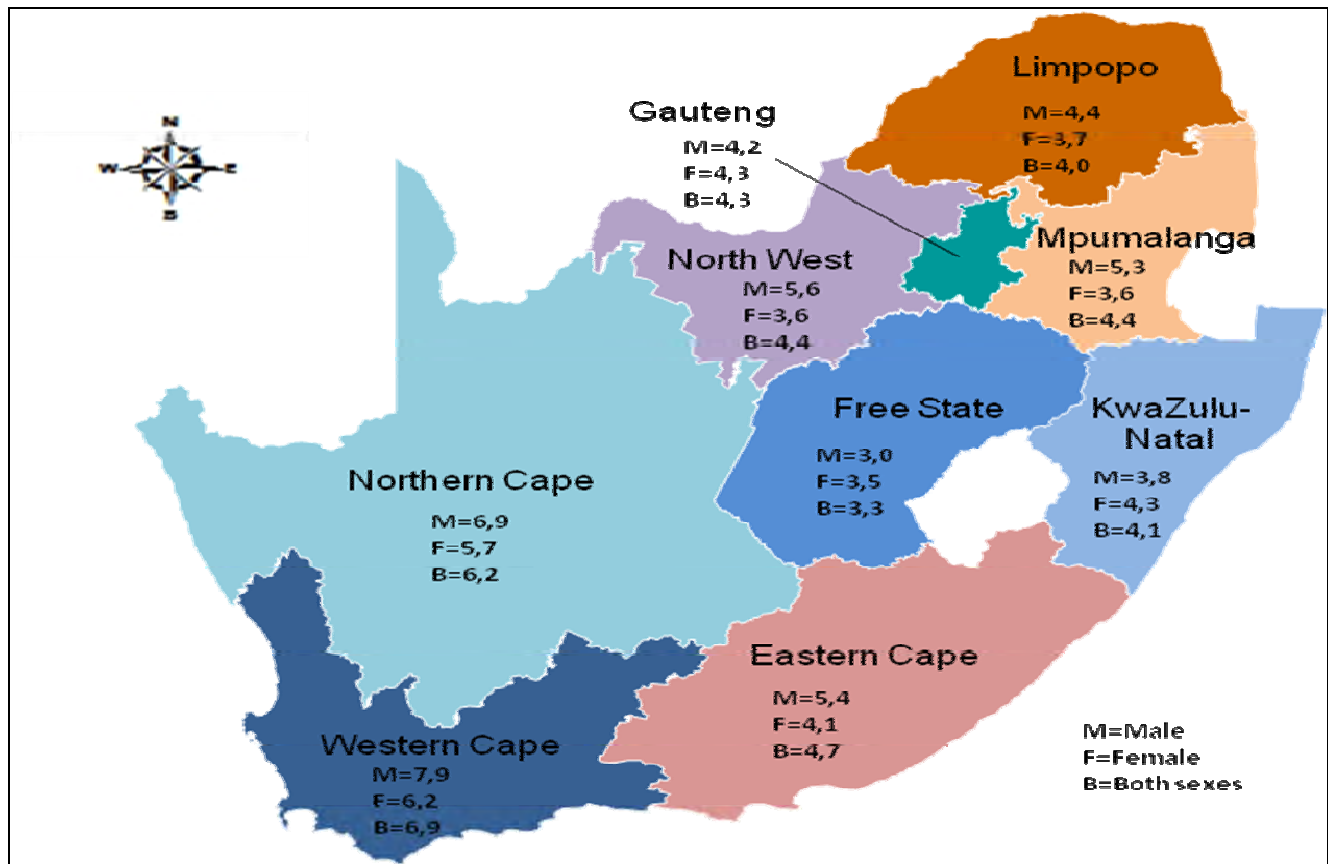


Figure 4.5: Participation rates for community services by province and sex



Participation rates for household maintenance were higher among women than among men in all provinces, as expected, though the gender differences were minimal – from 0,5 of a percentage point to 4,0 percentage points. With regard to caring for other people, participation rates were also higher among women than among men in every province and the differences were more pronounced – from 17,9 percentage points to 27,3 percentage points. Participation rates for community services were generally higher among men than among women.

Table 4.3: Participation rates for non-SNA production by labour market status and household expenditure

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Labour market status									
Employed	95,8	98,2	97,0	9,8	28,5	19,3	4,3	5,2	4,8
Unemployed	97,4	99,5	98,5	11,4	44,7	29,8	6,1	4,6	5,2
Not economically active	98,1	99,2	98,8	6,4	28,1	19,6	5,0	3,9	4,3
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	98,1	99,1	98,7	6,0	31,0	20,6	5,0	4,3	4,6
R1 501 - R6 000	97,8	98,9	98,4	7,5	31,3	20,7	4,6	4,2	4,3
R6 001 or more	94,6	98,4	96,8	12,8	25,9	20,4	4,9	4,5	4,7

Labour market status

Almost all men and women reported that they engaged in household maintenance activities regardless of their labour market status. With regard to care giving activities, Table 4.3 shows that unemployed women had a higher participation rate than employed and the not economically active women, while employed and unemployed men had a slightly higher participation rate than not economically active men.

Household expenditure

In the poorest households the participation rate of both men and women was highest for household maintenance duties. The gender difference was largest (5,2 percentage points) when the household expenditure was R1 500 or less and smallest (2,0 percentage points) in households with an expenditure of R6 001 or more for care of persons.

Table 4.4: Participation rates for non-SNA production by presence of own children in the household and days of the week

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children under 7 years in the household									
No own children under 7 years	97,8	99,2	98,6	5,4	15,1	10,6	4,9	4,4	4,6
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	99,2	99,8	99,4	2,6	7,0	4,1	3,0	2,9	2,9
Own children under 7 years living in the household	92,2	98,1	96,5	26,5	71,9	59,0	5,2	4,0	4,4
Presence of own children under 18 years in the household									
No own children under 18 years	98,1	99,3	98,7	4,8	12,4	8,7	4,7	4,2	4,4
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	98,6	98,9	98,8	4,3	18,7	9,9	3,0	4,2	3,5
Own children under 18 years living in the household	93,4	98,4	97,0	20,1	54,7	44,6	6,0	4,4	4,9
Days of the week									
Monday	97,0	99,2	98,2	7,0	30,3	20,1	5,0	4,3	4,6
Tuesday	97,0	98,3	97,7	9,8	33,8	23,4	5,9	4,9	5,4
Wednesday	97,0	98,9	98,1	8,7	29,5	20,7	4,5	3,7	4,0
Thursday	97,9	98,9	98,5	6,6	29,2	19,7	3,7	4,9	4,4
Friday	97,0	98,8	98,0	10,6	28,6	20,8	4,9	3,9	4,4
Saturday	97,4	99,0	98,3	8,1	26,0	18,1	5,7	3,0	4,2
Sunday	97,1	99,4	98,4	6,2	26,2	17,7	4,2	4,4	4,3

Presence of own children aged under 7 years in the household

The highest participation rate for caring for other persons was reported for women who had their own children aged under 7 years living with them in the same household. Their participation rate of 71,9% was 2,7 times that of men in a similar situation (26,5%). Men, nevertheless, had a higher participation rate in caring for persons when they had their own children aged under 7 years in the household than when there were no children or when they had children who were not living with them in the same household.

Presence of own children aged under 18 years in the household

The participation rates of both men and women in household maintenance were more than 93% regardless of the category in terms of children's presence. The participation rate was slightly higher for women when they had children aged under 18 years not living in the household than when their children were living with them (0,5 of a percentage point higher). The male participation rate in care giving was highest when they had children aged under 18 years living in the same household as them, but still remained lower than that of women.

Day of the week

Men were more likely to be involved in care giving activities on Fridays than on any other day, while women's participation was highest on Tuesdays. Women had lower participation rates as care givers on Saturdays and Sundays than on the other days of the week.

Figure 4.6: Mean minutes spent on non-SNA production by population aged 10 years and above per day by sex

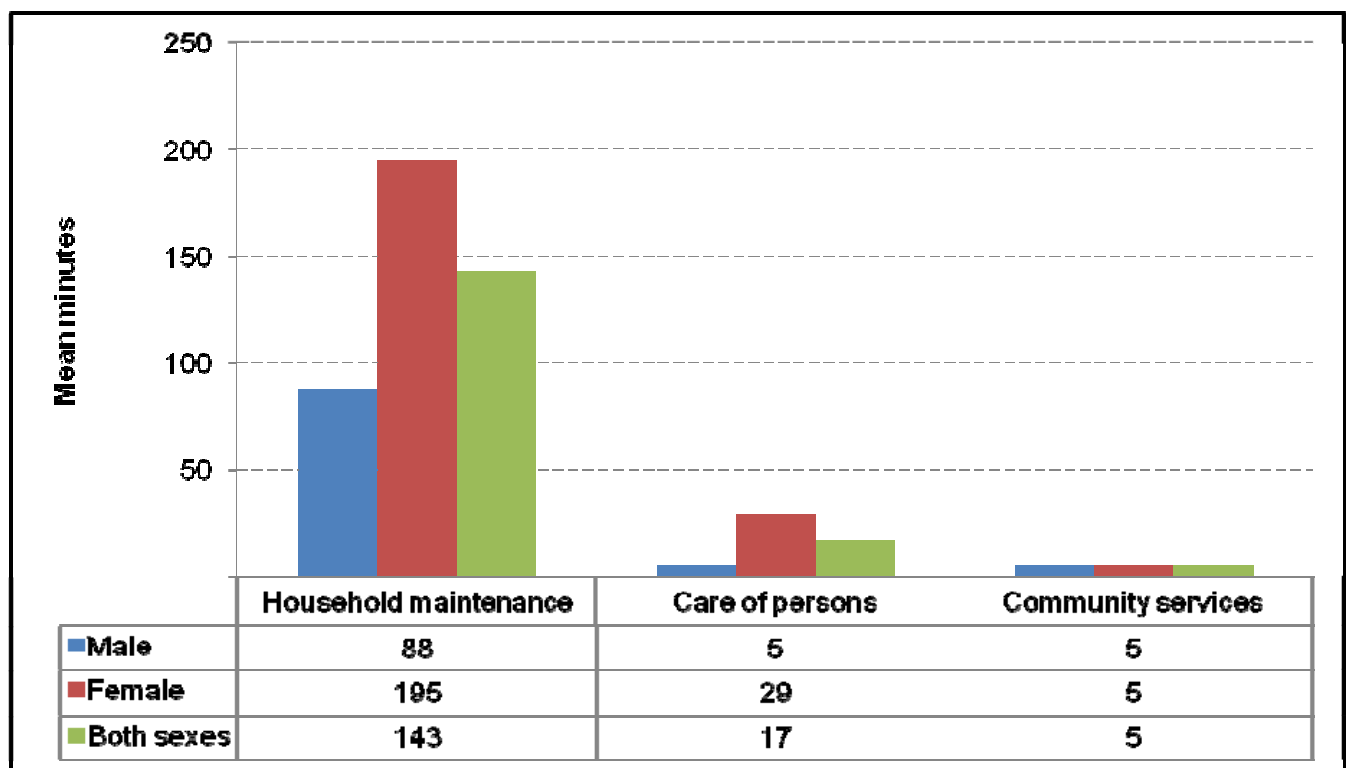
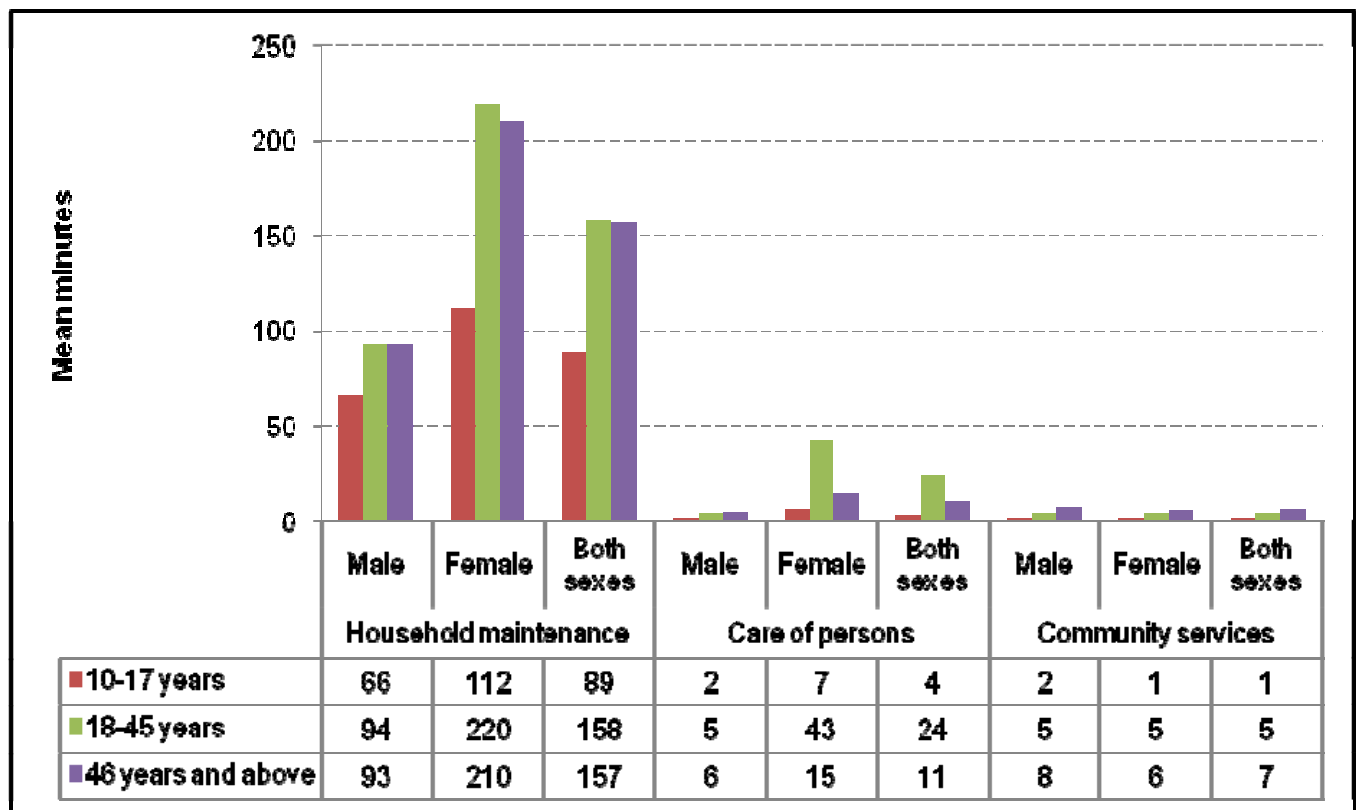


Figure 4.6 shows the mean minutes spent by men and women performing household maintenance, care of persons and community services activities. Women spent more time on household maintenance and care of persons and community services activities. Women spent more time on household maintenance and care of persons than men. The largest gender gap was seen in care of persons where women spent 5,8 times the time spent by men on these activities (29 minutes spent by women per day compared to 5 minutes spent by men per day). Women spent 195 minutes per day on household maintenance activities, 2,2 times what their male counterparts spent (88 minutes). Men and women spent an average of 5 minutes per day providing community services.

Figure 4.7: Mean minutes spent on non-SNA production by population aged 10 years and above by sex and age group



There was little difference in the mean minutes spent on household maintenance between women aged 18–45 years and those aged 46 years and above. The two age groups spent an average of over 3 hours daily on household maintenance. Younger women aged 10–17 years spent almost two hours, on average, on this activity.

Table 4.5: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents (10 years and above) by highest level of education, marital status and sex

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	88	195	143	5	29	17	5	5	5
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	88	195	144	4	27	16	5	4	5
Grade 12	92	207	150	6	36	21	5	4	5
Tertiary	76	171	127	7	27	17	4	7	5
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	77	242	160	8	40	24	6	6	6
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	109	191	171	4	19	15	5	7	7
Never been married	92	168	129	3	25	13	4	3	3

Highest level of education

Among both men and women, those with tertiary education tended to spend less time on household maintenance than those with less education. This pattern was clearer for women than for men. For both household maintenance and care of persons, those with grade 12 tended to spend more time on these activities than those with less or more education.

Marital status

Married women spent, on average, more than triple the time spent by married men on household maintenance. Among women, those who were married spent more time on household maintenance than those who were widowed, divorced or single. In contrast, among men it was the widowed and divorced who spent more time on household maintenance than men in other marital categories. Married men and women spent more time than those in other marital categories caring for other persons.

Table 4.6: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents (10 years and above) by geography type, province and sex

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	88	195	143	5	29	17	5	5	5
Geography type									
Urban formal	84	184	135	6	29	18	4	4	4
Urban informal	90	201	144	5	33	18	4	2	3
Tribal areas	95	214	159	3	28	16	6	6	6
Rural formal	71	191	126	1	24	12	2	4	3
Province									
Western Cape	83	174	131	7	30	19	6	7	7
Eastern Cape	96	219	161	3	29	17	6	6	6
Northern Cape	73	193	135	5	26	16	6	6	6
Free State	90	212	156	3	29	17	2	4	3
KwaZulu-Natal	89	197	145	3	21	12	3	3	3
North West	81	181	131	3	36	20	6	4	5
Gauteng	88	182	135	8	33	20	4	4	4
Mpumalanga	89	205	148	3	28	16	4	4	4
Limpopo	83	204	147	2	31	18	6	6	6

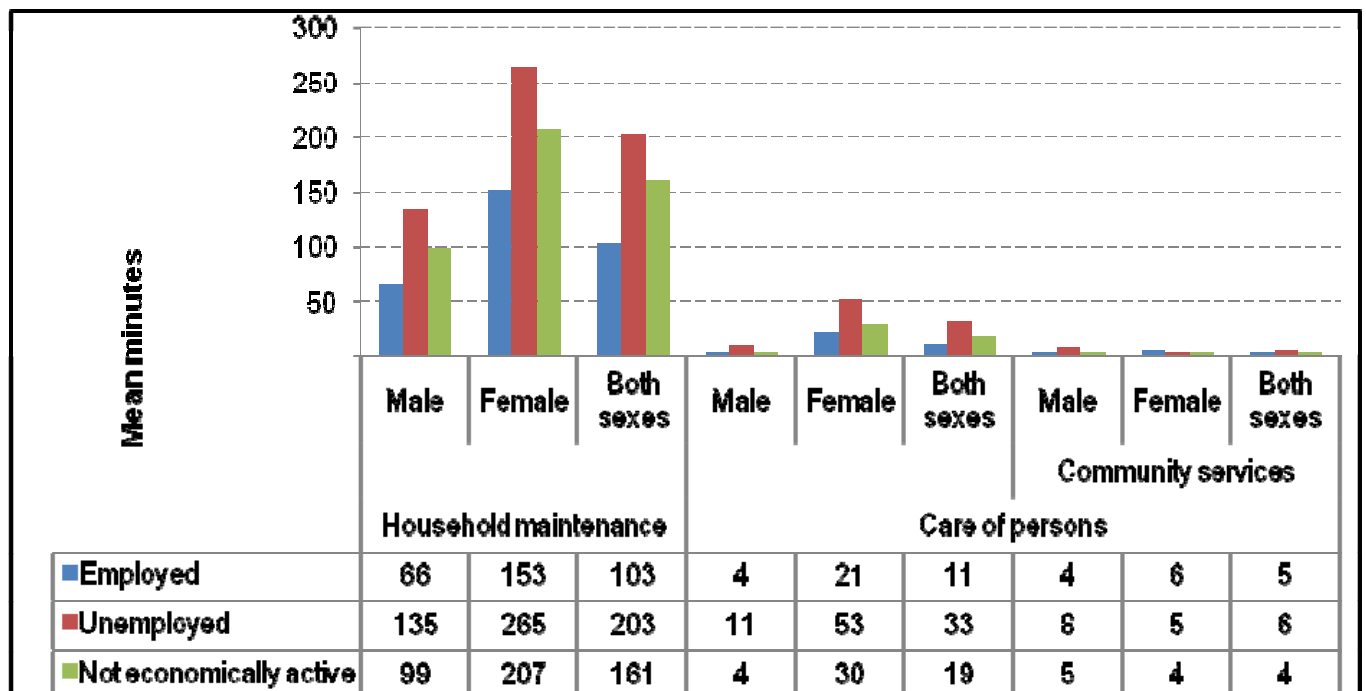
Geography type

Women in both tribal and urban informal areas spent more than 200 minutes each day, on average, on household maintenance. Those in tribal areas spent the most time – an average of 214 minutes per day. Women in informal urban areas spent the most time (33 minutes) on care of persons, which is more than 6 times the time spent by men in such areas.

Province

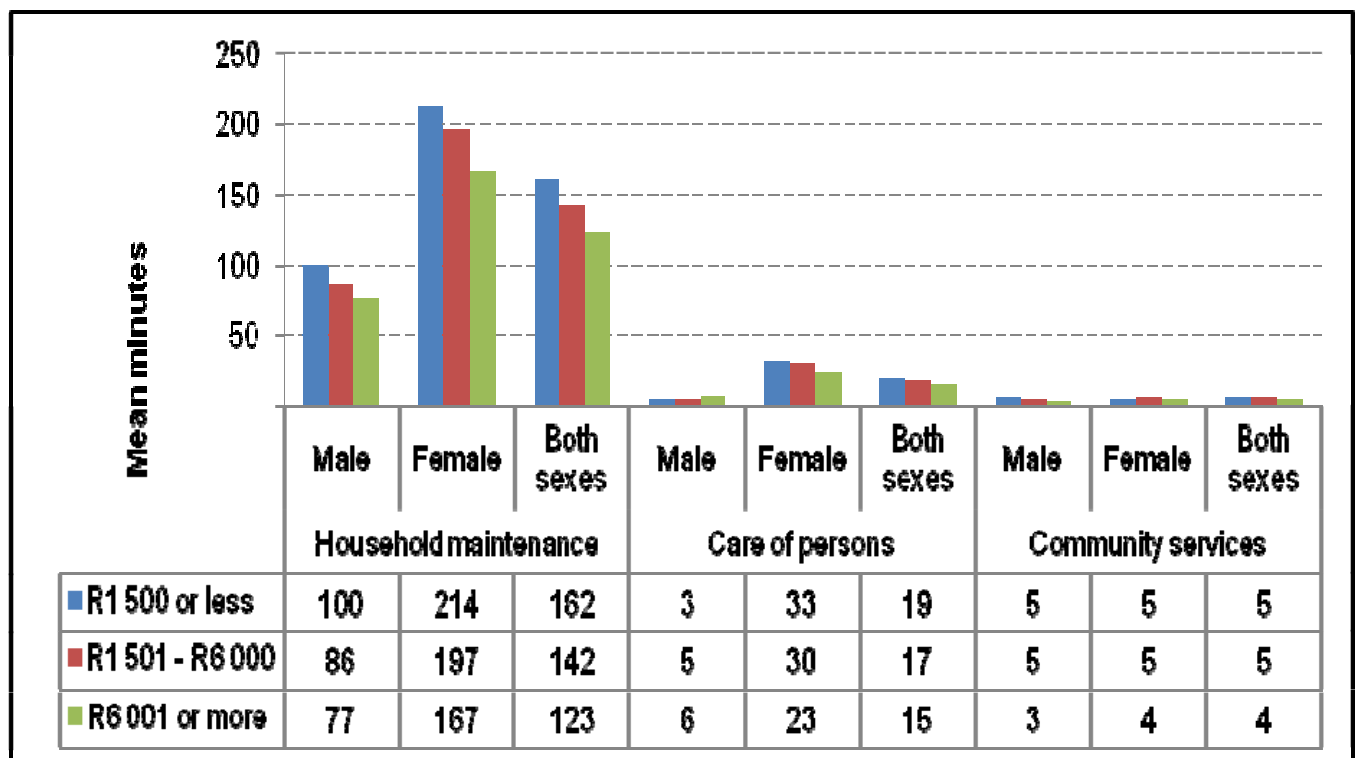
In every province, the gender gap is wide for household maintenance and caring for other people. In Eastern Cape the time women spent on household maintenance was more than double that spent by men and in terms of caring for other persons, they spent almost ten times what men spent.

Figure 4.8: Mean minutes spent on non-SNA production by population aged 10 years and above by sex and labour market status



Unemployed women spent the most time (265 minutes per day) on household maintenance, which is almost twice the time spent by unemployed men. The gender difference was even wider for care of persons. In this regard, unemployed women spent 53 minutes per day on caring for other people, which is more than 4,8 times the time spent by unemployed men on the same activity.

Figure 4.9: Mean minutes spent on non-SNA production by population aged 10 years and above by sex and household expenditure



The time spent by women on household maintenance and care giving activities decreased when the household monthly expenditure increased. The gender difference was smallest for household maintenance when household expenditure was R1 500 or more.

Table 4.7: Mean minutes spent by all respondents aged 10 years and above per day by sex, presence of own children in the household and day of the week

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	88	195	143	5	29	17	5	5	5
Presence of own children under 7 years in the household									
No own children under 7 years	89	180	134	3	11	7	4	4	4
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	101	221	136	1	5	2	4	6	4
Own children under 7 years living in the household	76	240	180	15	85	60	6	5	6
Presence of own children under 18 years in the household									
No own children under 18 years	90	169	128	3	9	6	4	4	4
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	98	215	139	4	17	8	4	8	5
Own children under 18 years living in the household	77	234	175	10	61	42	6	5	6
Days of the week									
Monday	86	192	141	4	29	17	4	4	4
Tuesday	85	195	142	6	33	20	6	6	6
Wednesday	89	189	141	5	29	18	4	3	4
Thursday	85	189	140	3	28	16	3	4	4
Friday	80	189	135	7	28	17	6	5	5
Saturday	101	208	155	3	26	14	4	4	4
Sunday	92	210	154	3	26	15	5	5	5

Presence of own children aged under 7 years in the household

The time spent on household maintenance and care increased when people had children who were living with them. Women whose children under the age of 7 years lived with them spent most time doing household activities and caring for persons (240 minutes and 85 minutes per day respectively). Men, in contrast, spent more time doing household activities when their children were living elsewhere.

Presence of own children aged under 18 years in the household

In terms of the presence of children in the household, women with their own children under the age of 18 years living in the household spent the most time on household maintenance (234 minutes per day) and care of persons (61 minutes per day) than other women. Men spent the least time on the two activities (77 minutes) on household maintenance when they had children living in the household and 3 minutes on care of persons when they had no children under the age of 18 years.

Day of the week

Women spent the most time on household maintenance on Sunday and on Saturday (210 and 208 minutes per day respectively), while men spent most time on that activity on a Saturday (101 minutes per day). In terms of caring for other persons, women spent the most time on Tuesday (33 minutes) while men spent the most time on care activities on Friday (7 minutes per day).

Table 4.8: Participation rates in non-SNA production for population aged 18 years and above

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	96,8	98,9	98,0	9,1	33,8	23,5	5,0	4,5	4,7
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	94,5	98,9	97,2	15,0	38,5	29,2	5,9	5,0	5,3
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	98,6	98,8	98,8	8,6	22,1	19,2	3,4	5,4	4,9
Never been married	98,2	99,0	98,6	5,2	33,4	19,6	4,6	3,7	4,2
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	97,3	99,0	98,3	7,7	34,6	23,4	5,2	4,2	4,6
Grade 12	96,4	98,9	97,8	10,0	33,9	23,4	4,8	4,0	4,3
Tertiary	95,3	98,3	97,1	14,2	29,1	23,2	4,6	7,0	6,0
Labour market status									
Employed	95,7	98,2	97,0	9,8	28,6	19,3	4,3	5,2	4,7
Unemployed	97,3	99,5	98,5	11,7	45,9	30,6	5,9	4,7	5,2
Not economically active	98,0	99,3	98,9	7,7	35,3	25,5	5,7	4,0	4,6

The previous tables included all respondents aged 10 years and above. The inclusion of children is likely to affect the patterns relating to marital status, education and labour market status because the categories of never been married, less than grade 12, and not economically active will include virtually all the children. This will then affect the averages. To control for this effect, the final tables in this chapter include only respondents aged 18 years and above.

Marital status

Widowed or separated men (98,6%) and single women (99,0%) had the highest participation rates in household maintenance activities. Women who have never been married had a much higher participation rate for care of persons than single men (33,4% and 5,2% respectively).

Highest level of education

Women were more likely than men to be involved in household maintenance activities for each level of education. Participation rates in caring for other persons were lower for men whose level of education was below grade 12 than in any other group.

Labour market status

In terms of care giving activities, unemployed women had a higher participation rate than employed and not economically active women, while employed and unemployed men had a slightly higher participation rate than men who were not in the labour force (not economically active).

Mean minutes spent by respondents aged 18 years and above

Table 4.9: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents aged 18 years and above

Category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	93	217	158	5	34	21	5	5	5
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	77	242	160	8	40	24	6	6	6
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	108	191	171	4	19	16	5	7	7
Never been married	107	202	153	3	35	19	5	4	5
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	97	228	166	5	35	21	6	6	6
Grade 12	92	207	150	6	36	21	5	4	5
Tertiary	76	171	127	7	27	17	4	7	5
Labour market status									
Employed	66	153	103	4	21	11	4	6	5
Unemployed	137	269	206	11	54	34	8	5	7
Not economically active	123	251	201	6	40	27	7	5	6

Marital status

While women in all categories devoted more time to household maintenance than men, the largest gender difference was observed among married women and men, where women spent an average of 242 minutes (4 hours) on household maintenance compared with 77 minutes for men (3,1 times more time). Among women, those who were married spent more time than those who were widowed, divorced or single on household maintenance. Married and single women spent an average of 38 minutes on care of persons.

Highest level of education

In general, the higher the education level, the less the time spent by men and women on household maintenance. Women with education level less than grade 12 spent more time on household maintenance activities. Women with higher education spent less time on care of persons compared with women in lower education categories.

Labour market status

Both unemployed and not economically active women spent more than 4 hours on household maintenance, while men in the same category spent just over 2 hours of their time. Women who were unemployed also spent far more time on care-giving activities than men (54 minutes for women compared to 11 minutes for men).

Time spent on child care

Table 4.10: Mean minutes spent on child care per day by sex and presence of own children aged under 7 years in the household

Children under 7 years of age	Male	Female
None	2	9
Yes, but not living in household	1	4
Yes, and living in the household	13	80

The average time spent by both men and women on child care was highest when they had their own children aged under 7 years living in the household. In each category, women spent more time on child care than men in the same category, with the biggest gender gap seen when own children aged under 7 years lived in the household (80 minutes for women compared to only 13 minutes for men).

Table 4.11: Mean minutes spent on child care per day by sex and presence of own children aged under 18 years in the household

Children aged under 18 years	Male	Female
None	1	8
Yes, but not living in household	3	16
Yes, and living in the household	8	56

On average, women spent 56 minutes per day on child care when they had their own children aged under 18 years living in their household while men spent only 8 minutes per day on such activities. The average time spent by both men and women was slightly lower when they had children in this age group compared with younger children as older children are generally better able to take care of themselves.

Table 4.12: Total minutes spent on child care by all respondents, by whether the activity was mentioned, with or without prompting, and sex of respondent

Sex	Total minutes
Male	
Without prompt	59 825
With prompt	3 421
Female	
Without prompt	520 592
With prompt	19 908

Female respondents spent a total of 540 500 minutes per day on child care compared to 63 246 minutes spent by male respondents – i.e. men spent only 11, 7% of the time spent by women on childcare activities. About 5,4% of the total minutes spent on child care by men were mentioned only after prompting compared to only 3,7% of the total minutes spent by women on child care.

Table 4.13: Child care by prompt, sex of respondent and type of activity (10 years and above)

Activity	Total minutes			Per cent		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Physical care of household children						
No prompt	39 628	476 021	515 649	95,8	96,9	96,8
Prompt	1 731	15 079	16 809	4,2	3,1	3,2
Teaching & training of household children						
No prompt	3 483	9 790	13 274	98,8	96,1	96,8
Prompt	41	396	436	1,2	3,9	3,2
Accompanying household children						
No prompt	4 315	14 202	18 517	75,5	81,0	79,7
Prompt	1 398	3 322	4 720	24,5	19,0	20,3
Supervising children/adults						
No prompt	10 595	9 313	19 908	97,8	91,9	95,0
Prompt	234	820	1 053	2,2	8,1	5,0
Caring for non-household children						
No prompt	1 804	11 265	13 070	99,0	97,5	97,7
Prompt	18	292	310	1,0	2,5	2,3

Table 4.13 provides a further breakdown of prompted and unprompted reporting of time spent on child care 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. Accompanying household children emerge as the activity that is most likely to require prompting before it is mentioned. Supervision is the most often-mentioned child care activity after physical care. For all activities, women were more likely to require prompting than men.

Table 4.14: Reporting of child care by number of children aged under 7 years living with the respondent and sex of respondent

Sex	Number of children (%)				
	0	1	2	3	All
Male					
Prompted	0,3	1,6	3,1	0,0	1,5
All unprompted	1,8	16,1	16,5	12,6	12,7
None	98,0	82,4	80,4	87,4	85,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Female					
Prompted	2,0	5,5	4,7	4,4	5,0
All unprompted	5,0	62,9	68,0	70,2	60,7
None	93,0	31,6	27,3	25,3	34,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 4.14 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 that 98,0% of men with no children reported no child care, while 87,4% of those with three children did not report child care activities compared to 93,0% and 25,3% respectively among women. For women, the likelihood that they would report no child care decreased as the number of children under seven years of age living with them increased. For men, the same pattern was observed for men with two or fewer own young children living with them, but the likelihood of no child care then increased for men living with their three young children.

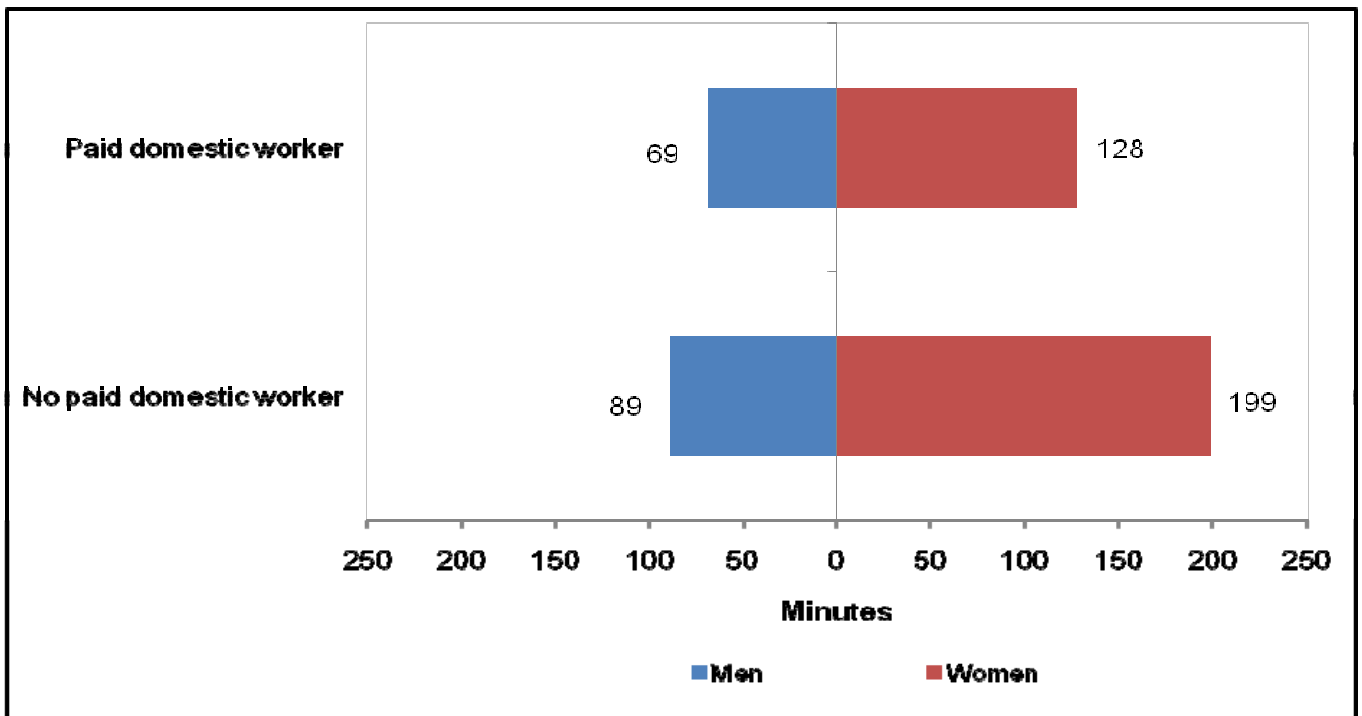
Table 4.15: Reporting of child care by number of children aged under 18 years living with the respondent and sex of the respondent

Sex	Number of children (%)				
	0	1	2	3	All
Male					
Prompted	0,4	1,4	1,8	0,7	1,1
All unprompted	2,8	10,8	13,9	10,0	9,5
None	96,8	87,8	84,3	89,3	89,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Female					
Prompted	2,5	4,1	4,4	3,4	3,9
All unprompted	15,4	46,8	46,9	53,5	44,9
None	82,1	49,1	48,8	43,1	51,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 4.15 repeats the same exercise in respect of children aged under 18 years. The percentages reporting no child care is, as expected, higher for this age group as the respondents include some who have only older children who can largely care for themselves. Thus, 89,3% of men and 43,1% 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 reporting no child care activities to decrease with the number of children.

Housework

Figure 4.10: Mean minutes per day spent on housework by whether or not a domestic worker has the main responsibility for housework and sex of respondent



It is expected that employment of a paid domestic worker would affect the amount of time spent by household members on household maintenance tasks. Figure 4.10 supports this statement – mean minutes spent by both men and women in households with paid domestic worker were lower than in households with no paid domestic worker. However, gender disparities were evident as women, irrespective of whether or not a domestic worker bore the main responsibility for the household housework, still spent more time than men on housework – 2,2 and 1,8 times the time spent by men on housework in households without a paid domestic worker and in households with paid domestic worker respectively. Women who lived in households where domestic workers bore the main responsibility for housework spent an average of 128 minutes per day on housework, while men spent only 69 minutes per day. Women in households where a household member bore the main responsibility for housework spent an average of 199 minutes, while men spent an average of 89 minutes per day.

Time spent on housework in relation to access to appliances

Household appliances were introduced as a way to ease the burden of housework done by women. Having appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, refrigerators, microwave ovens and dish washers in a household should assist in reducing the time doing housework as well as making household work easier. In 2010, 13,9% of South African households had vacuum cleaners, 30,2% had washing machines, 73,8% had refrigerators, 41,2% had microwave ovens and 3,5% had dishwashing machines. Just over three quarters (75,8%) of households had at least one household appliance .

Figure 4.11: Mean minutes per day spent on housework, by number of appliances in the household of respondent and sex of respondent

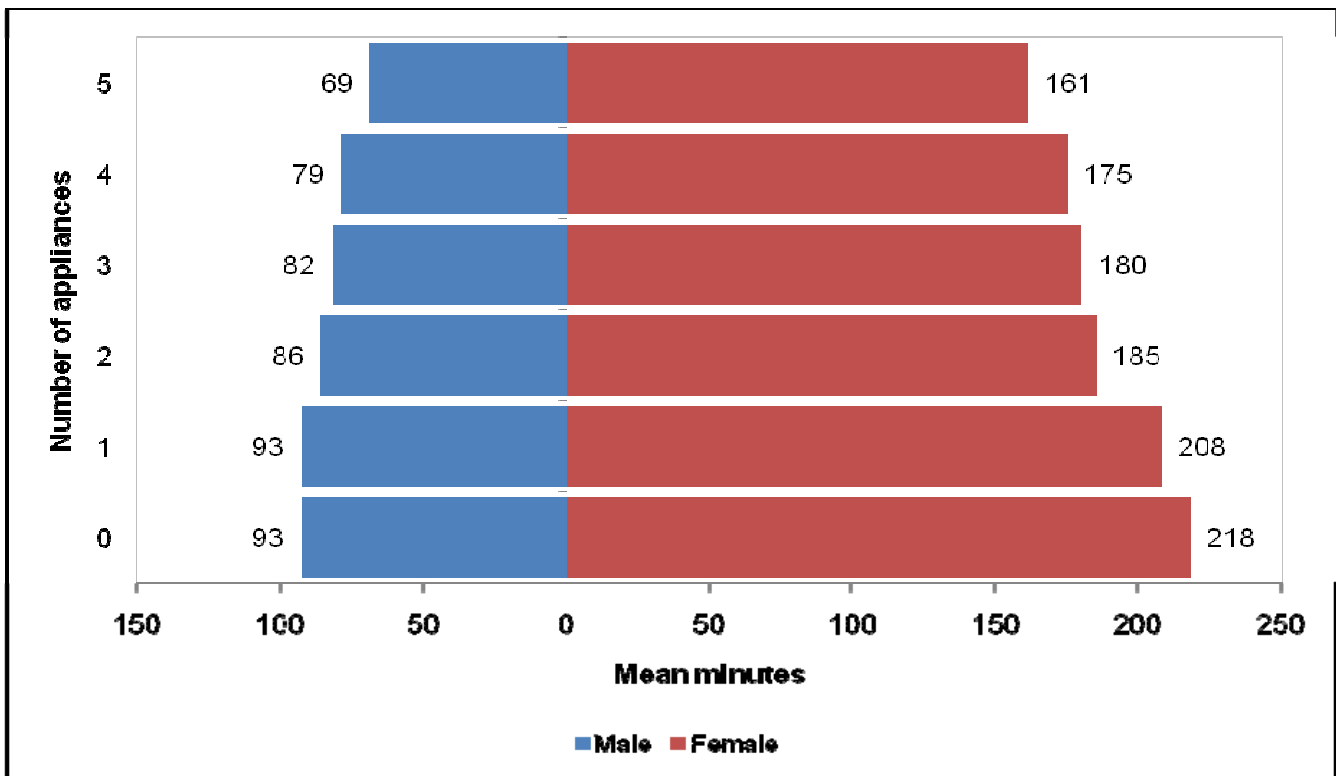


Figure 4.11 shows that women still spent more time than men on housework irrespective of the number of appliances available to the household. In households without appliances, women spent more than double the time spent by men on housework. In households with five appliances, women still spent more than double the time spent by men on housework. So, irrespective of the number of appliances available, women spent 2,2 to 2,3 times the time spent by men on housework.

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

Even though according to the System of National Accounts, fetching wood and collecting water from a source outside form part of economic activities, most people would regard such activities as part of housework. Table 4.16 (below) is based on a re-categorisation of these two activities as part of the household maintenance category.

Table 4.16: Mean number of minutes per day spent on housework, including fetching fuel and water, by age group

Age group	Male	Female	Male as % of female
10-17 years	72	120	59,8
18-45 years	96	225	42,6
46 years and above	95	215	44,3

For all age groups, women spent more time than men on housework, including fetching of fuel and collecting water. Among those age 10–17 years, for every 100 minutes women spent doing housework men spent about 60 minutes per day on housework and in the older age groups the ratio is even lower (42,6 minutes among those aged 18–45 years and 44,3 minutes among those aged 46 years or older).

Figure 4.12: Water collectors in the household by sex of respondent

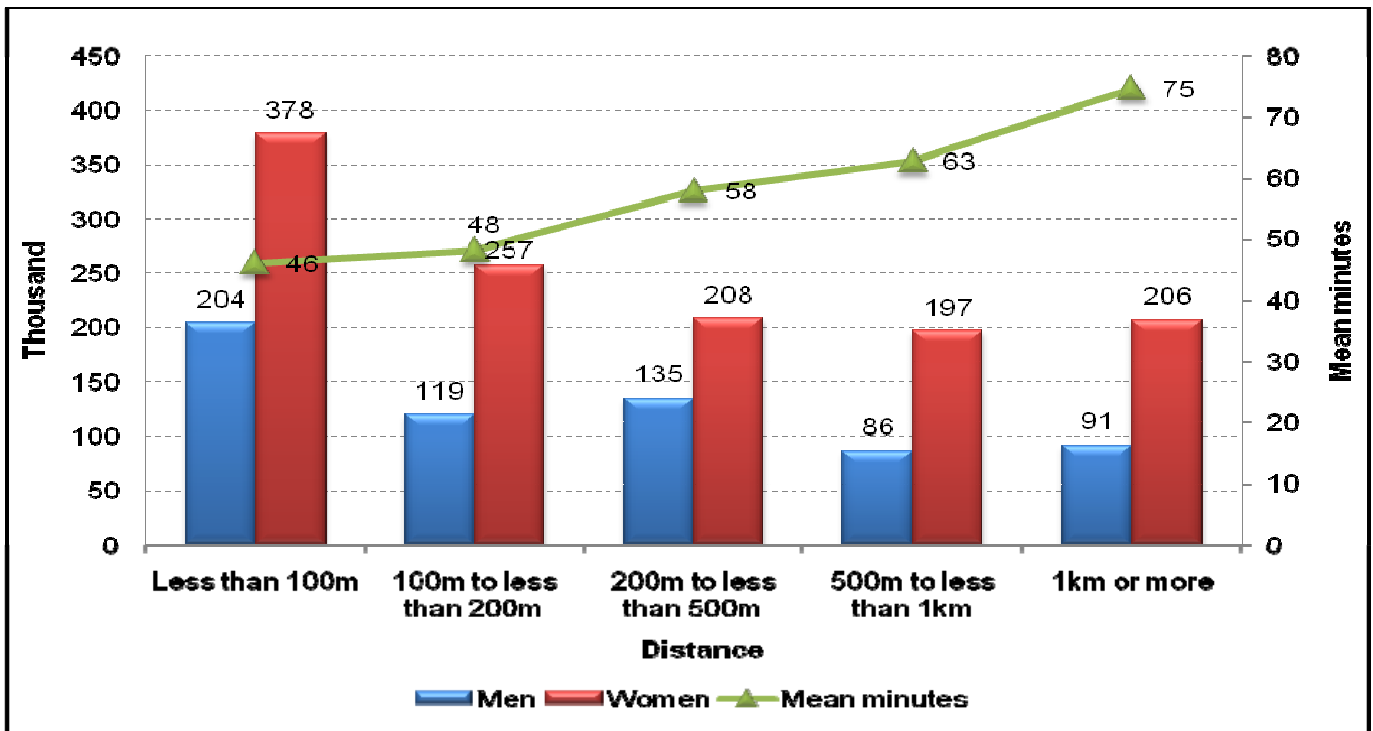


Figure 4.12 shows that women were more likely than men to collect water, irrespective of the distance travelled to the water source. As expected, the mean minutes per day spent fetching water increased with the distance to the water source. Those who were less than 100 metres from the water source spent an average of 46 minutes per day collecting water, while those who were one kilometre or more away from the water source spent an average of 75 minutes per day.

Figure 4.13: Fuel collectors in the household by sex of respondent

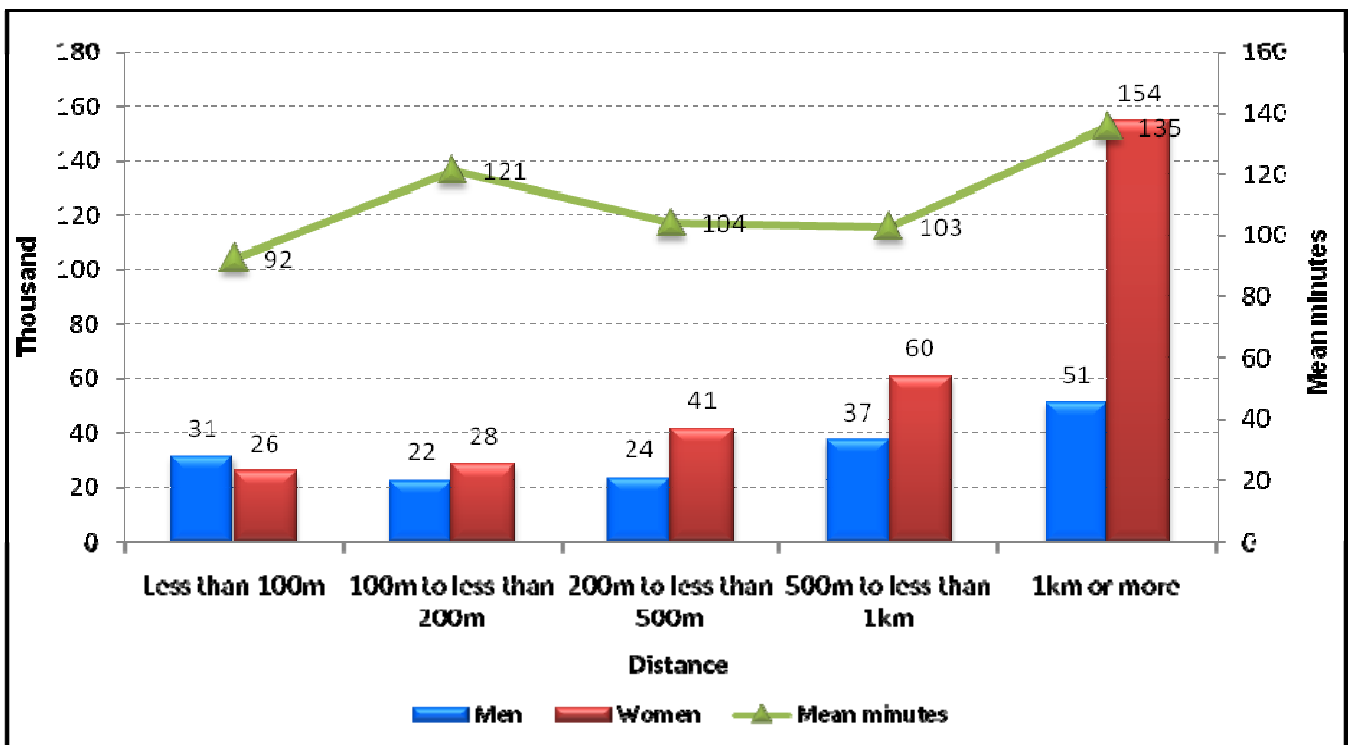


Figure 4.13 shows that as with water collection, women were more likely than men to collect fuel for household consumption when the distance travelled to the source of fuel was 100 meters or longer. When the distance travelled was less than 100 meters men were more likely than women to collect fuel. As expected, the further the distance travelled to the fuel source, the longer the time spent on this activity. Those who were a kilometre or more away from the fuel source spent an average of 135 minutes per day collecting fuel compared to the 92 minutes spent by those who were less than 100 meters away from the source of fuel.

Chapter 5: Exploring SNA work

This chapter explores the SNA sub-categories in more detail. The three SNA sub-categories are work in establishments, primary production not for establishments and other production of goods and services not for establishments. This chapter looks into the mean minutes spent by respondents as well as the participation rate in different categories of SNA production. As noted in an earlier chapter, overall men were more likely than women to engage in SNA production and also tended to spend longer than women on these activities. This chapter explores further to investigate how engagement in these activities differed between different categories of women and men.

Table 5.1: Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity and mean minutes per day spent by them on that activity by sex (10 years and above)

Code	Activity	Male		Female		Both sexes	
		Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes
111	Wage & salary employment	5 022	480	3 134	445	8 156	467
112	Home-based work establishment	68	145	91	105	159	122
113	Paid domestic work	178	287	468	371	647	348
114	Unpaid employment in establishment	43	228	38	278	81	251
115	Work as employer/self-employed	621	410	302	385	923	402
130	Work in apprenticeship	47	121	92	78	140	93
140	Short break from work	2 700	42	1 920	41	4 619	41
150	Seeking employment	396	223	127	183	523	213
180	Travel to work/from work and seeking employment	6 114	89	4 084	84	10 198	87
188	Waiting for establishment work travel	553	37	437	34	991	36
190	Employment in establishment n.e.c*	58	34	30	85	88	51
210	Crop farming	703	179	762	179	1 465	179
220	Tending animals and fish farming	1 022	108	411	64	1 433	95
230	Hunting & gathering wild products	68	132	61	68	129	102
236	Collecting fuel	206	103	383	120	589	114
240	Digging, stone cutting & carving	92	153	35	66	127	129
250	Collecting water	769	48	1 404	56	2 173	53
260	Purchase & sale primary production	135	59	107	46	242	53
280	Travel related to primary production activities	731	59	550	51	1 281	56
288	Waiting for primary production travel	4	73	2	15	6	54
290	Primary production n.e.c*	47	105	38	115	85	110
310	Food processing & preservation	340	31	434	36	774	34
320	Preparing & selling food & beverage	210	77	290	115	500	99
330	Making & selling textiles & craft	113	116	290	123	403	121
340	Build & extension of dwelling	151	345	27	138	178	314
350	Petty trading & door to door	262	288	275	185	537	235
360	Fitting, maintaining tools & machinery	122	134	51	73	173	116
370	Provision of services for income	69	280	52	248	120	266
380	Travel related to services for income and other production of goods	344	80	186	64	530	74
388	Waiting for non-establishment travel	16	28	12	25	28	27
390	Non-establishment production n.e.c*	50	210	43	116	92	167

*Not elsewhere classified

Table 5.1 shows both the number of men and women aged 10 years and above who engaged in each activity and the mean number of minutes which those who did the activity spent on each of the different SNA-related activities during a 24-hour period. For most of the activities, more males than females participated in a particular activity and, among those who did each activity, males tended to spend more time on average than their female counterparts.

Both men and women spent more time in wage and salary employment activities - , men spent 480 minutes or 8 hours compared to 445 minutes or 7 hours and 25 minutes spent by women.

Women were more than two and a half times more likely than men to report time spent on paid domestic work and unpaid employment in establishment. On average men spent 410 minutes, on work as employer/self-employed as compared to an average of 385 minutes spent by women.

More than three times as many men than women indicated that they spent time seeking employment and, among those who did this activity, males spent an average of 223 minutes as compared to 183 minutes that women who did this activity spend.

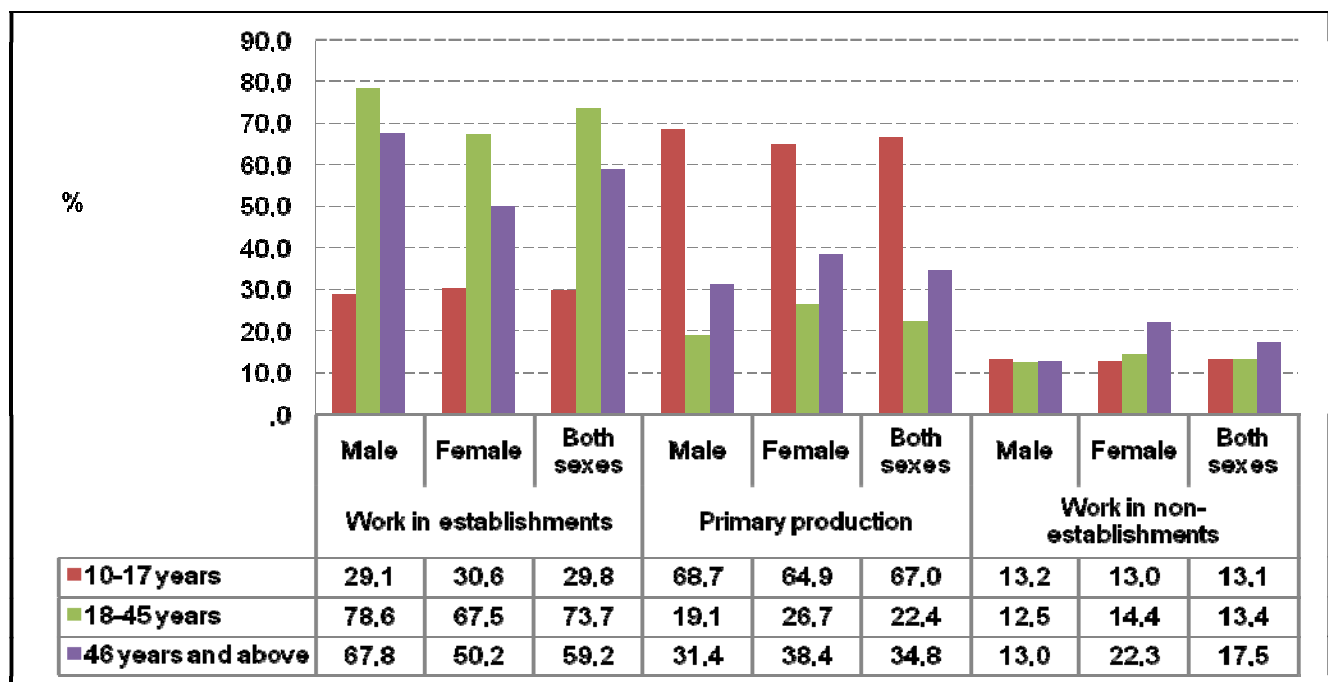
Almost 10,2 million people indicated that they spent an average time of 87 minutes travelling to or from work in establishments and seeking employment. Out of the 10,2 million people; 6,1 million were men who reported an average of 89 minutes per day and 4,1 million were women who reported an average of 84 minutes.

Only 6 000 people indicated that they engaged in waiting for primary production travel with an average time of 54 minutes. The smaller number than for travel for work in establishments is expected as far fewer people did primary production work than work in establishments. Men and women who reported this activity spent a more or less equal amount of time (179 minutes on average) engaged in crop farming activity although more women (762 000) reported this activity than men (703 000).

Participation rates for SNA work

Age group

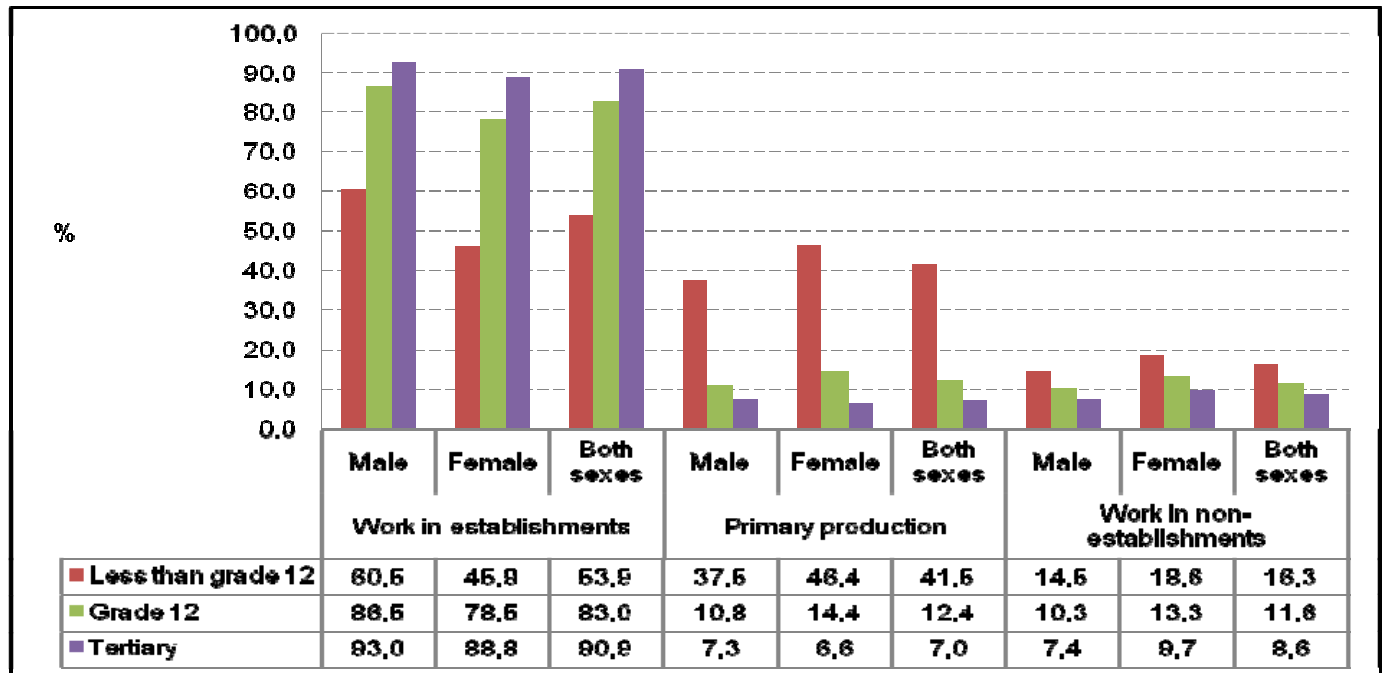
Figure 5.1: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above by age group and sex.



For each age group, there were noticeable differences in the participation rate of women and men on work in establishments. For example, in the age category 18–45 years, which reported the highest levels of engagement across the three age groups, men had a participation rate of 78,6% as compared to 67,5% among women. For engagement in primary production activity, those in the age group 10–17 years had the highest participation rate, at 68,7% for boys and 64,9% for girls. This pattern is in large part explained by the fact that collection of fuel and water are classified as primary production activities.

Education

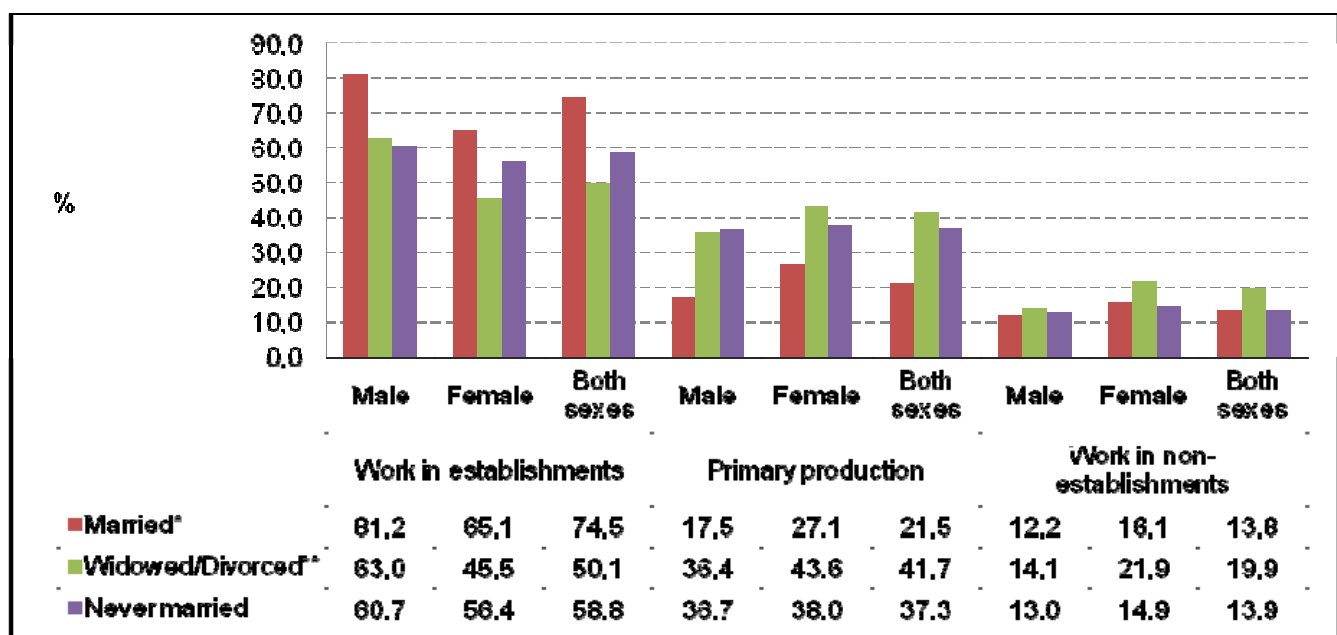
Figure 5.2: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above by highest level of education and sex



The participation rate for work in establishments increased with the level of education. Thus the participation rate of respondents with less than grade 12 was 53,9%; 83,0% for those with grade 12; and 90,9% for those with tertiary education. In contrast, participation rates in primary production and work in non-establishment activities decreased when the level of education increased. Across all levels of education, the male participation rate was higher than the female rate for work in establishments but lower than the female rate for primary production and work in non-establishments.

Marital status

Figure 5.3: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above by marital status and sex.



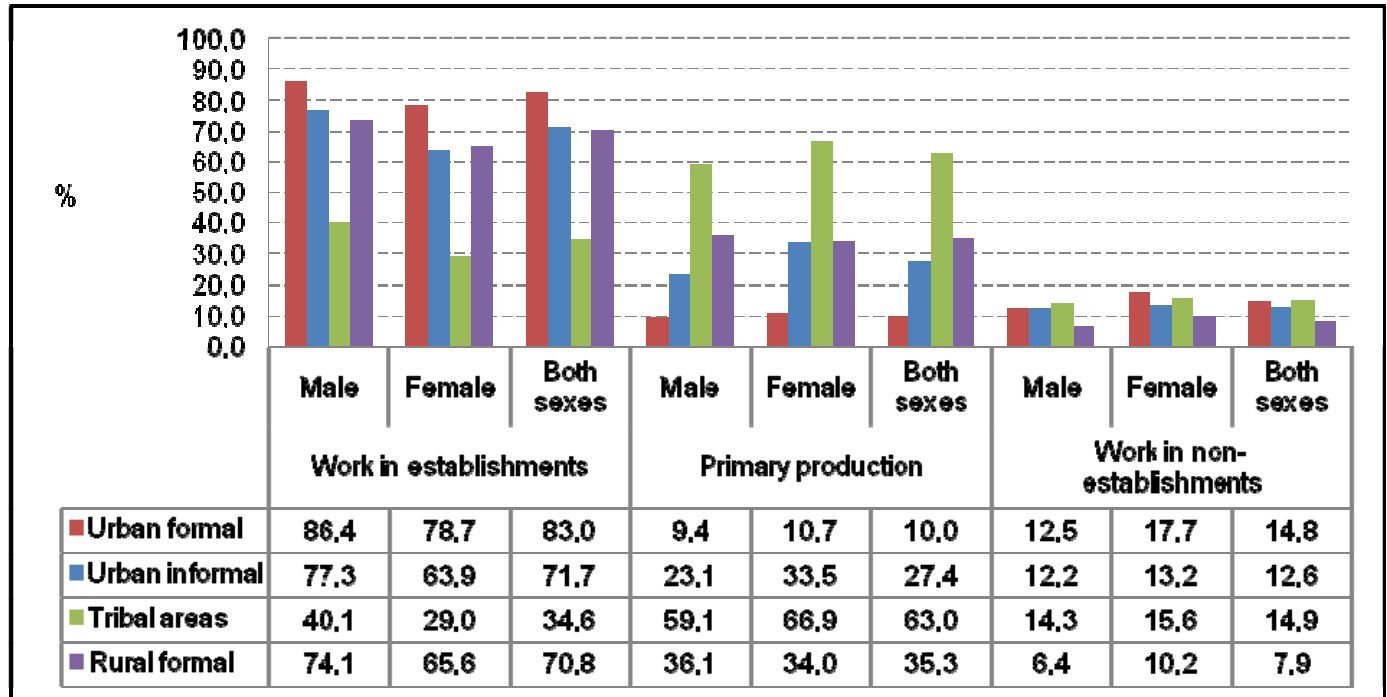
* Married includes married and living together like husband and wife

** Widowed/Divorced includes widows, widowers, divorced and separated

The participation rate for work in establishments was highest for those who were married and living together like husband and wife. Participation rates in primary production and work in non-establishments activities were highest for widows, widowers, divorced and separated individuals. Across all categories of marital status, the male participation was higher than the female rate for work in establishments but lower than the female rate for primary production and work in non-establishments.

Geography type

Figure 5.4: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above by geographical type and sex.



The male participation rates for work in establishments and work in non-establishments were higher than those for women across all four of the geography types. In contrast, for primary production activities women were more likely than men to participate except in the rural formal areas. The participation rates for work in establishments were highest in urban formal areas and lowest in tribal areas.

Province

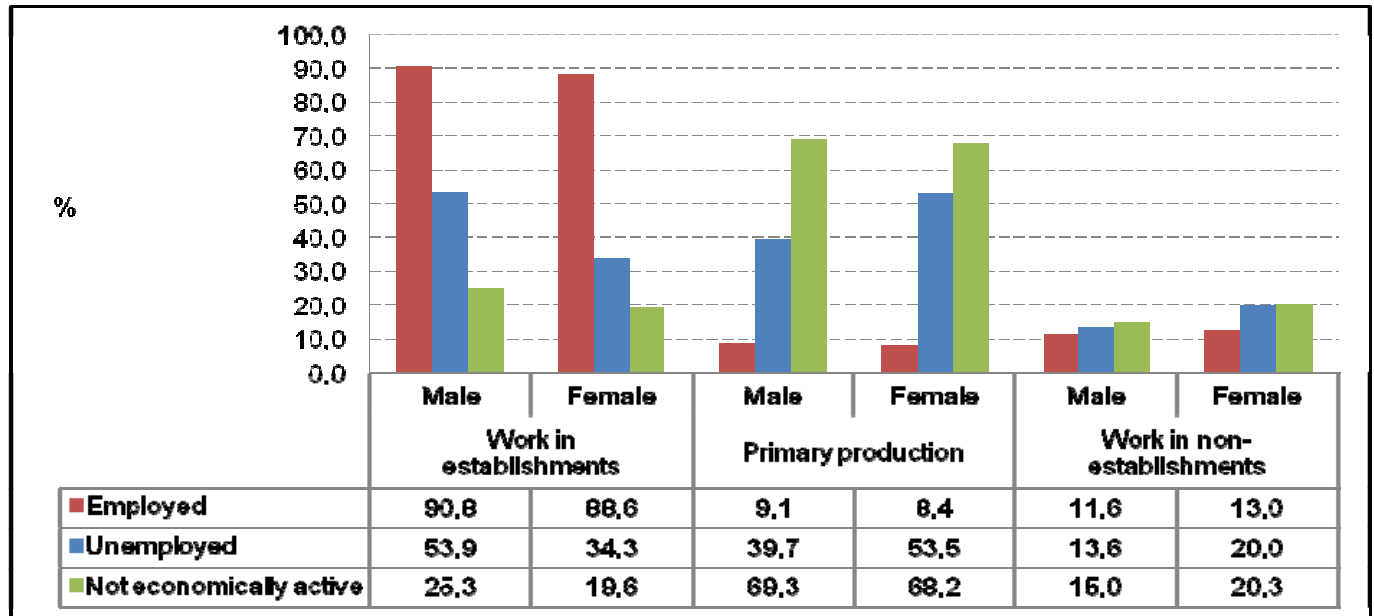
Table 5.2: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above by province and sex

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	70,0	58,3	64,7	28,1	34,6	31,0	12,7	16,3	14,3
Province									
Western Cape	87,8	82,8	85,5	6,7	6,8	6,8	14,4	17,3	15,7
Eastern cape	50,3	43,9	47,4	52,4	56,5	54,3	10,5	11,2	10,8
Northern cape	75,4	63,4	70,5	22,4	26,6	24,1	10,6	15,8	12,7
Free State	78,6	61,5	71,3	20,2	26,1	22,7	11,8	21,0	15,8
KwaZulu-Natal	64,9	49,3	57,2	35,8	47,6	41,6	8,8	11,8	10,3
North West	68,1	60,9	65,2	29,6	31,3	30,3	12,8	19,2	15,4
Gauteng	85,8	77,1	82,2	9,6	10,8	10,1	14,6	20,0	16,8
Mpumalanga	69,8	56,7	64,1	27,1	35,3	30,7	13,9	17,6	15,5
Limpopo	48,8	35,1	42,2	46,8	53,8	50,2	18,9	22,0	20,4

The participation rate for work in establishments was highest in Western Cape (85,5%), followed by Gauteng with 82,2% and lowest in Limpopo at 42,2%. The participation rates for work in establishments were higher among men than among women in all provinces, while for primary production activities and work in non-establishments the reverse was observed where women dominated in such activities.

Labour market status

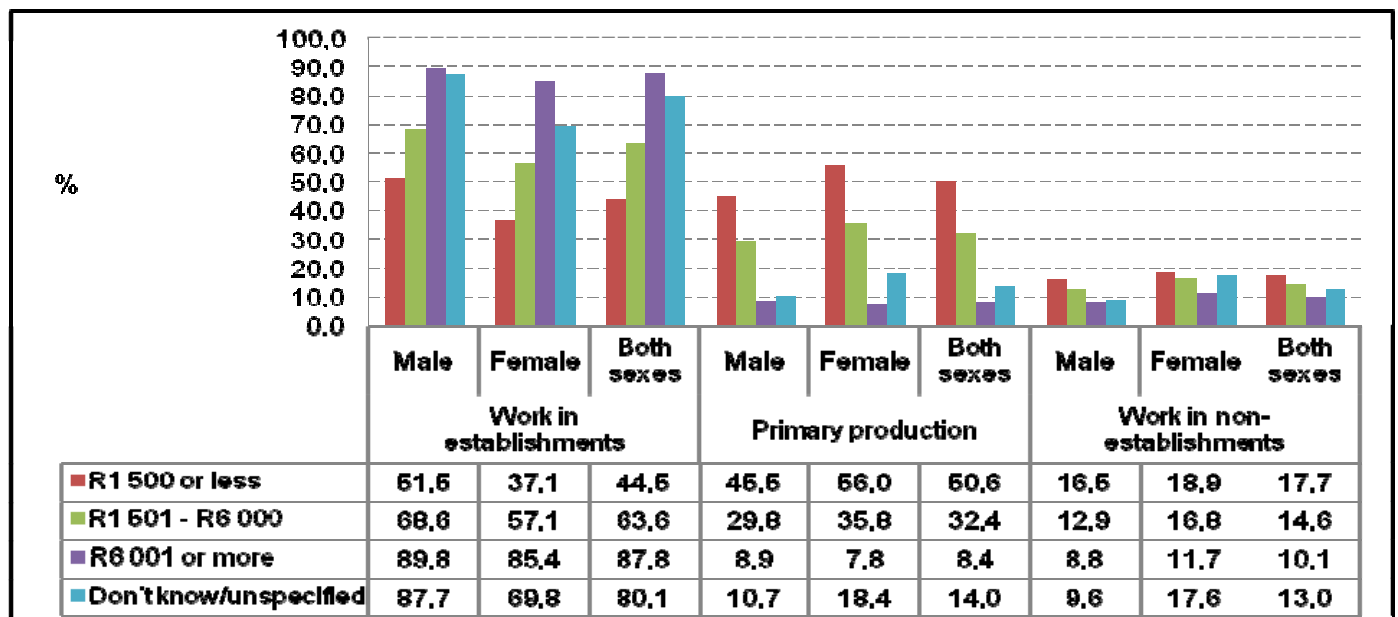
Figure 5.5: Participation rate by labour market status (10 years and above)



As expected, participation rates for work in establishments were much higher for employed people than for those who were reported to be unemployed or not economically active. However, for primary production and work in non-establishments, participation rates were higher for the unemployed and not economically active. This pattern suggests that the questions used to determine a person's work status primarily capture work in establishments, i.e. formal sector work and domestic work. As with other categorisations, the participation rate for women was lower than that for men across all three categories of labour market status while the opposite pattern was found for work in non-establishments.

Household expenditure

Figure 5.6: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in a particular activity by household income and sex.



Both men and women whose household expenditure was above R6 000 were more likely to participate in work in establishments and in work in non-establishments than those in poorer households. In contrast, the female participation rate in primary production activities was highest (56,0%) when the household expenditure was R1 500 or less.

Children in the household

Table 5.3: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above by presence of own children in the household and sex

Presence of own children in a household	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	70,0	58,3	64,7	28,1	34,6	31,0	12,7	16,3	14,3
Presence of own children under 7 years in the household									
No own children under 7 years	65,5	57,3	61,9	32,4	35,3	33,7	12,6	16,5	14,4
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	86,1	76,5	83,8	14,4	18,8	15,4	8,6	14,4	10,0
Own children under 7 years living in the household	81,6	59,4	70,0	16,3	33,9	25,5	14,3	15,8	15,1
Presence of own children under 18 years in the household									
No own children under 18 years	61,3	52,6	57,6	36,3	39,0	37,5	12,9	17,1	14,7
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	83,1	70,5	79,3	15,8	21,7	17,5	11,5	15,6	12,8
Own children under 18 years living in the household	80,9	63,3	71,6	17,7	31,1	24,8	12,8	15,4	14,2

Whether their own children lived with them in the same household as them or not, both men and women were more likely to be involved in work in establishments. However, the participation rates for men were higher than those of women. In contrast, participation rates were highest for primary production when respondents did not have any children. This pattern in part reflects the fact that child respondents themselves were included among those who did not have their own children living in the household with them.

Days of the week

Figure 5.7a: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in work in establishments by sex and day of the week

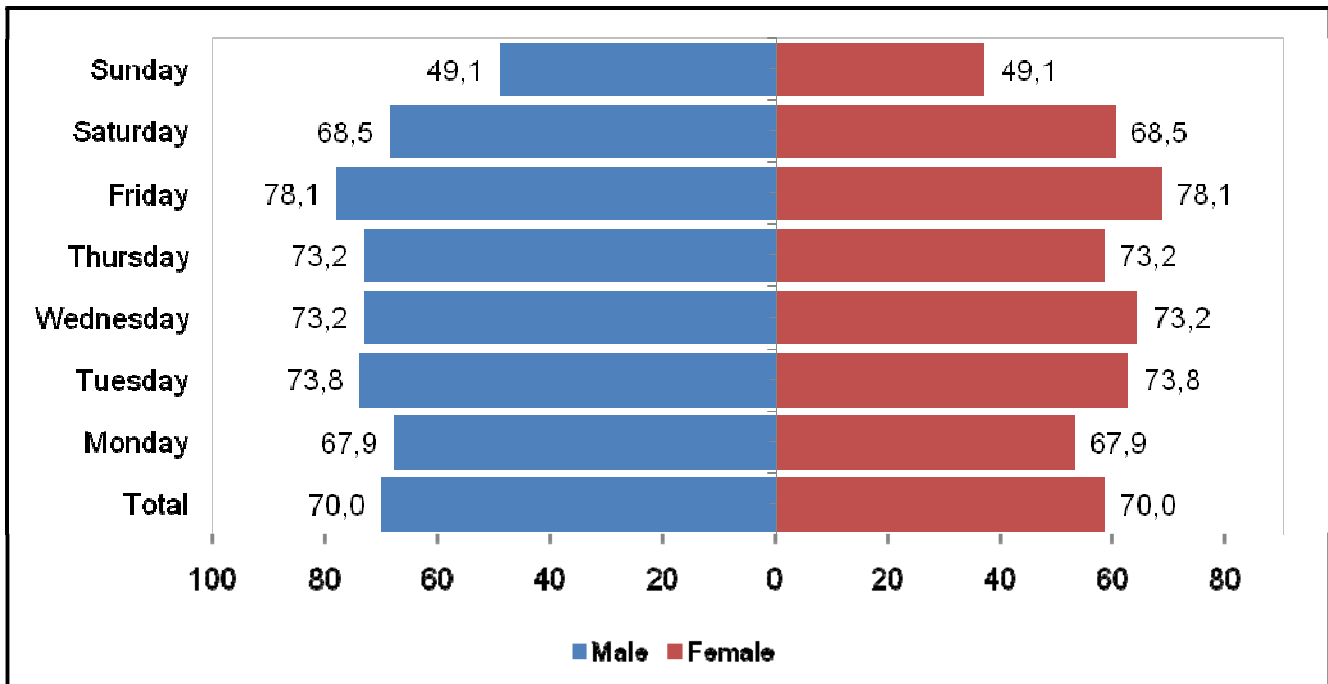


Figure 5.7b: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in primary production activities by sex and day of the week

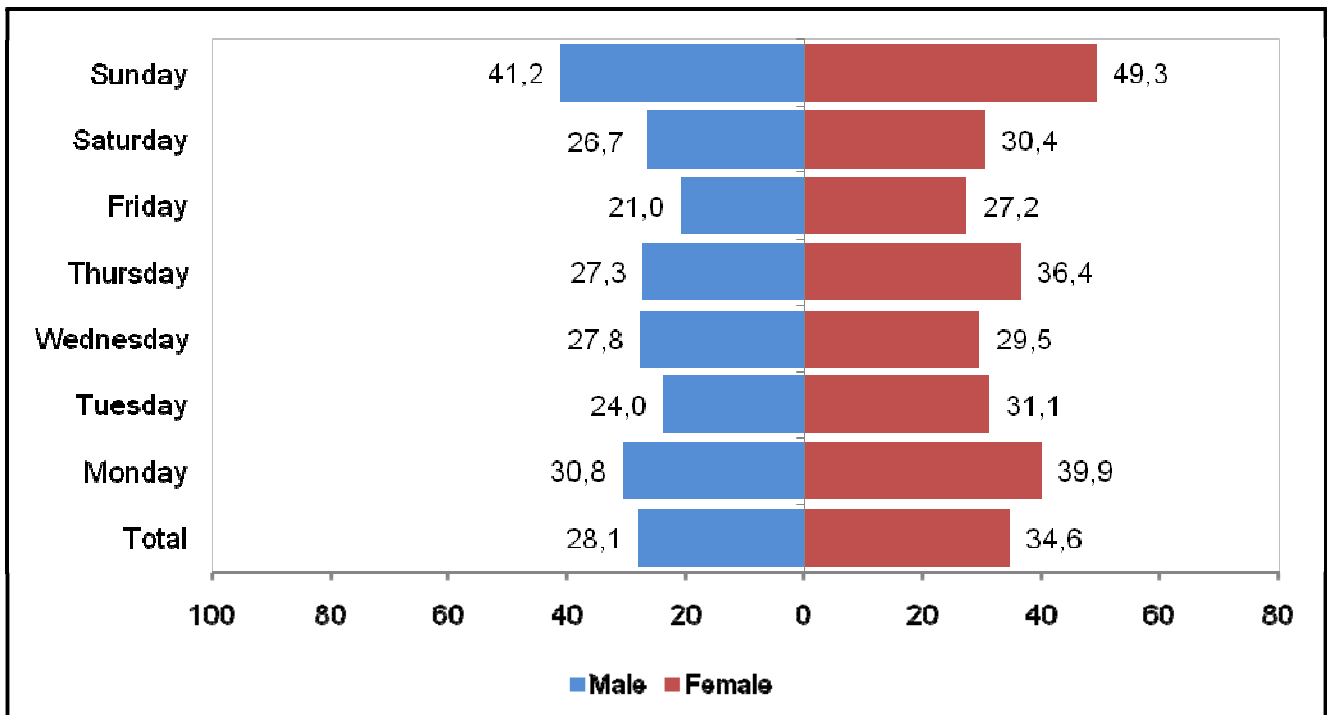
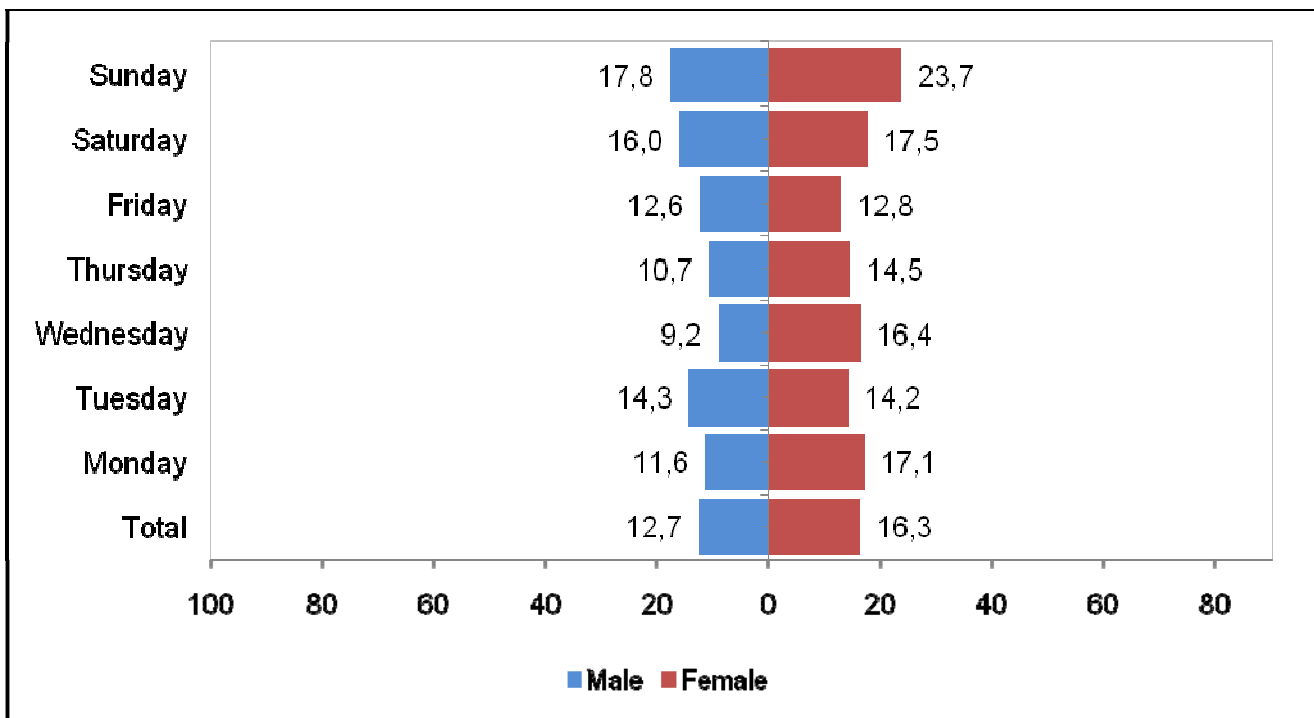


Figure 5.7c: Participation rate of respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in work in non-establishments by sex and day of the week

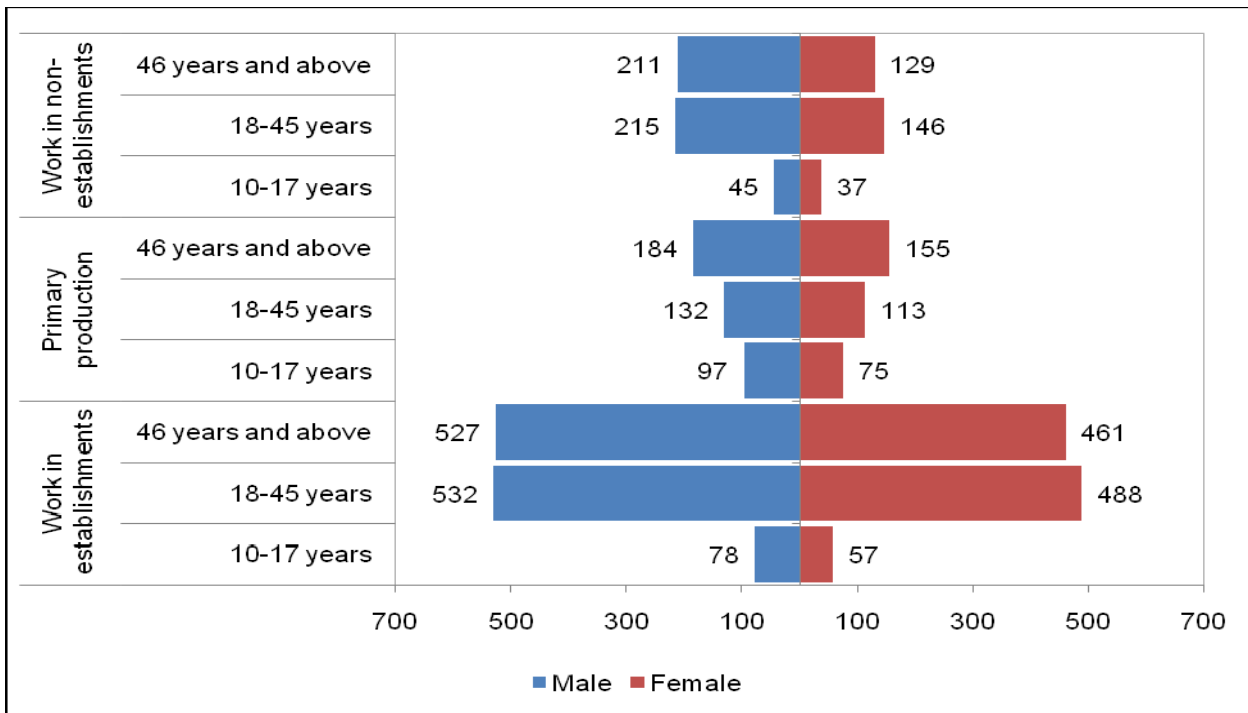


Figures 5.7a to 5.7c show that men were more likely to participate in work in establishment activities than in primary production activities on all days of the week. Women were also more likely to participate in work in establishment activities than on primary production activities on weekdays except on Sunday, when they were more likely to be engaged in primary production activities. For both women and men, participation in establishment work was at its lowest on Sundays while participation in primary production and work in non-establishments was at its highest rate on this day.

Mean minutes by all respondents

Age group

Figure 5.8: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in a particular activity by sex



Among the 18–45 years and 46 years and above age groups, both men and women reported the longest average times for work in establishments. The shortest times for all three categories of activities were reported for the 10–17 years age group. This is expected since most of the respondents in this age group would be studying. Men reported more time, on average, than women in all three activities across all three age categories.

Highest level of education

Table 5.4: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in a particular activity by education and sex

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	507	453	485	135	116	125	192	129	160
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	467	399	441	139	120	129	197	126	160
Grade 12	564	515	543	108	89	98	196	146	171
Tertiary	555	507	532	96	64	81	115	119	117

Women and men with less than grade 12 who did these activities spent less time, on average, on work in establishment activities than those with grade 12 and higher, while they spent more average time on the primary production activities than those with grade 12 and higher.

However, both men and women across all categories spent more time on work in establishments than on primary production and work in non-establishments. Men with grade 12 as the highest level of education spent the highest number of mean minutes (564 minutes) on work in establishments while women in the same category spent 515 minutes.

Marital status

Table 5.5: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in SNA production by sex

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	507	453	485	135	116	125	192	129	160
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	553	489	530	174	133	152	231	142	188
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	475	449	458	167	159	161	182	137	146
Never been married	457	421	442	116	94	106	161	115	139

Both men and women across all three categories of marital status reported more time spent on work in establishments than on primary production and work in non-establishment activities. Those who were married reported the longest times, but for women there was little difference in average time between those who were married and those who were widowed, divorced or separated.

Geography type

Table 5.6: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in a SNA production by geography type

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	507	453	485	135	116	125	192	129	160
Geography type									
Urban formal	522	470	500	80	60	70	209	125	165
Urban informal	527	471	506	75	54	64	212	163	190
Tribal areas	433	384	413	153	134	143	170	129	149
Rural formal	538	452	507	159	119	144	100	149	125

Men in rural formal areas spent the most time (538 minutes or almost 9 hours) on work in establishments while women spent the most time in these activities lived in urban informal areas (471 minutes or 7 hours and 51 minutes) and urban formal areas (470 minutes or 7 hours and 50 minutes). Both men and women in the tribal areas reported less time than those in other geography types on establishment work, but more time on primary production activities.

Province

Figure 5.9a: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in work in establishments by province and sex.

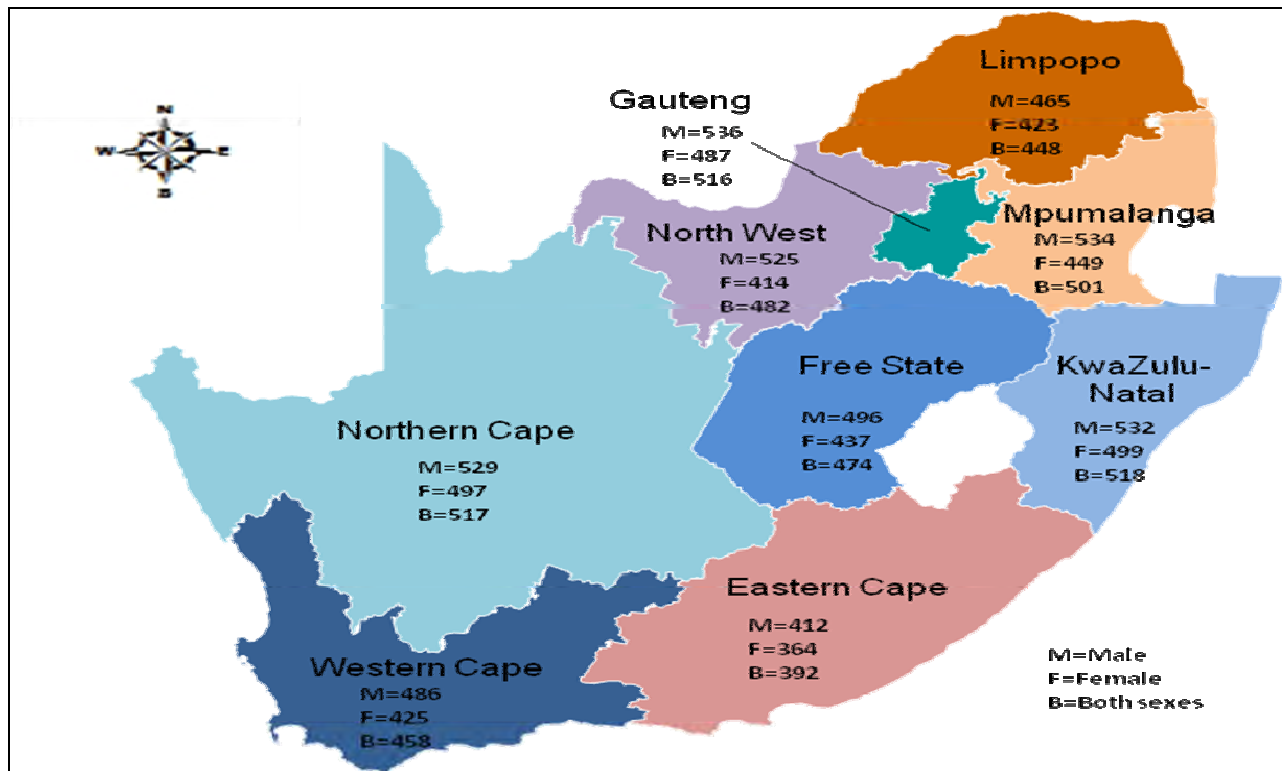


Figure 5.9b: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in primary production by province and sex.

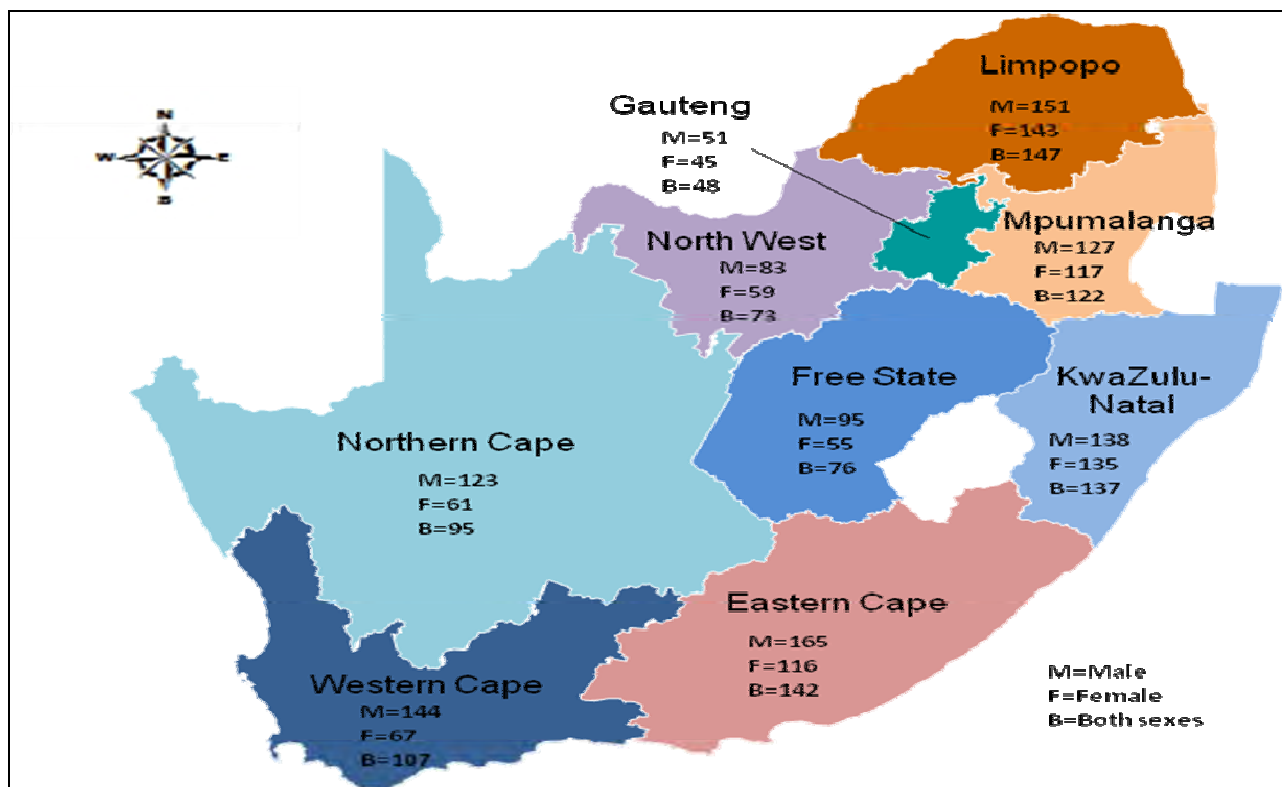
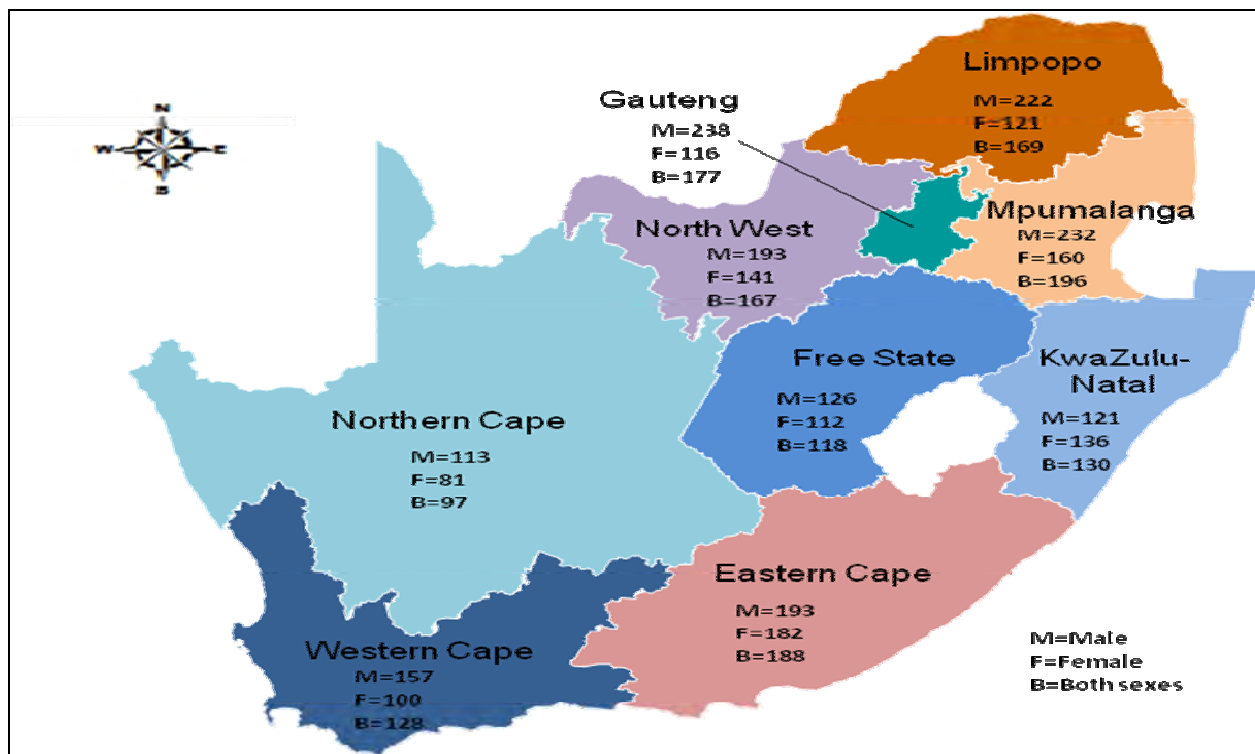


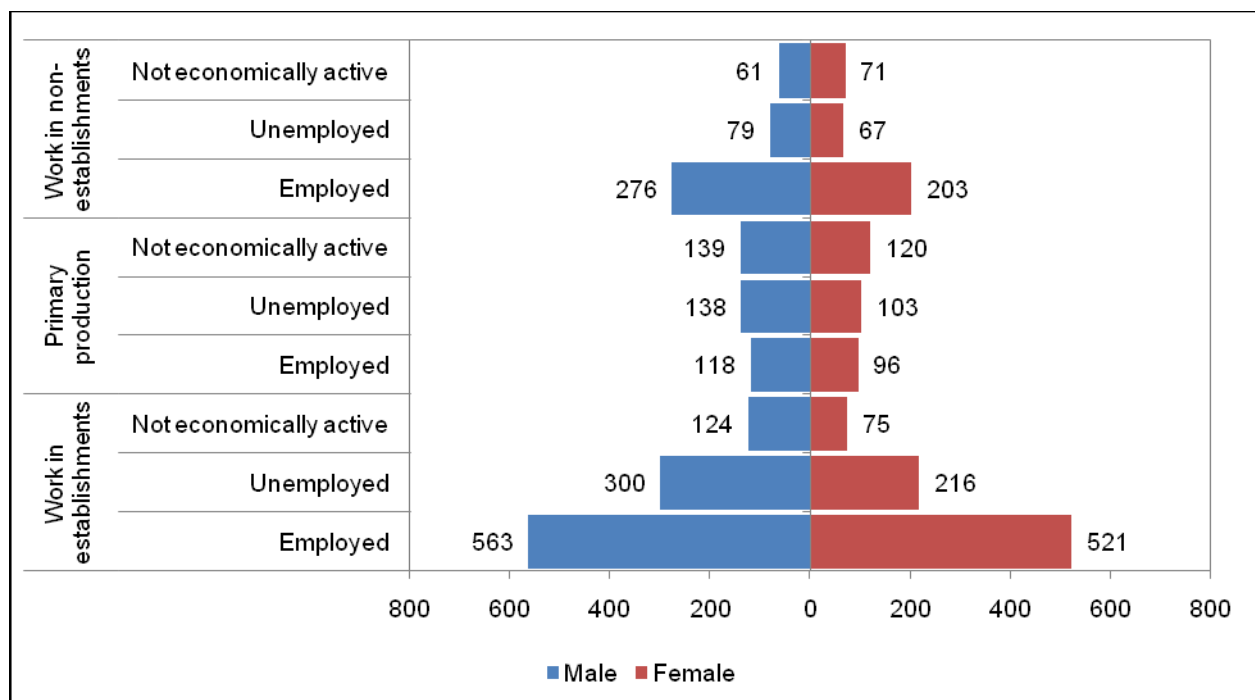
Figure 5.9c: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in work in non-establishments by province and sex.



It is expected that people whose participation rates are high in certain activities will also spend more time than others on such activities. Men spent more time than women on SNA production and on work in primary production in all provinces while for non-establishments activities women in Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal spent more time than men on such activities.

Labour market status

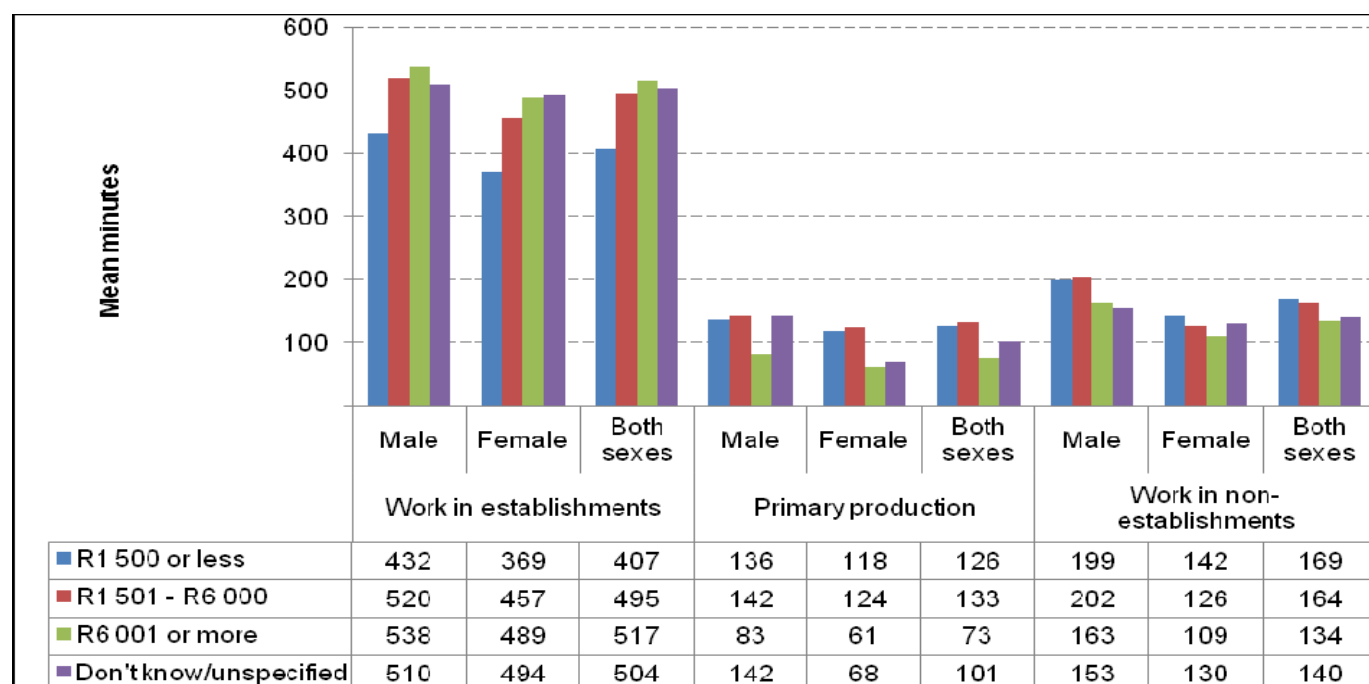
Figure 5.10: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in SNA production by labour market status and sex.



As expected, the mean time spent by employed women and men on work in establishments and non-establishments was far longer, on average, than the time spent by unemployed and not economically active women and men. The pattern was very different for primary production – which includes collection of fuel and water – where employed people recorded far shorter averages than their unemployed and not economically active counterparts.

Household expenditure

Figure 5.11: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents aged 10 years and above who engaged in SNA production by monthly household expenditure



The time spent by both men and women on work in establishments increased with an increase in household expenditure. In contrast, for primary production activities, the mean time was highest when the household expenditure was between R1 501 and R6 000. For work in non-establishments, men again reported the most time when the household expenditure was between R1 501 and R 6000 (202 minutes) while women reported most time when the household expenditure was R1 500 or less.

Mean minutes spent on SNA production by presence of own children in the household

Table 5.7: Mean minutes spent by respondents 10 years and above who engaged in SNA production per day by presence of own children in the household

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	507	453	485	135	116	125	192	129	160
Presence of own children under 7 years in the household									
No own children under 7 years	492	444	472	134	119	127	165	122	143
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	557	488	543	127	64	109	248	113	203
Own children under 7 years living in the household	537	472	508	142	111	121	272	150	206
Presence of own children under 18 years in the household									
No own children under 18 years	471	412	448	125	115	121	149	109	129
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	543	519	537	163	99	139	257	126	208
Own children under 18 years living in the household	543	483	515	162	119	134	249	155	195

Men and women, regardless of whether they had children in the household or not, spent more time on work in establishments activities than on primary production and work in non-establishments activities. Both men and women with no children under seven and 18 years tended to spend less time on all SNA work (all three sub-categories) than those with their own children aged under 7 years and under 18 years irrespective of whether the children lived in the household or not. Men and women with children aged under 7 years spent most time on work in establishments when their children aged under 7 years were not living in the same household as them. The same pattern was found for women in respect of children under 18 years, but for men there was no difference in time spent between those whose children were living in the same household as them and those who did not live with their own children.

Days of the week

Table 5.8: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents 10 years and above who engaged in SNA production by day of the week

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	507	453	485	135	116	125	192	129	160
Days of the week									
Monday	489	426	464	127	119	123	144	122	131
Tuesday	520	468	499	129	127	128	221	145	187
Wednesday	506	462	487	145	110	129	177	125	145
Thursday	522	459	496	153	121	135	176	131	152
Friday	512	489	503	133	116	124	249	149	205
Saturday	536	471	509	150	121	136	171	128	151
Sunday	455	340	412	119	101	110	187	113	149

Both men and women tended to spend more time engaged in work in establishments than on primary production and work in non-establishments on all seven weekdays. The time spent by both men and women on Mondays and Sundays was generally less than the time spent on other days of the week with the exception of engagement in primary production where women tend to spend the least time on Wednesdays.

Table 5.9: Participation rate of respondents aged 18 years and above on SNA production

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	75,8	62,3	69,7	22,3	30,2	25,9	12,6	16,8	14,5
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	81,3	65,3	74,7	17,4	27,0	21,3	12,3	16,1	13,8
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	62,8	45,6	50,1	36,5	43,5	41,6	14,2	22,0	19,9
Never been married	70,8	65,3	68,4	26,6	28,7	27,5	12,9	15,6	14,1
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	67,7	49,5	59,5	30,3	42,0	35,6	14,7	19,9	17,1
Grade12	86,4	78,9	83,1	10,7	14,0	12,2	10,3	13,3	11,6
Tertiary	93,0	88,8	90,9	7,3	6,6	7,0	7,4	9,7	8,6
Employment status									
Employed	90,9	88,7	90,0	9,0	8,3	8,8	11,6	13,0	12,2
Unemployed	54,7	34,7	46,8	38,8	53,3	44,5	13,6	19,9	16,0
Not economically active	23,8	15,0	18,7	68,6	69,4	69,0	16,4	23,5	20,5

Table 5.9 and those that follow focus on respondents aged 18 years above and show their participation rates and mean time spent on SNA production. These tables are included as the earlier tables, which cover the age group 10 years and above, will be biased by the fact that virtually all children will have never been married, have less than grade 12, and be not economically active because they are still at school.

Marital status

The participation rate for work in establishments was highest for respondents who were married and living together like husband and wife. The rate for primary production and work in non-establishments activities was highest for widows, widowers, and those who were divorced or separated. Across all categories of marital status, the male participation rate was higher than the female rate for work in establishments but lower than the female rate for primary production and work in non-establishments.

Highest level of education

As in the participation rates for respondents aged 10 years and above, the participation rate for those aged 18 years and above in work in establishments increased with the level of education. Thus the participation rate of respondents with less than grade 12 was 59,5%, for those with grade 12 was 76,9% and for those with tertiary education was 88,8%. Rates for primary production and work in non-establishments activities decreased when the level of education increased. Across all levels of education, the male participation rate was higher than of the females for work in establishments but lower than the female rate for primary production and work in non-establishments.

Labour market status

Participation rates for work in establishments were much higher for employed people than for those who were unemployed or not economically active. However, for primary production and work in non-establishments, participation rates were higher for the unemployed and not economically active. This pattern again suggests that the questions used to determine a person's work status primarily capture work in establishments, i.e. formal sector work and domestic work.

Characteristics of actors aged 18 years and above

Table 5.10: Mean minutes spent per day by respondents who engaged in a particular activity (18 years and above)

Category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishments		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	531	481	511	151	129	140	214	139	175
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	553	489	530	175	133	153	231	142	188
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	478	449	459	167	159	161	182	137	146
Never been married	506	481	496	132	109	121	199	138	170
Highest level of education									
Less than grade12	505	449	484	160	136	148	228	140	182
Grade12	564	516	544	109	90	100	196	146	171
Tertiary	555	507	532	96	64	81	115	119	117
Labour market status									
Employed	563	522	547	118	96	110	277	202	244
Unemployed	302	215	277	141	105	124	81	70	75
Not economically active	189	97	146	170	139	152	74	79	78

Table 5.10 shows the mean minutes per day spent by respondents aged 18 years and above who engaged in a particular activity.

Marital status

Both men and women across all three categories of marital status reported more time spent on work in establishments than on primary production and work in non-establishments activities. The rates were highest for men and women who were married for both work in establishments and work in non-establishments.

Highest level of education

Women and men 18 years and above with less than grade 12 who did these activities spent less time on average on work in establishments activities than those with grade 12 and higher and spent more average time on the primary production activities than those with grade 12 and higher. However, both men and women across all categories spent more time on work in establishments than on primary production and work in non-establishments. Men with grade 12 as the highest level of education spent the highest mean minutes (564 minutes) on work in establishments while women in the same category spent 516 minutes.

Labour market status

As expected, men and women who were employed and who did these activities reported more time, on average, on work in establishments and work in non-establishments than those who were unemployed or not economically active. Thus, an average of 563 minutes was spent by employed men and 522 minutes by employed women on work in establishments and for work in non-establishments men spent an average of 277 minutes while women spent an average of 202 minutes.

Chapter 6: Exploring learning, leisure and travel activities

Chapter 6 is divided into two sections. The first section analyses the time spent by teenagers and older people on non-work activities by sex, population group and type of place of residence. The second section explores the mode of travel and the location in which people spent most of their time.

6.1 Non-work activities

This sub-section explores how teenagers and older people spent their time on learning, playing, and leisure activities. It first examines how teenagers spent the minutes of the day that they did not devote to SNA production, non-SNA production and personal care. It also shows how men and women in urban formal and rural formal settings spent their non-work time.

Figure 6.1: Mean minutes spent by those aged 10–19 years who engaged in learning and leisure activities per day by population group and sex

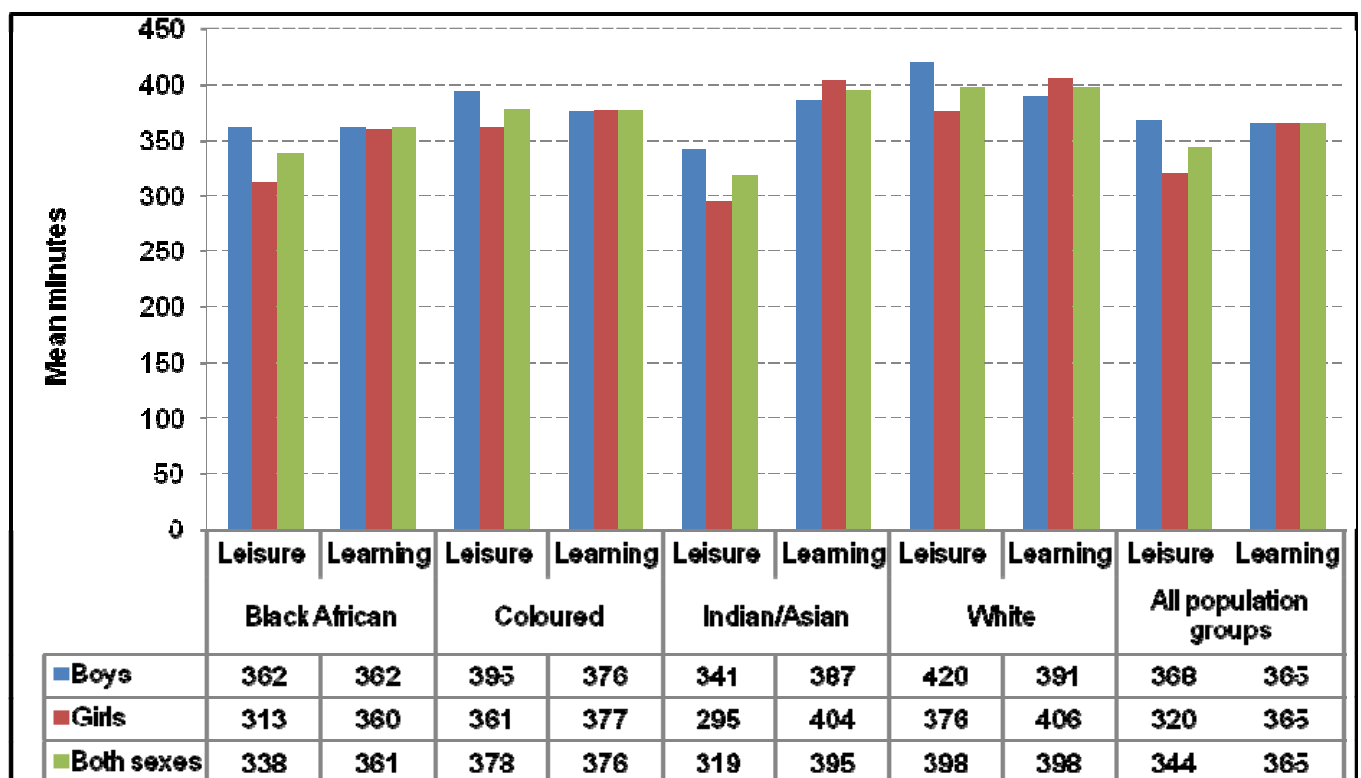


Figure 6.1 examines how boys and girls (aged 10–19 years) in different population groups spent the minutes of the day that they did not devote to SNA production, non-SNA production and personal care. It looks at how these minutes were allocated to learning, on the one hand, and social and cultural activities and mass media use, on the other. It thus provides a proxy of the division between learning and leisure activities. The table shows that white girls spent more time on learning activities than all other children aged 10–19 years. White boys spent 420 minutes per day on leisure activities compared to 341 minutes spent by Indian boys.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of mean minutes spent on learning by those aged 10–19 year and older people per day by location at which the activity took place and sex

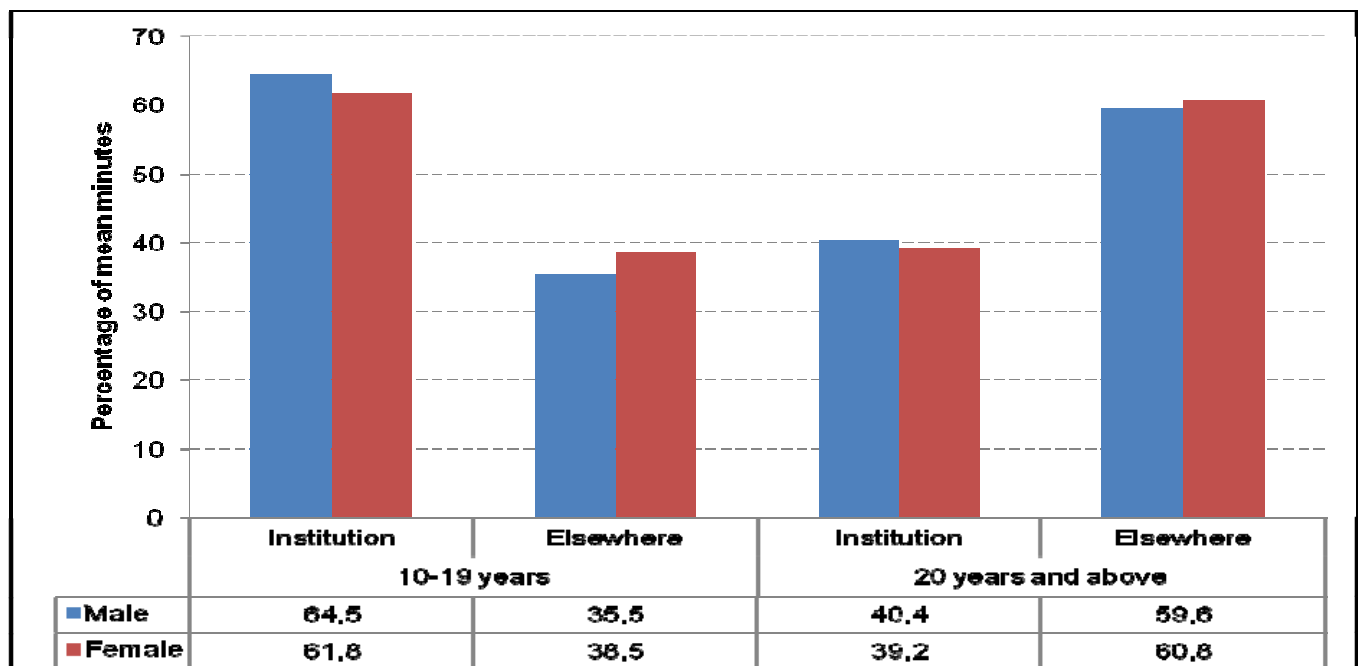


Figure 6.2 provides information as to where people undertook learning activities. The analysis for this table excludes travel time related to learning. Overall, men spent 60,6% of their time on learning activities that took place in an educational institution compared to 58,2% spent by women. A larger proportion of the minutes per day spent on learning by those aged 10–19 years was spent in educational establishments (64,5%) than was the case for older people (aged 20 years and above) who spent 40,4%. Those aged 10–19 years, irrespective of sex, spent more than 61% of their learning time at educational institutions.

Figure 6.3: Mean minutes spent on leisure activities per day by age group and sex

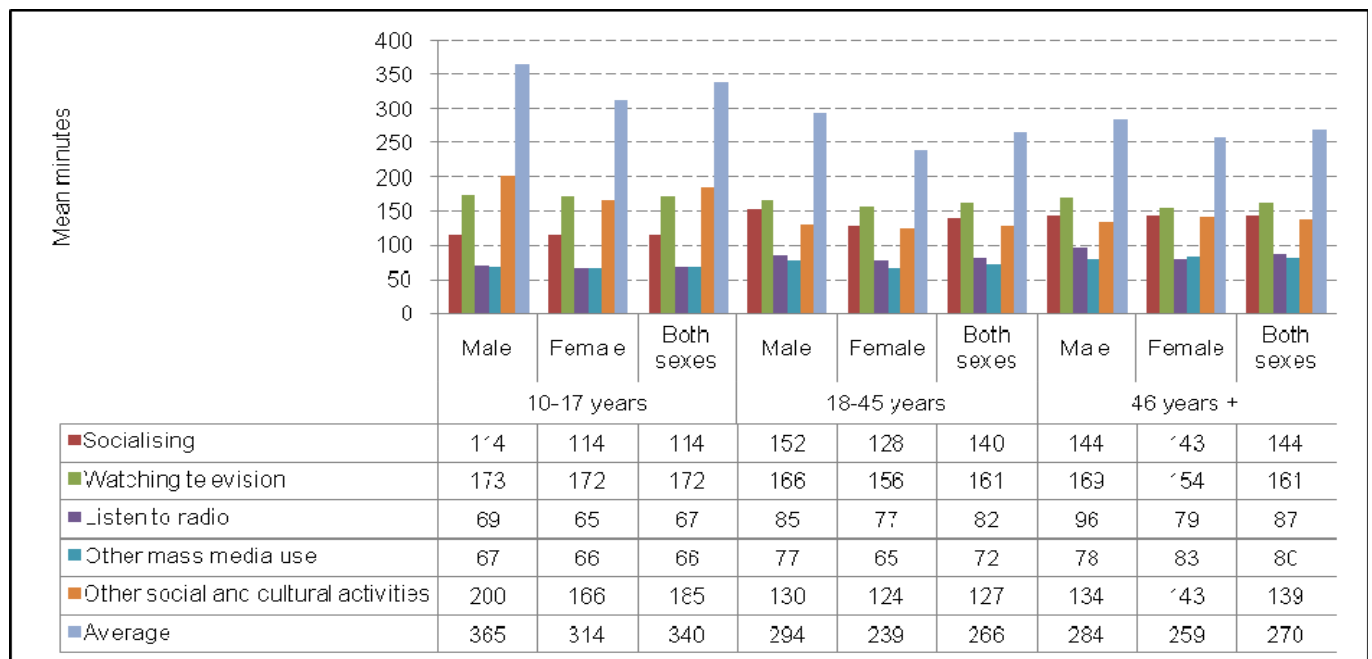


Figure 6.3 shows that on average boys (aged 10–17 years) spent more minutes per day on leisure activities than girls of the same age and older men and women. Women aged 18–45 spent the least time per day on leisure activities. In general men of all ages spent more time per day than women on leisure activities except for other mass media use and other social and cultural activities where women aged 46 years or older spent more time in these activities than their male counterparts.

Figure 6.4: Mean minutes spent on leisure activities per day by location and sex

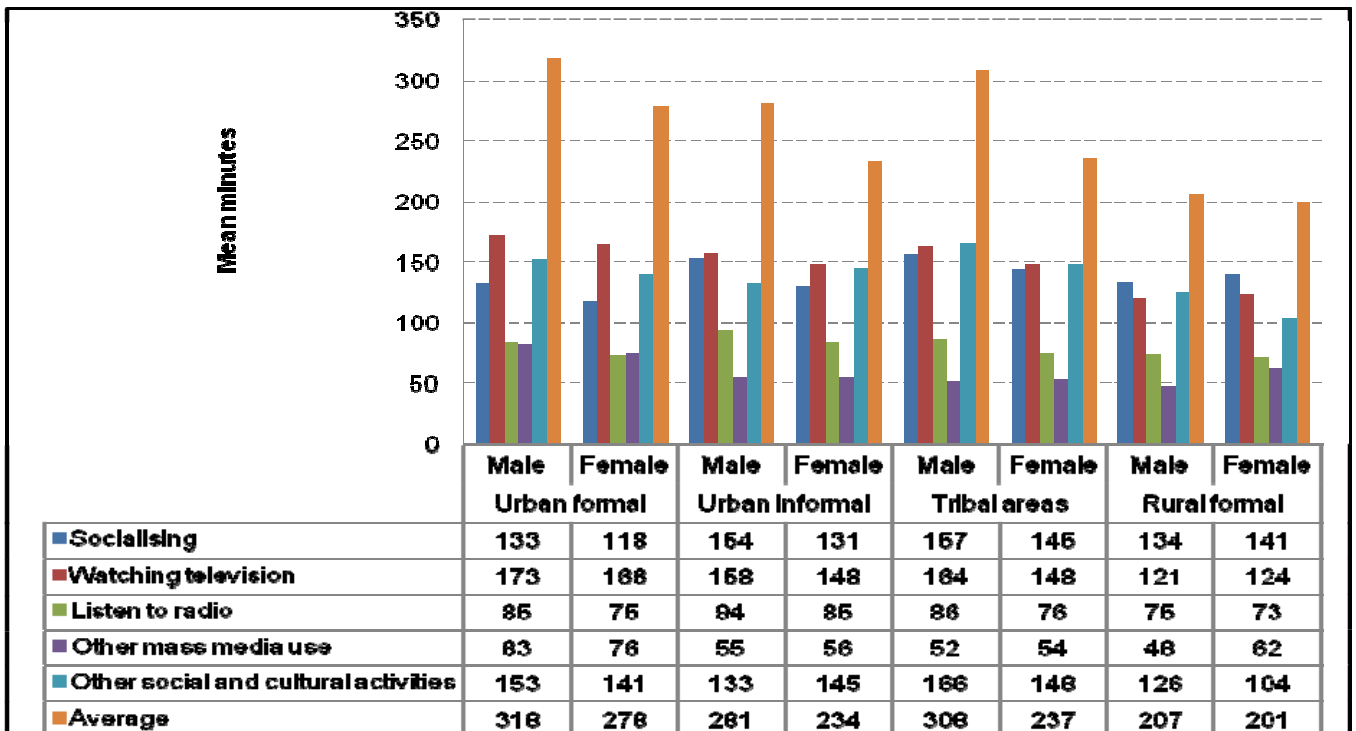


Figure 6.4 shows that in general, men spent more time on leisure activities than women irrespective of geography type. Men in urban formal settings spent the longest time on leisure activities while women in rural formal areas spent the shortest time. There was a large difference between the average time spent on watching television by men in urban formal and the average time spent by men in rural formal areas (173 and 121 minutes per day respectively).

6.2 Travel and location

Section 6.2 explores the minutes spent per day on travelling and the location where people spent their time.

Figure 6.5: Mean minutes spent travelling per day by mode of travel and sex

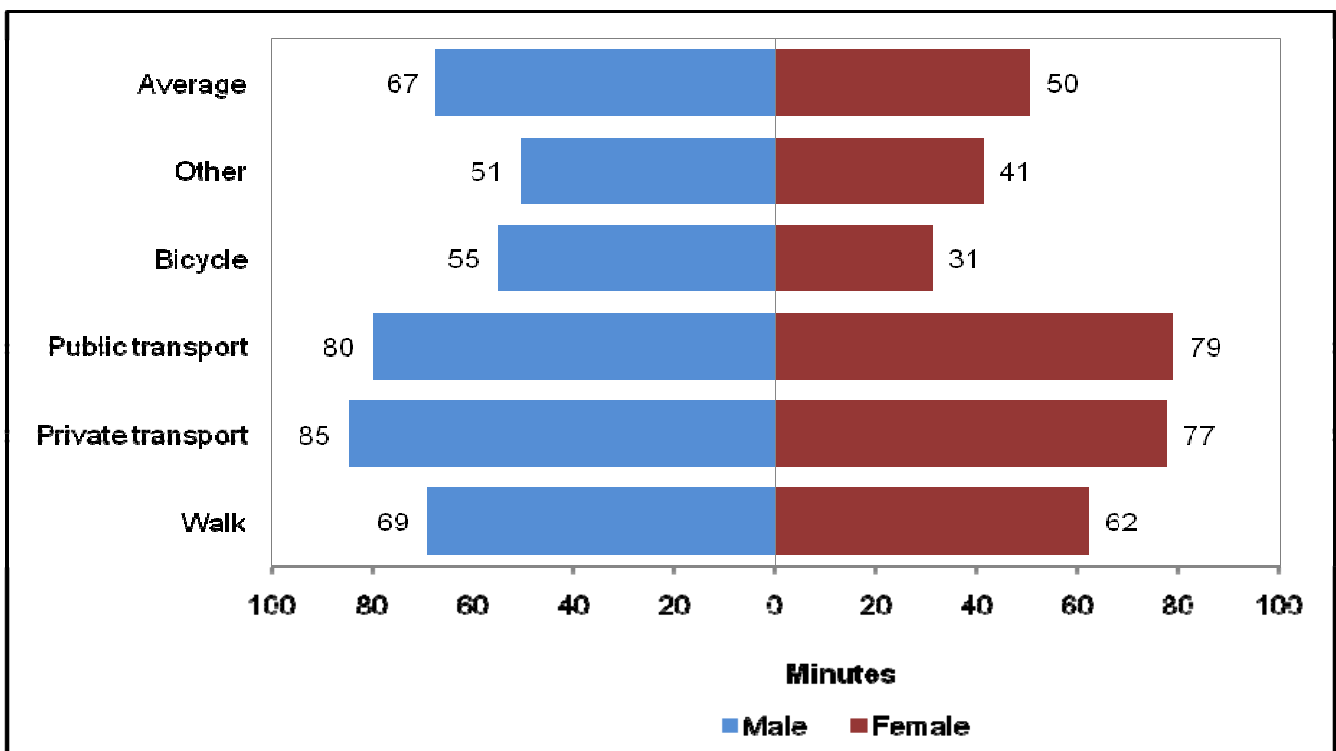


Figure 6.5 shows that men spent more time travelling per day than women irrespective of mode of travel. On average they spent 67 minutes per day compared to 50 minutes per day spent by women. Men spent the longest time (85 minutes per day) travelling using private transport mode while women spent the longest time travelling using public transport (79 minutes per day).

Figure 6.6: Distribution of average travel and non-travel time (minutes) spent on different activities

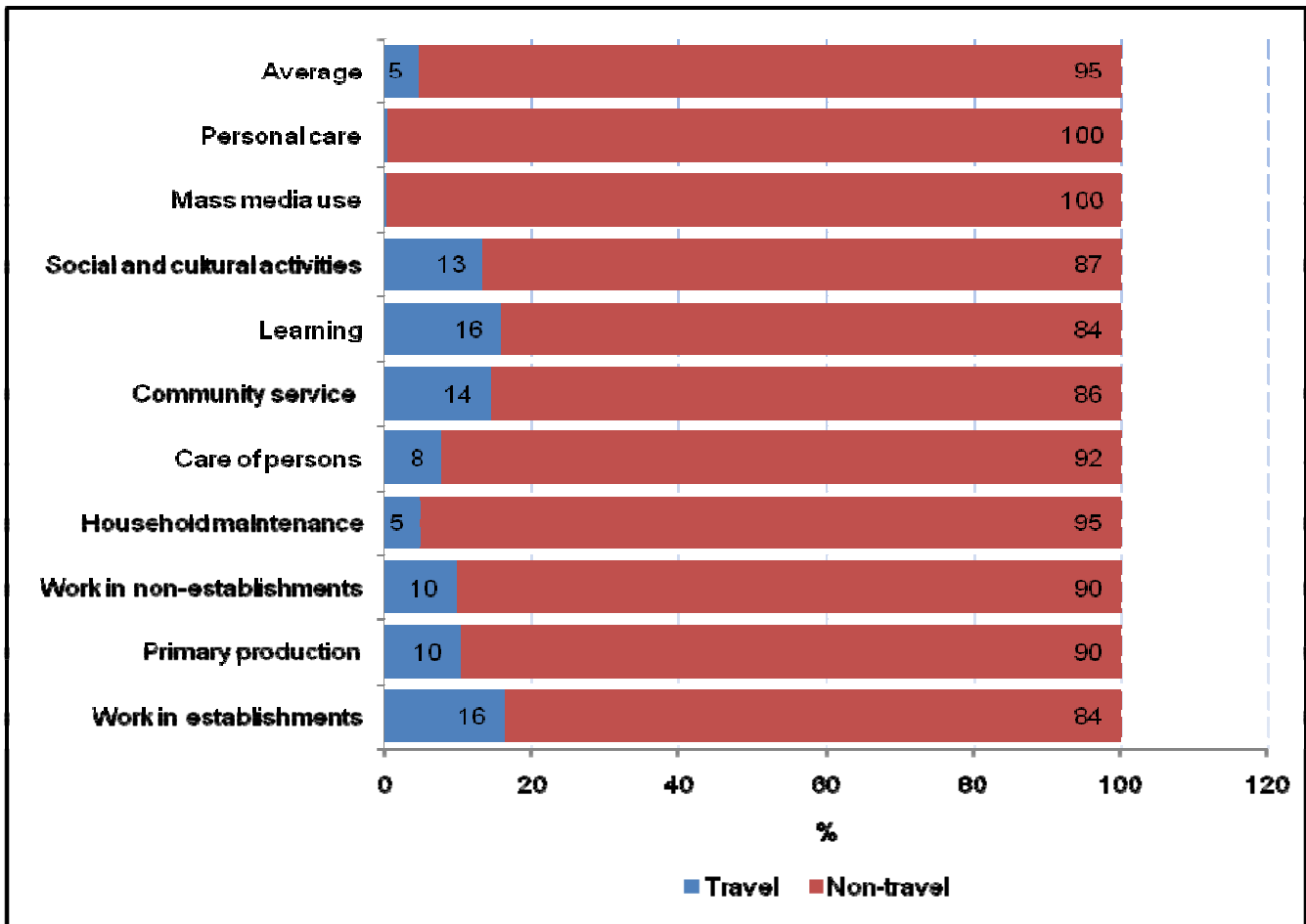
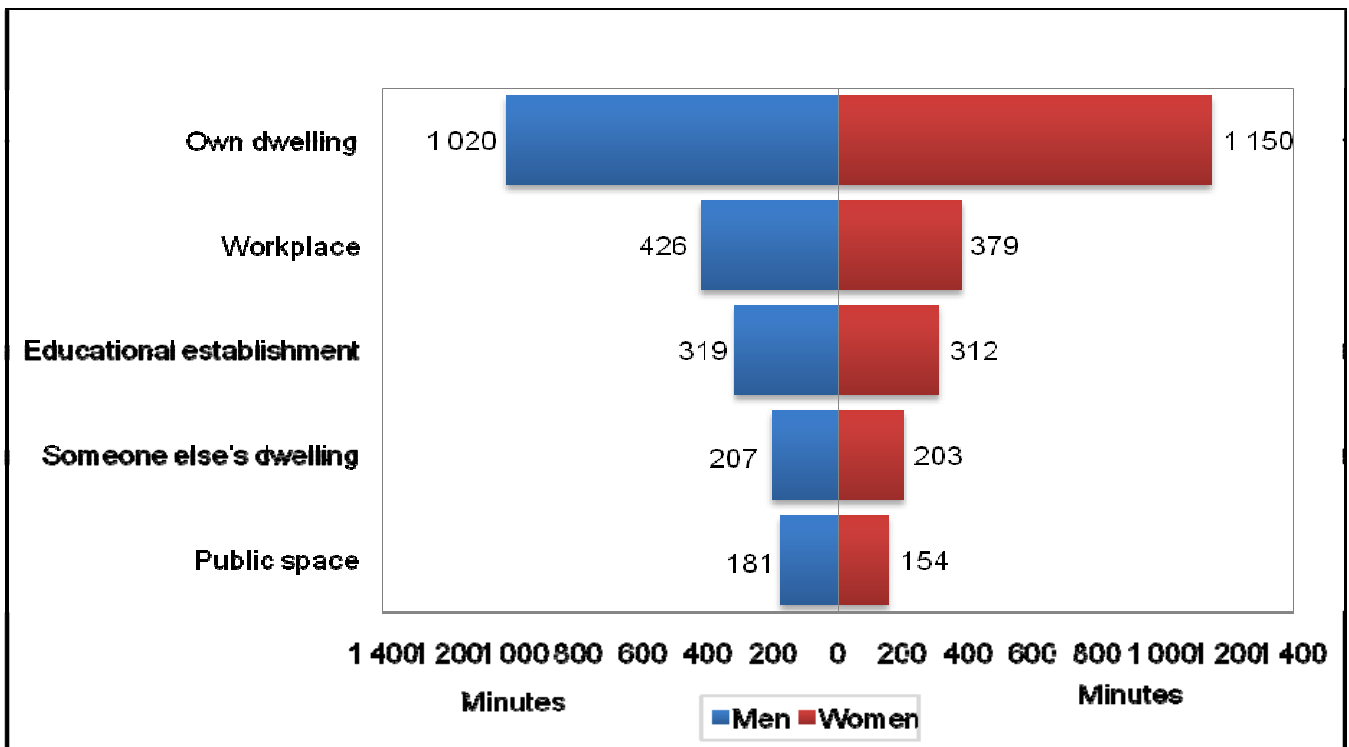


Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of average travel and non-travel time in minutes spent on different activities per day. Overall, about one-twentieth of the respondent's time per day was spent on travelling. The highest proportion of minutes spent on travelling was observed in respect of work for establishments and learning activities. In both cases travel accounted for about 16% of the total time spent on the activity. A smaller proportion of the time (close to 0%) was spent on travelling for mass media use and personal care. For all other activities, more than 80% of the time per day was spent on doing the activities themselves rather than travelling to perform those activities.

Figure 6.7: Mean minutes spent in a particular location per day by sex



According to Figure 6.7, women spent more minutes per day in their own dwellings than men did. However, the mean minutes spent in own dwelling was higher for both men and women than the minutes spent in other locations. Men tended to spend more minutes at their workplace than women. This is, at least in part, explained by the fact that men were more likely to engage in SNA work activities and therefore also likely to spend longer time than women doing SNA work activities. Men also spent more time in all other locations, including public space and someone else's dwelling, than women.

Chapter 7: Simultaneous activities

The design of the time use diary allowed for a respondent to report up to three activities per 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.

Table 7.1: Distribution of simultaneous activity by category and sex

Category	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total minutes
	Per cent			
Work in establishments	3,4	2,0	2,7	117 523
Primary production	0,6	0,5	0,6	24 657
Work in non-establishment	0,5	0,7	0,6	26 487
Household maintenance	7,4	17,0	12,5	546 965
Care of persons	1,4	4,5	3,0	132 043
Community service	0,2	0,2	0,2	9 048
Learning	1,6	1,4	1,5	65 527
Social and cultural activities	34,3	29,1	31,6	1 378 948
Mass media use	29,1	27,2	28,1	1 226 258
Personal care	21,5	17,4	19,3	842 620
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 370 076

Table 7.1 shows that social and cultural activities accounted for one-third (31,6%) of all simultaneous activities while mass media use, which includes watching television and listening to radio, accounted for (28,1%). On average, men and women are more or less equally likely to report simultaneous activities 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 7.2: Most common combination of two simultaneous activities

1st activity	2nd activity	Time slots	% of 2 simultaneous activities
Watching TV	Socialise with family	9 327	16,0
Eat and drink	Watch TV	7 427	12,8
Eat and drink	Socialise with friends	2 904	5,0
Eat and drink	Socialise with family	2 576	4,4
Cooking	Eat and drink	1 988	3,4
Watch TV	Socialise with friends	1 882	3,2
Cooking	Watch TV	1 807	3,1
Cleaning	Listen to radio	1 350	2,3
Cooking	Listen to radio	1 257	2,2
Socialise with family	Listen to radio	1 159	2,0
Socialise with friends	Listen to radio	1 090	1,9
Cooking	Socialise with family	1 085	1,9
Eat and drink	Listen to radio	1 015	1,7

Table 7.2 shows the most common combinations where there were two simultaneous activities. The most frequent combination was watching TV and socialising with family, which accounted for 16% of all time slots in which there were two simultaneous activities. The second and third most frequently mentioned combinations were eating and drinking with watching TV, and socialising with friends respectively. Of the thirteen most common combinations, socialising with either family or friends appeared seven times. Listening to the radio and eating and drinking both appeared in five of the thirteen most common combinations. Watching TV and cooking appeared in four, while cleaning appeared only once.

Table 7.3: Most common combination of three simultaneous activities

1st activity	2nd activity	3rd activity	Time slots	% of 2 simultaneous activities
Eat and drink	Watch TV	Socialise with family	850	19,9
Eat and drink	Socialise with family	Listen to radio	159	3,7
Cooking	Socialise with family	Watch TV	159	3,7
Cooking	Eat and drink	Watch TV	112	2,6
Socialise with friends	Eat and drink	Listen to radio	104	2,4
Eat and drink	Watch TV	Socialise with friends	101	2,4
Cooking	Eat and drink	Socialise with family	93	2,2
Clean dwelling	Socialise with family	Listen to radio	78	1,8
Cooking	Socialise with family	Listen to radio	77	1,8
Short breaks work	Eat and drink	Socialise with friends	72	1,7
Cooking	Eat and drink	Listen to radio	51	1,2

The most frequent combination of three simultaneous activities was eating and drinking, watching TV and socialising with family, which accounted for 19,9% of all time slots in which there were three simultaneous activities. The least combination of three simultaneous activities were cooking, eating and drinking, and listening to radio, which accounted for 1,2% of all time slots. Socialising and, eating and drinking activities again appear frequently.

Table 7.4: Most common combination of child care and other activities

1st activity	2nd activity	Time slots
Physical care	Watch TV	802
Physical care	Cooking	511
Physical care	Eat& drink	397
Physical care	Socialise with family	344
Physical care	Clean dwelling	270
Physical care	Listen to radio	131
Physical care	Care of textiles	120
Supervision	Watch TV	119
Physical care	Socialise with friends	89
Supervision	Clean dwelling	55

Table 7.4 shows the most common combinations with the number of time slots recorded during which some type of child care was performed at the same time as another activity. All the common activities involved spontaneous mention of either physical care or supervision of household children. The most common activities conducted at the same time with physical care were watching TV, cooking and, eating and drinking. The two most common activities conducted simultaneously with supervision were watching TV and cleaning the dwelling.

Chapter 8: Technical notes

8.1 Response details

Table 8.1: Response rates by province

Province	Oct–Dec 2010
	Per cent
Western Cape	81,6
Eastern Cape	93,6
Northern Cape	95,6
Free State	82,8
KwaZulu-Natal	98,1
North West	93,5
Gauteng	63,1
Mpumalanga	97,8
Limpopo	99,2
South Africa	87,5

8.2 Survey requirements and design

The Time Use Survey (TUS) utilised the frame has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other household surveys irrespective of the sample size requirement of the survey. The sample size for the TUS is roughly 30 000 dwellings.

The sample is based on information collected during the 2001 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for the 2001 Census, the country was divided into 80 787 enumeration areas (EAs). Stats SA's household-based surveys use a master sample of primary sampling units (PSUs) which comprises EAs that are drawn from across the country.

The sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro level. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geography type. The four geography types are: urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and tribal areas. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area the sample is representative at the different geography types that may exist within that metro.

The current sample size is 3 080 PSUs. It is divided equally into four subgroups or panels called rotation groups. The rotation groups are designed in such a way that each of these groups has the same distribution pattern as that which is observed in the whole sample. They are numbered from one to four and these numbers also correspond to the quarters of the year in which the sample will be rotated for the particular group.

The sample for TUS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

8.3 Weighting

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households are constructed in such a manner that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The weights are the result of calculations involving several factors, including original selection probabilities, adjustment for non-response, and benchmarking to known population estimates provided from the Demographic Division of Stats SA.

8.4 Non-response adjustment

In general, imputation is used for item non-response (i.e. blanks within the questionnaire) and edits failure (i.e. invalid or inconsistent responses). The eligible households in the sampled dwellings can be divided into two response categories: respondents and non-respondents; and weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondent households (e.g. refusal, no contact, etc.).

8.5 Final survey weights

The final survey weights were constructed by calibrating the non-response-adjusted design weights to the known population counts at the national level population estimates (which are supplied by the Demography division) cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, etc., and 65 years and over. The provincial-level age groups are: 0–14, 15–34, 35–64, and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

TUS was designed such that only two eligible persons in the households were selected to complete section 2-5 of the TUS questionnaire as well as a 24-hour diary. To account for the extra level of selection of persons in the households, a selection probability adjustment factor and non-response adjustment factors were constructed. The final diary adjusted weights were constructed by applying the diary adjustment factors to the final calibrated weights at the household level.

8.6 Estimation

The final survey weights are used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest, e.g. number of females who were involved in non-SNA production in Gauteng; number of females who were involved in child care activities; etc.

Appendix 1 - Statistical appendices

Table 2.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents (10 years and above)						
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Population group	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Black African	15 003	77,9	16 102	78,0	31 105	78,0
Coloured	1 728	9,0	1 901	9,2	3 629	9,1
Indian/Asian	553	2,9	561	2,7	1 114	2,8
White	1 971	10,2	2 078	10,1	4 049	10,1
Age group	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
10-17 years	4 186	21,7	4 187	20,3	8 373	21,0
18-45 years	10 875	56,5	11 345	55,0	22 220	55,7
46 years and above	4 194	21,8	5 111	24,8	9 305	23,3
Highest level of education	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Less than grade 12	13 725	71,3	14 827	71,8	28 552	71,6
Grade 12	3 744	19,4	3 837	18,6	7 581	19,0
Tertiary	1 703	8,8	1 924	9,3	3 627	9,1
Other	81	0,4	56	0,3	137	0,3
Marital status	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Married/Living together like husband and wife	6 675	34,7	6 815	33,0	13 491	33,8
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	807	4,2	2 604	12,6	3 411	8,5
Never married	11 772	61,1	11 224	54,4	22 996	57,6
Geography type	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Urban formal	10 871	56,5	11 589	56,1	22 460	56,3
Urban informal	1 597	8,3	1 484	7,2	3 081	7,7
Tribal areas	6 011	31,2	6 925	33,5	12 936	32,4
Rural formal	775	4,0	645	3,1	1 420	3,6
Province	19 254	100,0	20 643	100,0	39 897	100,0
Western Cape	1 968	10,2	2 218	10,7	4 186	10,5
Eastern cape	2 494	13,0	2 796	13,5	5 291	13,3
Northern cape	444	2,3	467	2,3	911	2,3
Free State	1 053	5,5	1 247	6,0	2 299	5,8
KwaZulu-Natal	4 019	20,9	4 343	21,0	8 362	21,0
North West	1 237	6,4	1 272	6,2	2 509	6,3
Gauteng	4 643	24,1	4 574	22,2	9 218	23,1
Mpumalanga	1 405	7,3	1 479	7,2	2 883	7,2
Limpopo	1 991	10,3	2 247	10,9	4 237	10,6

Table 2.2: Respondents with own children in the household						
	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household	15 068	100,0	16 456	100,0	31 525	100,0
No own children under 7 years	11 404	75,7	11 185	68,0	22 589	71,7
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	842	5,6	343	2,1	1 185	3,8
Own children under 7 years living in the household	2 822	18,7	4 928	29,9	7 750	24,6
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household	15 068	100,0	16 456	100,0	31 525	100,0
No own children under 18 years	8 876	58,9	7 907	48,0	16 783	53,2
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	1 581	10,5	831	5,1	2 413	7,7
Own children under 18 years living in the household	4 611	30,6	7 718	46,9	12 329	39,1

Table 3.1: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above)			
SNA category	Male	Female	Both sexes
SNA production			
Work in establishments	35,9	23,3	29,4
Primary production	14,4	13,8	14,1
Work in non-establishment	6,5	6,5	6,5
Non-SNA production			
Household maintenance	72,0	90,8	81,7
Care of persons	6,0	27,1	16,9
Community service	3,6	3,9	3,8
Non-productive			
Learning	22,9	21,0	21,9
Social and cultural activities	74,9	69,2	72,0
Mass media use	79,5	77,4	78,4
Personal care	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.2: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above)			
SNA category	Male	Female	Both sexes
SNA production			
Work in establishments	507	453	485
Primary production	135	116	125
Work in non-establishment	192	129	160
Non-SNA production			
Household maintenance	122	215	175
Care of persons	76	106	101
Community service	129	116	122
Non-productive			
Learning	311	307	309
Social and cultural activities	217	185	201
Mass media use	183	170	176
Personal care	750	758	754

Table 3.3: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents (10 years and above)			
SNA category	Male	Female	Both sexes
SNA production			
Work in establishments	182	105	142
Primary production	19	16	18
Work in non-establishment	13	8	10
Non-SNA production			
Household maintenance	88	195	143
Care of persons	5	29	17
Community service	5	5	5
Non-productive			
Learning	71	64	68
Social and cultural activities	162	128	145
Mass media use	145	131	138
Personal care	750	758	754
Total	1 440	1 440	1 440

Table 3.4: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above)									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	51,3	39,9	45,4	74,1	91,8	83,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
Age group									
10-17 years	29,4	25,1	27,2	74,9	85,1	80,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
18-45 years	58,7	44,5	51,5	76,4	94,8	85,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
46 years and above	54,1	41,8	47,4	67,3	90,8	80,2	100,0	100,0	100,0
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	47,7	36,6	42,0	74,9	91,6	83,6	100,0	100,0	100,0
Grade 12	58,4	44,1	51,1	74,4	93,2	83,9	100,0	100,0	100,0
Tertiary	64,5	56,8	60,4	67,5	90,7	79,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	66,4	46,0	56,1	63,1	95,4	79,4	100,0	100,0	100,0
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	48,0	41,2	42,8	79,6	89,3	87,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Never married	43,0	35,9	39,5	79,9	90,3	85,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Labour market status									
Employed	80,5	74,6	78,0	66,2	90,3	76,5	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unemployed	35,7	21,9	28,4	87,7	97,8	93,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Not economically active	29,3	25,7	27,3	78,8	91,9	86,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
Geography type									
Urban formal	48,7	36,1	42,2	70,9	90,2	80,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Urban informal	52,6	40,0	46,5	75,9	93,1	84,2	100,0	100,0	100,0
Tribal areas	53,0	44,8	48,6	80,2	94,4	87,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Rural formal	72,2	55,6	64,7	67,5	91,3	78,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
Province									
Western Cape	54,4	42,7	48,2	68,9	89,2	79,7	100,0	100,0	100,0
Eastern cape	59,8	44,5	51,7	80,0	95,0	88,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Northern cape	45,9	30,2	37,9	66,3	90,7	78,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Free State	48,1	30,1	38,4	77,5	93,3	86,1	100,0	100,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	53,1	48,0	50,4	75,3	89,9	82,9	100,0	100,0	100,0
North West	48,5	32,0	40,1	66,5	90,4	78,6	100,0	100,0	100,0
Gauteng	48,7	35,8	42,3	73,0	91,7	82,2	100,0	100,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	51,5	37,4	44,3	76,3	92,9	84,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Limpopo	45,1	37,5	41,1	74,9	94,0	85,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	47,8	38,7	42,9	79,2	94,6	87,5	100,0	100,0	100,0
R1 501 - R6 000	55,3	43,9	49,5	67,1	88,2	78,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
R6 001 or more	48,8	34,7	41,6	66,7	88,1	77,6	100,0	100,0	100,0
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	47,0	38,7	42,9	74,9	90,0	82,4	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	71,6	53,4	66,4	78,7	97,5	84,2	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own children under 7 years living in the household	69,1	42,7	52,3	68,0	96,9	86,4	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.4: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above) - concluded									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	43,4	34,9	39,3	76,5	88,7	82,4	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	67,6	54,9	63,2	79,4	95,6	85,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own children under 18 years living in the household	67,5	45,8	54,0	65,6	96,1	84,6	100,0	100,0	100,0
Days of the week									
Monday	49,0	39,6	44,1	75,1	90,9	83,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
Tuesday	55,0	41,6	48,1	73,9	91,2	82,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Wednesday	56,4	44,3	50,1	73,7	91,8	83,1	100,0	100,0	100,0
Thursday	55,0	44,6	49,5	73,9	91,4	83,2	100,0	100,0	100,0
Friday	58,0	44,3	51,1	70,9	91,5	81,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
Saturday	46,9	38,3	42,6	73,3	92,7	83,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Sunday	38,2	27,4	32,5	76,3	93,8	85,5	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.5: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above)									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	417	325	375	131	249	198	1 129	1 082	1 104
Age group									
10-17 years	95	71	84	93	141	119	1 343	1 302	1 322
18-45 years	470	381	431	135	282	218	1 061	1 003	1 031
46 years and above	443	320	383	159	255	218	1 094	1 075	1 083
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	363	262	317	128	248	196	1 171	1 117	1 143
Grade 12	519	436	483	138	266	210	1 035	1 000	1 017
Tertiary	531	466	499	129	226	187	1 011	970	989
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	507	377	453	144	301	239	1 012	980	996
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	385	304	325	148	243	223	1 137	1 098	1 107
Never married	341	290	319	123	217	172	1 195	1 140	1 168
Labour market status									
Employed	554	497	530	111	199	156	920	890	907
Unemployed	227	143	193	175	330	260	1 206	1 086	1 143
Not economically active	137	111	123	137	262	213	1 292	1 170	1 222
Geography type									
Urban formal	485	398	447	132	241	195	1 110	1 079	1 094
Urban informal	450	340	405	130	254	196	1 104	1 067	1 086
Tribal areas	288	221	255	130	262	206	1 183	1 094	1 135
Rural formal	462	352	419	109	240	179	1 032	1 025	1 029
Province									
Western Cape	459	374	419	139	236	197	1 094	1 069	1 081
Eastern cape	314	246	283	131	268	209	1 147	1 076	1 110
Northern cape	439	344	400	127	247	198	1 154	1 112	1 133
Free State	424	306	374	124	263	205	1 140	1 103	1 120
KwaZulu-Natal	405	327	367	127	245	193	1 130	1 062	1 095
North West	407	298	363	135	245	199	1 153	1 124	1 138
Gauteng	499	403	459	136	239	193	1 097	1 077	1 087
Mpumalanga	440	324	389	126	255	198	1 117	1 082	1 099
Limpopo	340	252	297	122	257	201	1 196	1 105	1 147
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	317	230	275	138	266	212	1 179	1 099	1 136
R1 501 - R6 000	425	326	382	126	252	196	1 124	1 079	1 101
R6 001 or more	505	436	473	128	220	181	1 074	1 055	1 064
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	386	317	355	128	217	176	1 162	1 122	1 142
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	519	402	492	135	238	169	962	993	971
Own children under 7 years living in the household	500	342	418	142	341	284	997	964	976

Table 3.5: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above) - concluded									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household	353	281	322	126	204	167	1 190	1 161	1 176
No own children under 18 years	507	407	477	133	251	179	992	977	986
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	500	366	429	143	312	262	1 009	972	986
Own children under 18 years living in the household									
Days of the week	388	293	344	125	248	194	1 156	1 099	1 126
Monday	447	352	405	131	256	202	1 098	1 060	1 078
Tuesday	427	350	391	133	242	196	1 101	1 063	1 081
Wednesday	443	331	390	125	242	192	1 104	1 071	1 087
Thursday	459	385	427	131	242	194	1 081	1 048	1 064
Friday	435	343	394	147	257	208	1 128	1 071	1 099
Saturday	306	202	260	131	258	204	1 223	1 143	1 181
Sunday	353	281	322	126	204	167	1 190	1 161	1 176

Table 3.6: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents by sex (10 years and above)									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	214	130	171	97	229	165	1 129	1 082	1 104
Age group									
10-17 years	28	18	23	69	120	95	1 343	1 302	1 322
18-45 years	276	169	222	103	268	187	1 061	1 003	1 031
46 years and above	239	134	181	107	231	175	1 094	1 075	1 083
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	173	96	133	96	227	164	1 171	1 117	1 143
Grade 12	303	192	247	102	248	176	1 035	1 000	1 017
Tertiary	343	265	302	87	205	149	1 011	970	989
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	337	173	254	91	287	190	1 012	980	996
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	185	125	139	118	217	194	1 137	1 098	1 107
Never married	147	104	126	99	196	146	1 195	1 140	1 168
Labour market status									
Employed	446	370	414	74	180	119	920	890	907
Unemployed	81	31	55	153	323	242	1 206	1 086	1 143
Not economically active	40	29	34	108	241	184	1 292	1 170	1 222
Geography type									
Urban formal	236	144	188	94	217	157	1 110	1 079	1 094
Urban informal	237	136	188	99	237	165	1 104	1 067	1 086
Tribal areas	153	99	124	104	247	181	1 183	1 094	1 135
Rural formal	334	196	271	74	219	140	1 032	1 025	1 029
Province									
Western Cape	249	160	202	96	211	157	1 094	1 069	1 081
Eastern cape	188	109	146	105	255	184	1 147	1 076	1 110
Northern cape	201	104	151	84	224	156	1 154	1 112	1 133
Free State	204	92	143	96	245	177	1 140	1 103	1 120
KwaZulu-Natal	215	157	185	95	221	160	1 130	1 062	1 095
North West	197	95	146	89	221	156	1 153	1 124	1 138
Gauteng	243	144	194	99	219	159	1 097	1 077	1 087
Mpumalanga	226	121	172	96	237	168	1 117	1 082	1 099
Limpopo	153	94	122	91	241	171	1 196	1 105	1 147
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	152	89	118	109	252	186	1 179	1 099	1 136
R1 501 - R6 000	221	129	174	95	232	164	1 124	1 079	1 101
R6 001 or more	280	191	234	86	194	141	1 074	1 055	1 064
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	182	123	152	96	196	145	1 162	1 122	1 142
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	372	215	326	106	232	142	962	993	971
Own children under 7 years living in the household	346	146	218	97	330	246	997	964	976

Table 3.6: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents by sex (10 years and above) - concluded									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	153	98	127	97	181	137	1 190	1 161	1 176
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	343	224	301	106	240	152	992	977	986
Own children under 18 years living in the household	338	168	232	94	300	222	1 009	972	986
Days of the week									
Monday	190	116	152	94	225	162	1 156	1 099	1 126
Tuesday	246	147	195	96	233	167	1 098	1 060	1 078
Wednesday	241	155	196	98	222	163	1 101	1 063	1 081
Thursday	244	148	193	92	221	160	1 104	1 071	1 087
Friday	266	170	218	93	222	158	1 081	1 048	1 064
Saturday	204	131	168	108	238	173	1 128	1 071	1 099
Sunday	117	56	85	100	241	174	1 223	1 143	1 181

Table 3.7: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (18 years and above)									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	57,5	43,7	50,3	73,8	93,6	84,1	100,0	100,0	100,0
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	66,5	46,0	56,1	63,0	95,4	79,3	100,0	100,0	100,0
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	48,1	41,1	42,8	79,6	89,3	87,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Never married	50,6	42,3	46,6	82,7	93,4	87,9	100,0	100,0	100,0
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	55,7	41,2	48,1	74,9	94,2	85,1	100,0	100,0	100,0
Grade 12	58,6	44,0	51,2	74,4	93,2	83,9	100,0	100,0	100,0
Tertiary	64,5	56,8	60,4	67,5	90,7	79,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
Labour market status									
Employed	80,6	74,8	78,1	66,2	90,3	76,5	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unemployed	36,0	21,1	28,2	87,7	98,1	93,1	100,0	100,0	100,0
Not economically active	29,6	26,1	27,5	81,6	95,1	89,8	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.8: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (18 years and above)									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	463	362	417	141	274	218	1 070	1 025	1 047
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	508	378	454	144	301	239	1 012	979	996
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	387	304	326	147	243	223	1 137	1 098	1 107
Never married	419	367	396	139	258	200	1 113	1 043	1 080
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	424	307	371	144	285	226	1 096	1 045	1 069
Grade 12	520	439	485	138	266	210	1 033	999	1 016
Tertiary	531	466	499	129	226	187	1 011	970	989
Labour market status									
Employed	555	497	531	111	200	156	919	888	906
Unemployed	231	144	197	178	335	265	1 201	1 081	1 138
Not economically active	174	130	148	167	312	260	1 253	1 110	1 165

Table 3.9: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents by sex (18 years and above)									
SNA category	SNA production			Non-SNA production			Non-productive		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	266	158	210	104	256	184	1 070	1 025	1 047
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	337	174	255	91	287	190	1 012	979	996
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	186	125	139	117	217	194	1 137	1 098	1 107
Never married	212	155	185	115	241	176	1 113	1 043	1 080
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	236	127	178	108	269	193	1 096	1 045	1 069
Grade 12	304	193	248	102	248	176	1 033	999	1 016
Tertiary	343	265	302	87	205	149	1 011	970	989
Labour market status									
Employed	447	372	415	74	180	119	919	888	906
Unemployed	83	30	55	156	329	247	1 201	1 081	1 138
Not economically active	51	34	41	136	296	234	1 253	1 110	1 165

Table 4.1: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity (10 years and above)									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	97,1	98,9	98,2	8,1	29,5	20,3	4,8	4,3	4,5
Age group									
10-17 years	98,2	98,9	98,6	4,6	10,7	7,8	4,1	3,3	3,7
18-45 years	97,1	98,9	98,1	8,8	40,3	26,6	4,6	4,0	4,3
46 years and above	96,2	99,1	98,0	10,0	18,8	15,4	6,3	5,7	5,9
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	97,5	99,0	98,4	6,8	28,4	19,1	4,9	4,0	4,4
Grade 12	96,4	98,9	97,8	10,0	33,7	23,3	4,8	4,0	4,3
Tertiary	95,3	98,3	97,1	14,2	29,1	23,2	4,6	7,0	6,0
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	94,5	98,9	97,2	15,0	38,4	29,2	5,9	5,0	5,3
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	98,6	98,8	98,8	8,6	22,1	19,2	3,4	5,4	4,9
Never married	98,2	98,9	98,6	5,0	25,4	15,6	4,4	3,6	4,0
Labour market status									
Employed	95,8	98,2	97,0	9,8	28,5	19,3	4,3	5,2	4,8
Unemployed	97,4	99,5	98,5	11,4	44,7	29,8	6,1	4,6	5,2
Not economically active	98,1	99,2	98,8	6,4	28,1	19,6	5,0	3,9	4,3
Geography type									
Urban formal	96,1	98,8	97,7	10,8	29,6	21,6	4,7	4,2	4,4
Urban informal	98,0	99,1	98,6	7,9	34,0	21,8	4,2	3,2	3,7
Tribal areas	98,3	99,1	98,8	4,3	28,6	18,3	5,4	4,7	5,0
Rural formal	99,1	98,4	98,7	3,2	27,5	16,1	2,9	3,9	3,4
Province									
Western Cape	93,7	97,7	96,1	14,9	32,8	25,5	7,9	6,2	6,9
Eastern cape	98,0	99,5	98,9	6,4	28,5	19,0	5,4	4,1	4,7
Northern cape	96,4	98,6	97,7	10,5	33,8	24,2	6,9	5,7	6,2
Free State	99,0	99,5	99,3	6,5	31,9	21,4	3,0	3,5	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	98,2	99,2	98,7	5,1	23,1	15,3	3,8	4,3	4,1
North West	97,6	98,3	98,0	4,9	32,2	20,8	5,6	3,6	4,4
Gauteng	96,5	99,0	97,9	12,2	31,0	22,6	4,2	4,3	4,3
Mpumalanga	96,9	98,7	97,9	4,9	31,2	19,7	5,3	3,6	4,4
Limpopo	97,6	98,9	98,3	5,4	31,6	20,8	4,4	3,7	4,0
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	98,1	99,1	98,7	6,0	31,0	20,6	5,0	4,3	4,6
R1 501 - R6 000	97,8	98,9	98,4	7,5	31,3	20,7	4,6	4,2	4,3
R6 001 or more	94,6	98,4	96,8	12,8	25,9	20,4	4,9	4,5	4,7
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	97,8	99,2	98,6	5,4	15,1	10,6	4,9	4,4	4,6
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	99,2	99,8	99,4	2,6	7,0	4,1	3,0	2,9	2,9
Own children under 7 years living in the household	92,2	98,1	96,5	26,5	71,9	59,0	5,2	4,0	4,4

Table 4.1: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity (10 years and above) - Concluded									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	98,1	99,3	98,7	4,8	12,4	8,7	4,7	4,2	4,4
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	98,6	98,9	98,8	4,3	18,7	9,9	3,0	4,2	3,5
Own children under 18 years living in the household	93,4	98,4	97,0	20,1	54,7	44,6	6,0	4,4	4,9
Days of the week									
Monday	97,0	99,2	98,2	7,0	30,3	20,1	5,0	4,3	4,6
Tuesday	97,0	98,3	97,7	9,8	33,8	23,4	5,9	4,9	5,4
Wednesday	97,0	98,9	98,1	8,7	29,5	20,7	4,5	3,7	4,0
Thursday	97,9	98,9	98,5	6,6	29,2	19,7	3,7	4,9	4,4
Friday	97,0	98,8	98,0	10,6	28,6	20,8	4,9	3,9	4,4
Saturday	97,4	99,0	98,3	8,1	26,0	18,1	5,7	3,0	4,2
Sunday	97,1	99,4	98,4	6,2	26,2	17,7	4,2	4,4	4,3

Table 4.2: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity (10 years and above)									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	122	215	175	76	106	101	129	116	122
Age group									
10-17 years	90	133	113	48	76	69	52	46	49
18-45 years	126	234	188	77	112	107	131	133	132
46 years and above	144	233	200	87	90	89	178	121	144
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	120	215	175	76	104	100	128	119	124
Grade 12	128	225	183	77	115	108	131	117	124
Tertiary	118	192	163	71	102	94	128	104	112
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	129	256	208	82	108	103	166	121	140
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	139	216	199	52	97	93	193	154	160
Never married	117	189	154	70	107	101	103	100	101
Labour market status									
Employed	104	172	139	60	82	77	131	129	130
Unemployed	158	272	222	108	121	118	154	107	131
Not economically active	128	228	189	84	115	111	122	110	115
Geography type									
Urban formal	123	206	172	76	110	103	114	111	113
Urban informal	121	218	173	79	105	100	132	80	108
Tribal areas	121	229	183	73	103	100	150	129	138
Rural formal	106	213	162	51	96	92	95	111	105
Province									
Western Cape	129	200	171	65	102	93	118	128	124
Eastern cape	122	232	185	59	108	101	143	155	149
Northern cape	115	216	175	72	85	82	127	111	118
Free State	118	228	183	69	98	94	90	127	113
KwaZulu-Natal	120	221	177	83	100	98	119	71	91
North West	124	203	171	86	124	120	161	129	146
Gauteng	125	201	167	87	115	108	117	95	105
Mpumalanga	121	223	179	79	97	95	98	126	111
Limpopo	114	219	176	58	106	100	183	174	178
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	129	228	187	72	111	106	137	113	124
R1 501 - R6 000	117	216	172	83	104	101	132	133	132
R6 001 or more	121	192	163	72	102	94	100	96	98
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	121	202	165	69	82	79	120	108	114
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	129	228	162	64	71	68	168	200	178
Own children under 7 years living in the household	121	252	216	84	122	117	168	139	149

Table 4.2: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity (10 years and above) - Concluded									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	120	192	157	71	80	78	112	102	107
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	125	227	166	109	95	99	149	191	169
Own children under 18 years living in the household	126	247	213	76	115	110	164	128	141
Days of the week									
Monday	118	214	172	71	104	99	118	103	110
Tuesday	119	217	175	80	108	103	131	127	129
Wednesday	125	208	173	78	109	103	120	102	110
Thursday	118	209	171	68	105	100	124	99	108
Friday	117	209	169	93	105	103	162	142	152
Saturday	142	227	190	53	106	95	87	146	111
Sunday	124	226	183	70	107	102	148	122	133

Table 4.3: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents (10 years and above)									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	88	195	143	5	29	17	5	5	5
Age group									
10-17 years	66	112	89	2	7	4	2	1	1
18-45 years	94	220	158	5	43	24	5	5	5
46 years and above	93	210	157	6	15	11	8	6	7
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	88	195	144	4	27	16	5	4	5
Grade 12	92	207	150	6	36	21	5	4	5
Tertiary	76	171	127	7	27	17	4	7	5
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	77	242	160	8	40	24	6	6	6
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	109	191	171	4	19	15	5	7	7
Never married	92	168	129	3	25	13	4	3	3
Labour market status									
Employed	66	153	103	4	21	11	4	6	5
Unemployed	135	265	203	11	53	33	8	5	6
Not economically active	99	207	161	4	30	19	5	4	4
Geography type									
Urban formal	84	184	135	6	29	18	4	4	4
Urban informal	90	201	144	5	33	18	4	2	3
Tribal areas	95	214	159	3	28	16	6	6	6
Rural formal	71	191	126	1	24	12	2	4	3
Province									
Western Cape	83	174	131	7	30	19	6	7	7
Eastern cape	96	219	161	3	29	17	6	6	6
Northern cape	73	193	135	5	26	16	6	6	6
Free State	90	212	156	3	29	17	2	4	3
KwaZulu-Natal	89	197	145	3	21	12	3	3	3
North West	81	181	131	3	36	20	6	4	5
Gauteng	88	182	135	8	33	20	4	4	4
Mpumalanga	89	205	148	3	28	16	4	4	4
Limpopo	83	204	147	2	31	18	6	6	6
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	100	214	162	3	33	19	5	5	5
R1 501 - R6 000	86	197	142	5	30	17	5	5	5
R6 001 or more	77	167	123	6	23	15	3	4	4
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	89	180	134	3	11	7	4	4	4
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	101	221	136	1	5	2	4	6	4
Own children under 7 years living in the household	76	240	180	15	85	60	6	5	6

Table 4.3: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents (10 years and above)- Concluded									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	90	169	128	3	9	6	4	4	4
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	98	215	139	4	17	8	4	8	5
Own children under 18 years living in the household	77	234	175	10	61	42	6	5	6
Days of the week									
Monday	86	192	141	4	29	17	4	4	4
Tuesday	85	195	142	6	33	20	6	6	6
Wednesday	89	189	141	5	29	18	4	3	4
Thursday	85	189	140	3	28	16	3	4	4
Friday	80	189	135	7	28	17	6	5	5
Saturday	101	208	155	3	26	14	4	4	4
Sunday	92	210	154	3	26	15	5	5	5

Table 4.4: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity (18 years and above)

SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	96,8	98,9	98,0	9,1	33,8	23,5	5,0	4,5	4,7
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	94,5	98,9	97,2	15,0	38,5	29,2	5,9	5,0	5,3
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	98,6	98,8	98,8	8,6	22,1	19,2	3,4	5,4	4,9
Never married	98,2	99,0	98,6	5,2	33,4	19,6	4,6	3,7	4,2
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	97,3	99,0	98,3	7,7	34,6	23,4	5,2	4,2	4,6
Grade 12	96,4	98,9	97,8	10,0	33,9	23,4	4,8	4,0	4,3
Tertiary	95,3	98,3	97,1	14,2	29,1	23,2	4,6	7,0	6,0
Labour market status									
Employed	95,7	98,2	97,0	9,8	28,6	19,3	4,3	5,2	4,7
Unemployed	97,3	99,5	98,5	11,7	45,9	30,6	5,9	4,7	5,2
Not economically active	98,0	99,3	98,9	7,7	35,3	25,5	5,7	4,0	4,6

Table 4.5: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity (18 years and above)

SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	131	234	191	80	109	104	146	128	136
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	129	256	207	82	108	103	166	121	140
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	138	216	199	52	97	93	193	154	160
Never married	131	219	176	80	112	108	126	126	126
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	133	244	199	83	107	104	154	139	146
Grade 12	128	225	183	77	115	108	131	118	125
Tertiary	118	192	163	71	102	94	128	104	112
Labour market status									
Employed	104	173	139	60	82	77	133	129	131
Unemployed	160	276	225	109	121	119	163	108	135
Not economically active	153	266	227	98	120	117	154	131	141

Table 4.6: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents (18 years and above)									
SNA category	Household maintenance			Care of persons			Community services		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	93	217	158	5	34	21	5	5	5
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	77	242	160	8	40	24	6	6	6
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	108	191	171	4	19	16	5	7	7
Never married	107	202	153	3	35	19	5	4	5
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	97	228	166	5	35	21	6	6	6
Grade 12	92	207	150	6	36	21	5	4	5
Tertiary	76	171	127	7	27	17	4	7	5
Labour market status									
Employed	66	153	103	4	21	11	4	6	5
Unemployed	137	269	206	11	54	34	8	5	7
Not economically active	123	251	201	6	40	27	7	5	6

Table 4.7: 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		
Own children under 7 years	Male	Female
None	2	9
Yes, but not living in household	1	4
Yes, and living in the household	13	80

Table 4.8: 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		
Own children under 18 years	Male	Female
None	1	8
Yes, but not living in household	3	16
Yes, and living in the household	8	56

Table 4.9: 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	Total minutes
Male	
Without prompt	59 825
With prompt	3 421
Female	
Without prompt	520 592
With prompt	19 908

Table 4.10: Child care by prompt, sex of respondent and type of activity						
Activity	Total minutes			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Physical care of household children						
No prompt	39 628	476 021	515 649	95,8	96,9	96,8
Prompt	1 731	15 079	16 809	4,2	3,1	3,2
Teaching & training of household children						
No prompt	3 483	9 790	13 274	98,8	96,1	96,8
Prompt	41	396	436	1,2	3,9	3,2
Accompanying household children						
No prompt	4 315	14 202	18 517	75,5	81,0	79,7
Prompt	1 398	3 322	4 720	24,5	19,0	20,3
Supervising children/adults						
No prompt	10 595	9 313	19 908	97,8	91,9	95,0
Prompt	234	820	1 053	2,2	8,1	5,0
Caring for non-household children						
No prompt	1 804	11 265	13 070	99,0	97,5	97,7
Prompt	18	292	310	1,0	2,5	2,3

Table 4.11: Distribution of reporting of child care, by number of children under 7 living with the respondent and sex of respondent					
Sex	Number of children %				
	0	1	2	3	All
Male					
Prompted	0,3	1,6	3,1	0,0	1,5
All unprompted	1,8	16,1	16,5	12,6	12,7
None	98,0	82,4	80,4	87,4	85,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Female					
Prompted	2,0	5,5	4,7	4,4	5,0
All unprompted	5,0	62,9	68,0	70,2	60,7
None	93,0	31,6	27,3	25,3	34,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 4.12: Distribution of reporting of child care, by number of children under 18 living with the respondent and sex of respondent					
Sex	Number of children %				
	0	1	2	3	All
Male					
Prompted	0,4	1,4	1,8	0,7	1,1
All unprompted	2,8	10,8	13,9	10,0	9,5
None	96,8	87,8	84,3	89,3	89,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Female					
Prompted	2,5	4,1	4,4	3,4	3,9
All unprompted	15,4	46,8	46,9	53,5	44,9
None	82,1	49,1	48,8	43,1	51,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 4.13: Mean minutes per day spent on housework by whether or not a domestic worker has the main responsibility for housework and sex of respondent

Employ domestic worker	Men	Women
No domestic worker	89	199
Domestic worker	69	128

Figure 4.14: Mean minutes per day spent on housework, by number of appliances in the household of respondent and sex of respondent

Number of appliances	Male	Female
0	93	218
1	93	208
2	86	185
3	82	180
4	79	175
5	69	161

Table 4.15: Mean number of minutes per day spent on housework, including fetching fuel and water, by age group and sex of the respondent (10 years and above)

	Male	Female	Male as % of female
Age group			
10-17 years	72	120	59,8
18-45 years	96	225	42,6
46 years and above	95	215	44,3

Table 4.16: Collectors of water and mean minutes per day spent on this activity, by distance from the source and sex (10 years and above)

	Men	Women	Mean minutes
Less than 100m	204	378	46
100m to less than 200m	119	257	48
200m to less than 500m	135	208	58
500m to less than 1km	86	197	63
1km or more	91	206	75
Not applicable		3	56
Total	635	1249	56

Table 4.17: Collectors of fuel and mean minutes per day spent on this activity, by distance from the source and sex (10 years and above)

	Men	Women	Mean minutes
Less than 100m	31	26	92
100m to less than 200m	22	28	121
200m to less than 500m	24	41	104
500m to less than 1km	37	60	103
1km or more	51	154	135
Not applicable	12	13	121
Total	178	323	118

Table 4.18: Distribution of usual water collectors in households where water was collected from an off-site source, by geography type

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal areas	Rural formal	South Africa
Per cent					
Mostly male	29,1	31,1	18,0	27,6	21,0
Mostly female	57,2	53,1	68,5	59,2	65,1
Equally male and female	13,7	15,8	13,5	13,2	13,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 4.19: Distribution of usual wood/dung collectors in households where wood/dung was collected from an off-site source, geography type

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal areas	Rural formal	South Africa
Mostly male	46,1	32,9	13,0	35,4	18,2
Mostly female	41,0	55,9	78,6	47,5	72,2
Equally male and female	12,8	11,2	8,4	17,1	9,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 5.1: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above)									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	70,0	58,3	64,7	28,1	34,6	31,0	12,7	16,3	14,3
Age group									
10-17 years	29,1	30,6	29,8	68,7	64,9	67,0	13,2	13,0	13,1
18-45 years	78,6	67,5	73,7	19,1	26,7	22,4	12,5	14,4	13,4
46 years and above	67,8	50,2	59,2	31,4	38,4	34,8	13,0	22,3	17,5
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	60,5	45,9	53,9	37,5	46,4	41,5	14,5	18,6	16,3
Grade 12	86,5	78,5	83,0	10,8	14,4	12,4	10,3	13,3	11,6
Tertiary	93,0	88,8	90,9	7,3	6,6	7,0	7,4	9,7	8,6
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	81,2	65,1	74,5	17,5	27,1	21,5	12,2	16,1	13,8
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	63,0	45,5	50,1	36,4	43,6	41,7	14,1	21,9	19,9
Never married	60,7	56,4	58,8	36,7	38,0	37,3	13,0	14,9	13,9
Labour market status									
Employed	90,8	88,6	89,9	9,1	8,4	8,8	11,6	13,0	12,2
Unemployed	53,9	34,3	46,0	39,7	53,5	45,3	13,6	20,0	16,2
Not economically active	25,3	19,6	22,2	69,3	68,2	68,7	15,0	20,3	17,8
Geography type									
Urban formal	86,4	78,7	83,0	9,4	10,7	10,0	12,5	17,7	14,8
Urban informal	77,3	63,9	71,7	23,1	33,5	27,4	12,2	13,2	12,6
Tribal areas	40,1	29,0	34,6	59,1	66,9	63,0	14,3	15,6	14,9
Rural formal	74,1	65,6	70,8	36,1	34,0	35,3	6,4	10,2	7,9
Province									
Western Cape	87,8	82,8	85,5	6,7	6,8	6,8	14,4	17,3	15,7
Eastern cape	50,3	43,9	47,4	52,4	56,5	54,3	10,5	11,2	10,8
Northern cape	75,4	63,4	70,5	22,4	26,6	24,1	10,6	15,8	12,7
Free State	78,6	61,5	71,3	20,2	26,1	22,7	11,8	21,0	15,8
KwaZulu-Natal	64,9	49,3	57,2	35,8	47,6	41,6	8,8	11,8	10,3
North West	68,1	60,9	65,2	29,6	31,3	30,3	12,8	19,2	15,4
Gauteng	85,8	77,1	82,2	9,6	10,8	10,1	14,6	20,0	16,8
Mpumalanga	69,8	56,7	64,1	27,1	35,3	30,7	13,9	17,6	15,5
Limpopo	48,8	35,1	42,2	46,8	53,8	50,2	18,9	22,0	20,4
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	51,5	37,1	44,5	45,5	56,0	50,6	16,5	18,9	17,7
R1 501 - R6 000	68,6	57,1	63,6	29,8	35,8	32,4	12,9	16,8	14,6
R6 001 or more	89,8	85,4	87,8	8,9	7,8	8,4	8,8	11,7	10,1
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	65,5	57,3	61,9	32,4	35,3	33,7	12,6	16,5	14,4
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	86,1	76,5	83,8	14,4	18,8	15,4	8,6	14,4	10,0
Own children under 7 years living in the household	81,6	59,4	70,0	16,3	33,9	25,5	14,3	15,8	15,1

Table 5.1: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above) - concluded									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	61,3	52,6	57,6	36,3	39,0	37,5	12,9	17,1	14,7
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	83,1	70,5	79,3	15,8	21,7	17,5	11,5	15,6	12,8
Own children under 18 years living in the household	80,9	63,3	71,6	17,7	31,1	24,8	12,8	15,4	14,2
Days of the week									
Monday	67,9	52,9	61,0	30,8	39,9	35,0	11,6	17,1	14,2
Tuesday	73,8	62,5	68,8	24,0	31,1	27,2	14,3	14,2	14,3
Wednesday	73,2	64,2	69,1	27,8	29,5	28,6	9,2	16,4	12,5
Thursday	73,2	58,3	66,1	27,3	36,4	31,6	10,7	14,5	12,5
Friday	78,1	68,4	73,9	21,0	27,2	23,7	12,6	12,8	12,7
Saturday	68,5	60,2	64,8	26,7	30,4	28,3	16,0	17,5	16,7
Sunday	49,1	37,0	43,7	41,2	49,3	44,8	17,8	23,7	20,4

Table 5.2: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above)									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	507	453	485	135	116	125	192	129	160
Age group									
10-17 years	78	57	68	97	75	87	45	37	42
18-45 years	532	488	514	132	113	122	215	146	182
46 years and above	527	461	500	184	155	169	211	129	161
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	467	399	441	139	120	129	197	126	160
Grade 12	564	515	543	108	89	98	196	146	171
Tertiary	555	507	532	96	64	81	115	119	117
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	553	489	530	174	133	152	231	142	188
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	475	449	458	167	159	161	182	137	146
Never married	457	421	442	116	94	106	161	115	139
Labour market status									
Employed	563	521	546	118	96	110	276	203	244
Unemployed	300	216	275	138	103	121	79	67	73
Not economically active	124	75	100	139	120	129	61	71	67
Geography type									
Urban formal	522	470	500	80	60	70	209	125	165
Urban informal	527	471	506	75	54	64	212	163	190
Tribal areas	433	384	413	153	134	143	170	129	149
Rural formal	538	452	507	159	119	144	100	149	125
Province									
Western Cape	486	425	458	144	67	107	157	100	128
Eastern cape	412	364	392	165	116	142	193	182	188
Northern cape	529	497	517	123	61	95	113	81	97
Free State	496	437	474	95	55	76	126	112	118
KwaZulu-Natal	532	499	518	138	135	137	121	136	130
North West	525	414	484	83	59	73	193	141	167
Gauteng	536	487	516	51	45	48	238	116	177
Mpumalanga	534	449	501	127	117	122	232	160	196
Limpopo	465	423	448	151	143	147	222	121	169
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	432	369	407	136	118	126	199	142	169
R1 501 - R6 000	520	457	495	142	124	133	202	126	164
R6 001 or more	538	489	517	83	61	73	163	109	134
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	492	444	472	134	119	127	165	122	143
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	557	488	543	127	64	109	248	113	203
Own children under 7 years living in the household	537	472	508	142	111	121	272	150	206

Table 5.2: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (10 years and above) - concluded									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	471	412	448	125	115	121	149	109	129
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	543	519	537	163	99	139	257	126	208
Own children under 18 years living in the household	543	483	515	162	119	134	249	155	195
Days of the week									
Monday	489	426	464	127	119	123	144	122	131
Tuesday	520	468	499	129	127	128	221	145	187
Wednesday	506	462	487	145	110	129	177	125	145
Thursday	522	459	496	153	121	135	176	131	152
Friday	512	489	503	133	116	124	249	149	205
Saturday	536	471	509	150	121	136	171	128	151
Sunday	455	340	412	119	101	110	187	113	149

Table 5.3: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents by sex (10 years and above)									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	182	105	142	19	16	18	13	8	10
Age group									
10-17 years	7	4	6	20	12	16	2	1	1
18-45 years	246	146	195	15	13	14	16	9	13
46 years and above	193	97	140	31	25	28	15	12	13
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	135	67	100	25	20	23	14	9	11
Grade 12	284	178	231	7	6	6	12	9	10
Tertiary	333	256	292	5	2	3	6	7	6
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	298	146	221	20	17	18	19	10	15
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	144	84	98	29	29	29	12	12	12
Never married	119	85	103	18	13	16	9	6	8
Labour market status									
Employed	411	345	383	9	6	8	26	20	23
Unemployed	58	16	36	20	12	16	4	3	3
Not economically active	9	4	6	28	21	24	3	4	3
Geography type									
Urban formal	220	133	175	4	2	3	13	8	10
Urban informal	214	120	169	9	7	8	14	9	11
Tribal areas	92	50	69	48	40	44	13	9	11
Rural formal	288	165	232	42	23	33	5	8	6
Province									
Western Cape	232	150	189	5	2	3	12	7	10
Eastern cape	124	71	96	52	29	40	12	9	11
Northern cape	183	95	138	13	5	9	6	4	5
Free State	188	81	130	9	4	7	7	7	7
KwaZulu-Natal	183	118	150	26	31	29	6	8	7
North West	173	81	126	12	6	9	12	9	10
Gauteng	224	134	180	2	2	2	17	8	13
Mpumalanga	192	95	142	18	15	17	17	11	13
Limpopo	102	56	78	32	29	30	19	10	14
Household expenditure									
R1 500 or less	106	53	78	30	26	27	16	10	13
R1 501 - R6 000	186	103	144	22	17	20	13	8	11
R6 001 or more	268	184	225	4	2	3	8	6	7
Presence of own children aged under 7 years in a household									
No own children under 7 years	151	99	125	20	16	18	10	8	9
Own children under 7 years not living in the household	344	200	302	13	6	11	15	9	13
Own children under 7 years living in the household	303	120	186	16	16	16	27	10	16

Table 5.3: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents by sex (10 years and above) - concluded									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Presence of own children aged under 18 years in a household									
No own children under 18 years	125	76	102	20	16	18	8	7	7
Own children under 18 years not living in the household	305	201	269	17	12	15	20	11	17
Own children under 18 years living in the household	297	140	199	19	17	18	22	11	15
Days of the week									
Monday	163	89	125	19	19	19	8	8	8
Tuesday	211	122	165	17	16	17	17	9	13
Wednesday	209	131	169	23	14	18	9	9	9
Thursday	210	119	163	23	20	21	10	9	9
Friday	232	148	190	16	14	15	18	8	13
Saturday	172	109	141	19	14	16	13	9	11
Sunday	85	34	59	19	14	16	13	7	10

Table 5.4: Participation rate of respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (18 years and above)									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	75,8	62,3	69,7	22,3	30,2	25,9	12,6	16,8	14,5
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	81,3	65,3	74,7	17,4	27,0	21,3	12,3	16,1	13,8
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	62,8	45,6	50,1	36,5	43,5	41,6	14,2	22,0	19,9
Never married	70,8	65,3	68,4	26,6	28,7	27,5	12,9	15,6	14,1
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	67,7	49,5	59,5	30,3	42,0	35,6	14,7	19,9	17,1
Grade 12	86,4	78,9	83,1	10,7	14,0	12,2	10,3	13,3	11,6
Tertiary	93,0	88,8	90,9	7,3	6,6	7,0	7,4	9,7	8,6
Labour market status									
Employed	90,9	88,7	90,0	9,0	8,3	8,8	11,6	13,0	12,2
Unemployed	54,7	34,7	46,8	38,8	53,3	44,5	13,6	19,9	16,0
Not economically active	23,8	15,0	18,7	68,6	69,4	69,0	16,4	23,5	20,5

Table 5.5: Mean minutes per day spent by respondents who engaged in a particular activity by sex (18 years and above)									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	531	481	511	151	129	140	214	139	175
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	553	489	530	175	133	153	231	142	188
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	478	449	459	167	159	161	182	137	146
Never married	506	481	496	132	109	121	199	138	170
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	505	449	484	160	136	148	228	140	182
Grade 12	564	516	544	109	90	100	196	146	171
Tertiary	555	507	532	96	64	81	115	119	117
Labour market status									
Employed	563	522	547	118	96	110	277	202	244
Unemployed	302	215	277	141	105	124	81	70	75
Not economically active	189	97	146	170	139	152	74	79	78

Table 5.6: Mean minutes per day spent by all respondents by sex (18 and above)									
SNA category	Work in establishments			Primary production			Work in non-establishment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	231	131	179	19	17	18	16	10	13
Marital status									
Married/Living together like husband and wife	298	147	222	20	17	18	19	10	15
Widow/widower/Divorced or separated	144	84	98	29	28	29	12	12	12
Never married	181	133	158	18	13	16	13	9	11
Highest level of education									
Less than grade 12	191	92	138	27	24	25	19	11	15
Grade 12	286	179	232	7	6	6	12	9	10
Tertiary	333	256	292	5	2	3	6	7	6
Labour market status									
Employed	413	346	384	9	6	7	26	20	23
Unemployed	60	16	36	20	12	16	4	3	3
Not economically active	13	4	8	35	25	29	4	5	4

Table 6.1: Mean minutes per day spent by teenagers on learning, play and leisure activities, by sex

Activity	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		All population groups	
	Leisure	Learning	Leisure	Learning	Leisure	Learning	Leisure	Learning	Leisure	Learning
Boys	362	362	395	376	341	387	420	391	368	365
Girls	313	360	361	377	295	404	376	406	320	365
Both sexes	338	361	378	376	319	395	398	398	344	365

Table 6.2: Distribution of minutes per day spent on learning by teenagers and older people, by location in which the activity took place (10 years and above)

Location	10-19 years		20 years and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Institution	64,5	61,8	40,4	39,2
Elsewhere	35,5	38,2	59,6	60,8
All locations	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 6.3: Mean minutes per day spent on leisure activities, by age group and sex (10 years and above)

Activity	10-17 years		18-45 years		46 years and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Socialising	114	114	114	152	128	140
Watching television	173	172	172	166	156	161
Listen to radio	69	65	67	85	77	82
Other mass media use	67	66	66	77	65	72
Other social and cultural activities	200	166	185	130	124	127
Average	365	314	340	294	239	266

Table 6.4: Mean minutes per day spent on leisure activities, by geography type and sex (10 years and above)

Activity	Urban formal		Urban informal		Tribal areas		Rural formal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Socialising	133	118	154	131	157	145	134	141
Watching television	173	166	158	148	164	148	121	124
Listen to radio	85	75	94	85	86	76	75	73
Other mass media use	83	76	55	56	52	54	48	62
Other social and cultural activities	153	141	133	145	166	148	126	104
Average	318	278	281	234	308	237	207	201

Table 6.5: Mean minutes per day spent travelling, by mode of travel and sex (10 years and above)		
Mode of travel	Male	Female
Walk	69	62
Private	85	77
Public transport	80	79
Bicycle	55	31
Other	51	41
Total	67	50

Table 6.6: Distribution of average minutes spent on different categories of activity between travel and non-travel time.			
Category	Travel	Non-travel	Total
Work in establishments	16	84	100
Primary production	10	90	100
Work in non-establishment	10	90	100
Household maintenance	5	95	100
Care of persons	8	92	100
Community service	14	86	100
Learning	16	84	100
Social and cultural activities	13	87	100
Mass media use	0	100	100
Personal care	0	100	100
Average	5	95	100

Table 6.7: Mean minutes per day spent in particular location by sex (10 years and above)		
	Men	Women
Own dwelling	1 019	1 149
Someone else's dwelling	68	48
Workplace	136	74
Educational establishment	56	52
Public space	63	45

Table 7.1: Distribution of simultaneous activity by category and sex (10 years and above)				
Category	Male	Female	Both sexes	Total minutes
	Percent			
Work in establishments	3,4	2,0	2,7	117 523
Primary production	0,6	0,5	0,6	24 657
Work in non-establishment	0,5	0,7	0,6	26 487
Household maintenance	7,4	17,0	12,5	546 965
Care of persons	1,4	4,5	3,0	132 043
Community service	0,2	0,2	0,2	9 048
Learning	1,6	1,4	1,5	65 527
Social and cultural activities	34,3	29,1	31,6	1 378 948
Mass media use	29,1	27,2	28,1	1 226 258
Personal care	21,5	17,4	19,3	842 620
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 370 076

Table 7.2: Most common combination of two simultaneous activities (10 years and above)			
1st activity	2nd activity	Time slots	% of 2 simultaneous activities
Watching TV	Socialise with family	9 327	16,0
Eat and drink	Watch TV	7 427	12,8
Eat and drink	Socialise with friends	2 904	5,0
Eat and drink	Socialise with family	2 576	4,4
Cooking	Eat and drink	1 988	3,4
Watch TV	Socialise with friends	1 882	3,2
Cooking	Watch TV	1 807	3,1
Cleaning	Listen to radio	1 350	2,3
Cooking	Listen to radio	1 257	2,2
Socialise with family	Listen to radio	1 159	2,0
Socialise with friends	Listen to radio	1 090	1,9
Cooking	Socialise with family	1 085	1,9
Eat and drink	Listen to radio	1 015	1,7

Table 7.3: Most common combination of three simultaneous activities (10 years and above)				
1st activity	2nd activity	3rd activity	Time slots	% of 2 simultaneous activities
Eat and drink	Watch TV	Socialise with family	850	19,9
Eat and drink	Socialise with family	Listen to radio	159	3,7
Cooking	Socialise with family	Watch TV	159	3,7
Cooking	Eat and drink	Watch TV	112	2,6
Socialise with friends	Eat and drink	Listen to radio	104	2,4
Eat and drink	Watch TV	Socialise with friends	101	2,4
Cooking	Eat and drink	Socialise with family	93	2,2
Clean dwelling	Socialise with family	Listen to radio	78	1,8
Cooking	Socialise with family	Listen to radio	77	1,8
Short breaks work	Eat and drink	Socialise with friends	72	1,7
Cooking	Eat and drink	Listen to radio	51	1,2

Table 7.4: Most common combination of child care and other activities (10 years and above)		
1st activity	2nd activity	Time slots
Physical care	Watch TV	802
Physical care	Cooking	511
Physical care	Eat & drink	397
Physical care	Socialise with family	344
Physical care	Clean dwelling	270
Physical care	Listen to radio	131
Physical care	Care of textiles	120
Supervision	Watch TV	119
Physical care	Socialise with friends	89
Supervision	Clean dwelling	55

Detailed activity code

Table 8: Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity and mean minutes per day spent by them on that activity by sex (10 years and above)							
Code	Description	Male		Female		Both sexes	
		Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes
111	Wage & salary employment	5 022	480	3 134	445	8 156	467
112	Home-based work establishment	68	145	91	105	159	122
113	Paid domestic work	178	287	468	371	647	348
114	Unpaid employment in establishment	43	228	38	278	81	251
115	Work as employer/self-employed	621	410	302	385	923	402
130	Work in apprenticeship	47	121	92	78	140	93
140	Short break from work	2 700	42	1 920	41	4 619	41
150	Seeking employment	396	223	127	183	523	213
180	Travel to work/from work and seeking employment	6 114	89	4 084	84	10 198	87
188	Waiting for establishment work travel	553	37	437	34	991	36
190	Employment in establishment, n.e.c*	58	34	30	85	88	51
210	Crop farming	703	179	762	179	1 465	179
220	Tending animals and fish farming	1 022	108	411	64	1 433	95
230	Hunting & gathering wild products	68	132	61	68	129	102
236	Collecting fuel	206	103	383	120	589	114
240	Digging, stone cutting & carving	92	153	35	66	127	129
250	Collecting water	769	48	1 404	56	2 173	53
260	Purchase & sale primary production	135	59	107	46	242	53
280	Travel related to primary production activities	731	59	550	51	1 281	56
288	Waiting for primary production travel	4	73	2	15	6	54
290	Primary production, n.e.c	47	105	38	115	85	110
310	Food processing & preservation	340	31	434	36	774	34
320	Preparing & selling food & beverage	210	77	290	115	500	99
330	Making & selling textiles & craft	113	116	290	123	403	121
340	Build & extension of dwelling	151	345	27	138	178	314
350	Petty trading & door to door	262	288	275	185	537	235
360	Fitting, maintaining tools & machinery	122	134	51	73	173	116
370	Provision of services for income	69	280	52	248	120	266
380	Travel related to services for income and other production of goods	344	80	186	64	530	74
388	Waiting for non-establishment travel	16	28	12	25	28	27
390	Non-establishment production, n.e.c*	50	210	43	116	92	167
410	Preparing food & drink	7 735	65	15 600	115	23 335	99
420	Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling	8 271	65	13 829	83	22 100	76
430	Care of textile	2 624	65	5 746	93	8 370	84
440	Shopping for personal & household goods	2 013	72	2 361	86	4 374	80
441	Accessing government services	58	42	112	48	169	46
448	Waiting to access government service	69	113	149	126	218	122
450	Household management	137	49	151	41	288	44
460	D-I-Y home improvements	610	141	203	115	813	135
470	Pet care	357	38	414	32	772	35
480	Travel related to household maintenance	2 385	53	2 711	57	5 096	55
490	Household maintenance n.e.c	173	61	214	47	387	53
491	Chopping wood not for cooking	3 199	24	4 606	26	7 804	25

Table 8: Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity and mean minutes per day spent by them on that activity by sex (10 years and above) - continued							
Code	Description	Male		Female		Both sexes	
		Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes
511	Physical care of children: spontaneous	582	68	4 872	98	5 454	95
512	Physical care of children: prompted	65	27	380	40	445	38
521	Teaching of household children: spontaneous	58	60	172	57	230	58
522	Teaching of household children: prompted	3	15	10	40	13	35
531	Accompanying children: spontaneous	114	38	322	44	436	42
532	Accompanying children: prompted	53	26	62	54	115	41
540	Physical care of non-child household members	109	72	170	116	280	99
550	Accompanying adults	35	37	49	69	84	56
561	Supervising those needing care: spontaneous	98	108	207	45	305	65
562	Supervising those needing care: prompted	9	26	29	28	38	28
580	Travel related to care	330	46	706	52	1 037	50
590	Care of household members: n.e.c	32	52	122	47	155	48
610	Community organised construction	97	90	117	43	215	65
615	Cleaning of classrooms	42	52	55	47	97	49
620	Community organised work	56	51	101	141	157	108
630	Organisational volunteering	45	79	51	99	96	90
650	Participation in meetings	191	119	200	123	391	121
660	Involvement in civic responsibility	34	48	31	63	65	56
671	Caring for non-household children: spontaneous	15	121	112	101	127	103
672	Caring for non-household children: prompted	1	30	6	49	7	47
673	Caring for non-household adults	21	151	32	130	53	138
674	Other informal help to other households	127	171	71	154	198	165
680	Travel related to community services	225	59	228	57	453	58
690	Community services n.e.c*	29	234	20	77	49	170
710	School, technikon, college, university attendance	2918	284	2796	279	5714	282
720	Homework	2549	109	2607	116	5155	112
730	Additional study, non-formal education	319	95	283	88	603	92
740	Work-related training	45	141	28	106	73	127
780	Travel related to learning	3054	68	2983	70	6037	69
788	Waiting for learning travel	134	34	155	36	289	35
790	Learning n.e.c	87	151	64	134	151	144
810	Participating in cultural activities	528	128	645	127	1174	128
820	Participating in religious activities	2370	104	3163	107	5533	106
831	Socialising with family	6815	100	8335	109	15150	105
832	Socialising with non-family	7457	123	5790	93	13247	110
833	Socialising with both family & non-family	557	87	481	93	1038	90
840	Arts, music, hobbies	179	85	150	87	329	86
850	Indoor & outdoor sports participation	1835	118	646	83	2481	109
860	Games & other pastimes	2937	152	2219	140	5156	147
870	Spectator to sports, exhibitions, concerts	270	138	129	101	399	126
880	Travel related to social & cultural	6319	69	4935	66	11253	68
888	Waiting for social & cultural travel	55	46	116	36	171	39
890	Social, cultural, recreational n.e.c	113	110	118	85	231	97
910	Reading	1586	68	1408	70	2994	69
920	Watching TV & video	13997	168	14932	159	28930	163
930	Listening to music or radio	3340	86	2778	76	6118	81
940	Accessing information by computer	283	100	193	86	476	94
950	Visiting library	82	46	89	29	171	37
980	Travel related to mass media use	134	44	108	32	241	39
990	Mass media use & entertainment n.e.c	98	84	70	44	168	67

Table 8: Number of respondents who engaged in a particular activity and mean minutes per day spent by them on that activity by sex (10 years and above) - concluded							
Code	Description	Male		Female		Both sexes	
		Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes	Thousand	Minutes
010	Sleep & related activities	19242	558	20632	565	39874	562
020	Eating & drinking	19033	79	20361	73	39394	76
030	Personal hygiene & health	18632	65	19900	65	38531	65
041	Receiving medical/personal care from professionals	191	49	331	78	523	67
042	Receiving medical/personal care from household members	71	42	111	35	182	38
043	Receiving medical/personal care from non-household members	26	49	27	48	52	48
048	Waiting for medical/personal care	129	133	238	119	367	124
050	Doing nothing, rest & relaxation	8815	96	9969	102	18784	99
060	Individual religious practice	754	35	1383	33	2137	34
080	Travel related to personal care	867	52	929	52	1796	52
088	Waiting for personal care travel			1	30	1	30
090	Personal care & self-maintenance n.e.c	1313	48	714	44	2027	46

Appendix 2 – Selection grid

Number of Persons aged 10 years and above	HH1	HH2	HH3	HH4	HH5	HH6	HH7	HH8	HH9	HH10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
3	1 2	1 3	2 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	1 2	2 3	1 3	2 3
4	2 4	1 3	1 3	2 4	1 3	2 4	1 3	2 4	1 3	2 4
5	3 5	1 4	1 3	2 4	1 5	2 4	2 4	4 5	1 2	2 4
6	5 6	4 6	1 2	1 2	1 5	4 6	1 5	3 5	4 6	1 3
7	2 6	4 6	2 5	5 7	2 4	4 7	5 7	1 4	2 6	1 4
8	1 5	1 3	6 8	2 5	1 4	5 6	2 3	5 7	6 8	2 8
9	4 9	1 3	4 9	1 5	2 7	2 9	2 3	4 5	7 8	2 6
10	3 9	1 6	2 3	4 9	1 3	8 10	5 6	3 7	2 5	8 9

HH= Household number

Selection procedure

- Count number of people aged 10 years and above in a household
- Check a row with the number of eligible women against the household number (HH). For example, if there are 4 women in household 1 (HH1), then select woman 2 and woman 4 for the interview. In the next HH with 4 eligible women, select woman 1 and woman 3 for the interview; etc.
- Cross out the combination once used to avoid choosing same woman numbers for the next HH.

Appendix 3 – Activity code list

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 establishments¹

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
- 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

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

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