

# TIME USE SURVEY 2021

PRELIMINARY REPORT



Government of  
the People's Republic of  
Bangladesh



Bangladesh  
Bureau of Statistics

UN  
WOMEN

WOMEN  
COUNT



**Preliminary Report**  
**on**  
**Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021**

June 2022



Demography and Health Wing  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)  
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## List of Abbreviations

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EA	Enumeration Area
HH	Household
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
TUS	Time Use Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme





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## FOREWORD

The information on unpaid domestic and care work is imperative to formulate and implement socioeconomic development plans with gender equity. To quantify unpaid work, time use statistics provide an effective framework. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as the National Statistical Office (NSO) has successfully completed 'Time Use Survey 2021' to account for the time spent pattern and open a new dimension of time based human activities.

'The Time Use Survey 2021' provides estimate on what individuals in the reference period do or the activities they are engaged in and how much time are spent doing each of these activities especially the proportion of time spent in unpaid domestic and care work. The survey produces various indicators on activity-based time spent by the people of Bangladesh aged 15 years and above disaggregated by different dimensions including age, gender and geographical location. It would help to develop satellite account for women on unpaid domestic and care work and undertake appropriate measures to improve women's participation in the labour market.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General, BBS for providing timely support and guidance to make the survey successful. Special thanks are also due to Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Ms. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS and the Focal Point of 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC) Programme' and her team for completing the survey and preparing this preliminary report.

I acknowledge the collaboration of UN Women Bangladesh to support for the execution of the survey by Making Every Woman and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC) Programme. All the distinguished members of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee, Monitoring Committee and Working Committee for their efforts at various stages and respondents for their inputs in the survey deserve special thanks.

I believe this report will help the policy makers, researchers, NGOs and other users to realize the productive potentials and take initiative for gender equitable socioeconomic development of Bangladesh.

Dhaka  
June, 2022

  
Dr. Shahnaz Arefin, *ndc*





**Director General**  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Statistics and Informatics Division  
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## PREFACE

Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021 has been conducted jointly by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and UN Women Bangladesh under the ‘Making Every Woman and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)’ programme. The survey collected information on the time spent in different activities for persons of age 15 years and above from the households. The main objective of the survey is to increase the visibility of unpaid domestic and care work through better statistics.

This report provides estimate of several indicators on time use in different activities which individuals usually perform in 24 hours in a day with disaggregation like gender, age, locality etc. In this survey, International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) 2016 is followed to make the time use statistics comparable and standard. The information will provide a picture of people’s daily lives and are a rich source of gender relevant information for the formulation and implementation of programs on women empowerment.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning for providing guidance and valuable support for completing this technical report. Special gratitude deserves the distinguished members of the Technical Committee and other related committees for their contribution to the survey and to embed quality assurance elements in the improvement of the report.

Furthermore, my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Mrs. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer with their team for their hard work and dedication for completing the survey and preparing this report. I would also like to extend my thanks to the officials of BBS who are involved in conducting this survey.

My special thanks to the UN Women Bangladesh Country Office and Asia Pacific Regional Office for providing financial and technical support to make this survey successful. I hope this report will be helpful to support evidence based Government policy, planning, and undertake in-depth analysis for development partners, NGOs, other practitioners, researchers and students.

Suggestions and comments for further improvement will be highly appreciated.

Mohammad Tajul Islam

Dhaka  
June, 2022



## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Time Use Survey, conducted in 2021 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The survey provides statistically sound data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes in the context of unpaid and domestic work in Bangladesh, the report also provides substantive evidence for progress monitoring towards national goals and global commitments, particularly the SDGs.

### *1.0 Overview:*

In Bangladesh the first Pilot Time Use Survey (TUS) was conducted to assess and understand people's wellbeing particularly on how men and women spend their time for daily household activities and behaviors. The pilot survey attempted to measure the way people spend their time every day. The survey collected information on different activities performed by men, women, boys, and girls, from a social viewpoint, survey it focuses mostly on time pattern on different aspects of human activities, how different activities are performed by people, which is not possible to collect through other survey. Time Use Survey data are important to show how activity choices are affected determined by different circumstances and responsibilities. From an economic viewpoint, it provides information on productive, unpaid and unproductive activities. Time Use Survey is different from other household surveys as a source of information about the activities that are performed by the people and the time duration for which activities are performed. Time Use Survey also provides insights into the lives of different population groups by different socio and demographic characteristics.

Realizing the importance in Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, United Nation (UN) have set the target in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5.4 "Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate". For the purpose of evidence- based information indicator, 5.4.1 of SDG specifically requires "Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location". Time Use data therefore can be useful in estimating the burden of women's unpaid work and help to develop analysis to better design and adopt necessary laws, policies, programme to promote women's empowerment within the households, workplace and Society. In response to such need the Bangladesh Bureau of

Statistics (BBS) as a National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted a nationwide Time Use Survey (TUS) in 2021. In 2012, BBS conducted the first Time Use Pilot Survey in Bangladesh to provide estimate of the amount of time spend spent in various activities.

The Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021 adopted an intersectional lens in designing the survey and tends to capture the diversified lives and time use patterns of the population in Bangladesh aged 15 or above across different groups depending on gender sex, geographical location, age, educational attainment and marital status etc. The survey has also assessed the attitudes of different population groups on Gender Equality issues and their perceptions on life satisfaction.

### *1.1 Survey Objectives*

The main objective of the Time Use Survey 2021 is to increase visibility of women's unpaid domestic and care work through better statistics. The specific objectives of this survey are to:

- To collect and analyze comprehensive information on how men and women spend their time on different activities in the household and communities
- Profile the distribution of paid/unpaid work as a means, to identify policy/programme implications from a gender perspective
- To monitor the SDGs progress using TUS data, particularly for SDG indicator 5.4.1
- To estimate the time spend spent on unpaid domestic and care work of men and women as well as the time spends spent on total work.
- To estimate the time spent on different socio-economic aspects; i.e.: age, sex, location, education etc.

### *1.2 Survey Process*

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) internationally agreed methodology to conduct TUS in Bangladesh. BBS followed standard survey planning, listing, sampling, survey methodology development, questionnaire and manual development, , trained field staff, data enumerators on TUS methodology and International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016,, developed core teams for data entry, data cleaning, editing and coding, data processing, data management, ; deriving analysis and report writing.

### *1.3 Characteristics of the Time Use Survey, 2021*

The Time Use Survey, 2021 has the following characteristics:

- Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021 used two data collection instruments:
  - (i) A household questionnaire (including personal information) and
  - (ii) A Time diary (each member of household aged 15 years and above)
- In TSU 2021, information on activity was collected for each household member of aged 15 years and above with a reference period of 24 hours (followed globally acknowledged 24 hours recall method).
- Time reference was considered 24 hours, 4 AM to 4 AM of the previous day.
- The information on the time reference period was collected through Paper Assisted Personnel Interviewing (PAPI) method from the persons of aged 15 years and above of the selected households.
- Respondents were asked about their activities performed in the designated time slots (24 hours) and the information was recorded in a diary. In case of multiple activities on a same time slot, three activities were recorded as simultaneously activities.
- The activities reported by the respondent were coded following the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) 2016 published by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). A dedicated team of BBS worked for data entry, data cleaning and coding after data collection.

### *1.4 Sampling design and methods of data collection:*

The Time Use Survey 2020 is designed to produce representative statistics for the country, data were collected from urban and the rural areas separately; data were collected from all divisions of Bangladesh. The survey is a cross sectional survey which will help to get average time spent on domestic work and care work by women and men aged 15 years or more in Bangladesh.

The data collected through face-to-face interview from a randomly selected sample of respondents following Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) method with structured questionnaire (Household questionnaire and a time diary). The sample households were selected by using two-stage cluster sampling design. Individual information were collected from 15+ years aged one male and one female respondent from each of the selected households.

### Sample Size:

The sample size for the proposed survey were be derived using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{z^2 * cv^2}{r^2} \times (deff.)$$
$$= \frac{z^2 * s^2}{r^2 * \bar{y}^2} \times (deff.)$$

Where,

*n* = size of the sample

*z* = value of the standard normal variable, which is equal to 1.96 at 5% level of significance

*ȳ* = average time of hours spend on domestic work and care work of 15+ years aged women

*r* = the level of precision (relative marginal error) required or maximum error deemed acceptable

*s* = standard deviation of the average time of hours spend on domestic work and care work of 15+ years aged women

*deff.* = design effect

For the national level, the mean of hours' time spent is 4.9 and standard error is 0.2 obtained from the Time Use Pilot Survey 2012. Here, considering the error value, from .025 to .032; i.e 2.5% to 3.2% with design effect 2.0 several sample size are obtained. By 3% level of error with design effect 2.00, the sample size is 7680. Considering non-response rate 4%, final national sample size will be 7796 ≈ 8000 (rounded upward to get better estimate).

For the sub-national level, by considering the 9% error with design effect 2.00 and considering 3% non-response, the sample size is 866 ≈ 880 (rounded upward to get better estimate) households. So, 880 households will be considered for the smaller divisions. On the other hand, the remaining (1000-880)\*3 = 120 \* 3 = 360 households will be merged to the large divisions by population size.

For 500 Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) (total 8000 HH and 16 household in every PSU) were selected from population census-2011 sampling frame. Now from each of the selected PSU 16 household were selected by using systematic random sampling method.

*Divisional level allocation of the Time Use Survey 2020 is given below:*

<b>S.L</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Number of clusters</b>
01	Dhaka (Capital)	1200	75
02	Chattogram	1136	71
03	Rajshahi	1008	63
04	Khulna	1008	63
05	Rangpur	1008	63
06	Barishal	880	55
07	Sylhet	880	55
08	Mymensingh	880	55
	National (total)	8000	500

### *1.5 Workshops and Trainings*

TUS initiated its journey with the first training workshop in November 2019 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. In order to design a proper and effective survey plan, the workshop trained a group of concerned officers expected to be involved in conducting the TUS. A wide range of topics including definition and scope of TUS, concepts, methods/approaches and work plan were developed by Demography and Health wing of BBS.

Later from January 16 to 21 of 2021, multiple training sessions were organized for the enumerators and supervisors centrally at BBS headquarters. Both enumerators and supervisors were provided with different training materials including questionnaire, manual, guidelines, time diaries, stationaries and training agendas & schedules with clear instruction and guidance. Separate training program was organized for editors and coders on ICATUS 2016. The main approach of the training followed instructions and globally accepted methodology on TUS, the core TUS team of BBS designed all required materials for the TUS

## *1.6 Field Work*

Primary data collection was carried out from January 24 to April 12 of 2021 following face to face interview method, which is one of the widely used survey method for data collection, particularly for TUS. Data from HHs were collected through HH questionnaire and Time Diary was used to collect detailed information on activities per by 15+ individuals in 24 hours of the selected HH. Another individual questionnaire “Attitude Towards Gender Equality” was used for data collection from target population. Both the survey questionnaire and instruction manual for enumerators were available in Bengali language.

A centralized approach to data collection was employed through which eight mobile field teams were deployed to eight divisions in Bangladesh. Each team comprised one field supervisor and five enumerators. A number of three HHs were assigned to each enumerator by the team supervisors among which every enumerator visited three HHs per day. The supervisors also helped the enumerators facilitate HH level data collection, supervisors played critical role to ensure timely and quality data collection in each of the PSUs. Enumerators revisited a HH if the members of that HH were not present during their first or previous field visit.

Special emphasis was given on rapport building with the respondents. Interviewers were instructed to use local language so that respondents could easily understand and communicate. Interviewers were encouraged to behave positively under any circumstance. No interview was taken without a respondent’s consent. Each session was initiated by providing brief introductions of the interviewer, and by describing the objectives of the survey to the household members. If any HH member showed reluctance to participate, the enumerators tried to pursue him or her by explaining the usefulness of time use data and how it will help them as well as the country, including policy makers to design specific laws, policies and programmes to address unpaid care and domestic work. Special emphasis was given to document all information with confidentiality and trust.

Individual time diaries were filled up from all 15+ male and female HHs members. In case of collecting data from selected individuals without any proxy was found useful while the teams were working in the field. Household related questionnaire was used to collect necessary information about the HH.

A 24-hour time diary was used for data collection. Since the literacy rate in some regions of Bangladesh is low, especially in rural areas, it was not feasible to collect time use data in self-reported 24-hour time diary with a short time slot. The choice left for Bangladesh is to employ interviewers who can help respondents to fill in their respective time diaries with a larger time slot: half an hour or so. Therefore, for the purpose of getting the most accurate data, time diaries were filled in by the interviewer using the 24 hours recall method during face-to-face interview in the HH. For Time Diary, three main activities of the respondent were recorded for each 30 minutes interval. The interviewers visited each HH for three times a day in case any ensure all household members are interviewed and their data were recorded.

Interviewers were instructed to acquire correct information by keeping the interviewees engaged in the questions. If required, different kinds of probing, secondary or additional questions were encouraged to ensure the reliability and authenticity of the answers. Small interview breaks were also considered important in case the interviewee was trying to recall difficult answers. The presence of any third person during face to face interviews was highly discouraged as it intrudes a respondent's privacy and restrains him or her from giving correct answers. Especially in cases of female respondents, the presence of third person fully avoided as some of the questions seem to be really personal for women and difficult to be answered in the presence of other HH member.

Before leaving any HH, each interviewer was required to recheck the filled-in questionnaire to cross check whether any question were left out. They were required to note down all the important observations on a HH and its members during their field visit and later share the notes with their respective supervisors.

Supervisors were instructed to follow up the work of each enumerator in every day and as per guideline provide by BBS. All supervisors were responsible to provide regular updates to TUS core team, regular follow ups were proven to be really helpful to understand the field scenario as well as to address unexpected challenges. In each 15 days, filled-in questionnaires were collected from the field for editing and coding activities, that reduced time as well as helped to asses each team's performance and guide them accordingly.

### *1.7 Operation during COVID 19: Challenges and Mitigation*

TUS 2021 is the first standalone national survey that was conducted during COIVD-19. Conducting TUS in such a difficult situation was challenging. BBS had to take extra measures to keep field enumerators, supervisors and data provider safe from corona virus

infection. BBS adopted appropriate health measures for enumerators and interviewees and ensured proper physical distance; all interviews were conducted in a suitable accommodation as per strict instruction given by the TUS core team.

Keeping the pandemic situation in mind, each enumerator was given adequate health and safety information to ensure their safety as well keep interviewees safe. Strict health measures were maintained during orientation sessions organized by BBS and UN Women. Each team was provided with adequate masks and sanitizers to keep them safe during data collection. Data providers were also provided masks during interview. As face to face interaction was an inevitable part of the survey, BBS undertook the strategy of conducting interviews in open places, allowing no one except the interviewer and interviewees during the interview sessions to avoid the risk of corona virus transmission. Reasonable physical distance was maintained for each interview at the field level.

To prevent any possibility of virus transmission, enumerators were assigned for 3 HHs per day in each PSU. BBS kept reserved enumerators in case there was any need to withdraw enumerators from the field due to sickness.

A team of senior BBS officials were deployed in different districts for regular monitoring as well as to provide positive encouragement to the data collection teams. These field visits were very useful to understand the data collection process as well as to motivate the enumerators during the pandemic situation.

Support from the local government representatives was received in many locations. Access to some HHs in the city corporation areas were challenging. However, BBS took appropriate measures to create enabling environment for the enumerators to collect data within a set timeline.

### *1.8: The Structure of the Report*

This report is divided in four major chapters. The first two chapters will shed light on the background of the survey and profile of the respondents. The third chapter will analyze how men and women in Bangladesh use their time in different patterns. Also, data is presented by age group, educational attainment and marital status. The last chapter presents the attitudes of the respondents in regard to gender equality issues and their perceptions on life satisfaction.

## CHAPTER TWO: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

### 2.1: Introduction

Time diaries, in which respondents record their daily activities over time, are a preferred measure for gaining reliable insight into people's time allocation (Robinson & Godbey, 1999). It determines how people spend their times by asking respondents questions and to estimate allocation of time (Gershuny, 2002). Time Use Patterns in Bangladesh allows researchers to investigate how individuals spend their days, as well as their participation in unpaid care work, leisure activities, paid care work, and other economically beneficial activities about which little is known. It allows us to monitor SDG using TUS data, particularly indicator 5.4.1 which indicates the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age, and location. BBS used time use diary to collection information of all 15+ aged household members during the survey.

### 2.2: Background:

Time use survey, Bangladesh 2021 tries to visualize the time a man and woman spend to do paid and unpaid works. As a result of the unequal distribution of labor, women's work mostly remains invisible. To bring out, the inequality and invisibility, TUS, Bangladesh has pulled its respondents from every walk of life. It definitely maintained the equal representation. To present the data of its participants, it has divided its respondents' profile by sex, age, division, literacy status, level of educational attainment, marital status and household head. This information will help to provide an explanation for the selected methodology and contextualize the result presented in the further report.

To build a better and proper understanding of work and its value, a survey must ensure the equal representation of both men and women. Time Use Survey, Bangladesh 2021 does the same. It draws 49.12% of men and 50.88% of women in their sample population.

**Table TUS.2.1: Sample Population Distribution**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	49.12
Female	50.88
Total	100.00

The survey collected information from people of 15 years and above. It distributed its population further into three categories: 15-24 years, 25-59 years and 60+ years. The category for 25-59 years constitutes 61.88% of the respondents. Further, 24.14% respondents are from 15-24 years and 13.98% are from the group of 60+. For the category of men and women, the table appears to be nearly equal. Table 2.2 shows that 23.70% male and 24.57% female were surveyed from the age of 15-24 years including 60.26% male and 63.44% female from the age group of 25-59 years. Men and women from the category of 60+ formed 16.05% and 11.99% of the participants sequentially.

**Table TUS.2.2: Population by Age Group**

Age of the Member of Household	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	23.70	24.57	24.14
25 - 59	60.26	63.44	61.88
60 +	16.05	11.99	13.98

The table 2.3 shows the distribution of the respondents who were surveyed by division and sex. A depiction from each of the eight divisions is visible from table 03. Dhaka, being the city and center of ‘work’, holds the most respondents, 23.20%. Chattogram, being the second largest, holds the second position at 17.64%. Participants from Barishal, Mymensingh and Sylhet were less than 10% each.

Similarly, the table secures equal portrayal from both men and women from each district. Dhaka division had 22.92% women and 23.57% men where Chattagram division had 17.36% women and 18% men. The respondents from Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna are appeared by 13.69% women and 7.82% men, 13.60% women and 16.40% men and 12.60% women and 13.15% men respectively. For Barishal, Mymensingh and Sylhet, participants were 5.76% women and 6.74% men, 8.05% women and 7.20% men and 6.02% women and 7.13% men sequentially.

**Table TUS.2.3: Respondents Distribution by Division and Sex**

<b>Division Name</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
Barishal	5.76	6.74	6.18
Chattogram	17.36	18.00	17.64
Dhaka	22.92	23.57	23.20
Khulna	12.60	13.15	12.84
Mymensingh	8.05	7.20	7.68
Rajshahi	13.69	7.82	11.14
Rangpur	13.60	16.40	14.82
Sylhet	6.02	7.13	6.50

Literacy can be defined as the ability to read and understand. It increases the capacity of the people to access needed information and complete any work more efficiently. The survey constituted of 73.44% literate and 26.56% illiterate participants. Table 2.4 shows that 71.84% literate women and 75.08% literate men joined the survey. On the contrary, 28.16% illiterate women and 24.92% illiterate men took part.

**Table TUS 2.4: Household Population by literacy Status and Sex (%)**

<b>Literacy Status</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
Literate	71.84	75.08	73.44
Illiterate	28.16	24.92	26.56

The level of education outlines the highest educational degree the participants have completed. It also indicates the productivity of a population. Most of the participants (33.23%) had completed their secondary education and 31.18% had finished their primary education. Only 12.39% participants were certified for above secondary where 23.21% participants had no education. Nevertheless, the table reflects equal voice from both men and women. Among the women, 24.69% were with no education while 29.65% had crossed the bar of primary education, 35.36% had crossed secondary and 10.30% had studied above secondary. Amidst men, 32.73% had finished primary education, 31.06% had secondary education and 14.51% had gone beyond the bar of secondary where 21.70% were with no education.

**Table TUS.2.5: Household Population by Level of Education and Sex (%)**

<b>Highest Educational Level Completed</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Total</b>
No Education	24.69	21.70	23.21
Primary Education	29.65	32.73	31.18
Secondary Education	35.36	31.06	33.23
Above Secondary	10.30	14.51	12.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The marital status helps to analyze the layers of work a man or a woman do. A married person has to shoulder the extra responsibilities that come with marriage which an unmarried person might not have to do. For widow, separated and divorced, scenario may alter as they have to carry their family by allocating their time to do both inside and outside work. To understand the time distribution better, Time Use Survey, Bangladesh has included respondents from all walk of marriage. Respondents here consist of 30.14% unmarried, 63.70% married, 5.21% widowed, 0.48% separated and 0.47% divorced. Among them, 36.27% men and 24.17% female were unmarried where 62.05% men and 65.31% women were married. A latent pattern can be seen in table 2.6 where more female participants than male were widowed, separated and divorced.

**Table TUS.2.6: Marital Status**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Sex</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Unmarried	36.27	24.17	30.14
Married	62.05	65.31	63.70
Widow	1.20	9.13	5.21
Separated	0.23	0.72	0.48
Divorced	0.26	0.67	0.47

The head of the household is entitled with many responsibilities along with earning for the family. They sometimes take decisions on behalf of the family members as well. Table 2.7 shows that 87.12% of the household surveyed were headed by male and 12.88% were by female.

**Table TUS.2.7: Household Head**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	87.12
Female	12.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### *2.3: Summary Findings:*

Time use survey Bangladesh has ensured equal representation of both men and women. The age of all respondents were 15 years and above. However, in the household questionnaire all household members' information was collected. TUS included every division of Bangladesh. Dhaka being the capital, largest city of Bangladesh and epitome of workplace holds the most (23.20%) of the participants and Barishal (6.18%) the least. Three fourths of the respondents were literate among which men were more literate than women. It further reflected in the education table where men were ahead of women at every level of education except the secondary one. Among the respondents, 35.36% women and 31.06% men were from secondary level. To demonstrate the relation between work and marriage, 30.14% unmarried, 63.70% married, 5.21% widow, 0.47% divorced and 0.48% separated people were portrayed in the survey.



## CHAPTER THREE: TIME USE PATTERNS IN BANGLADESH

### *3.1: Introduction*

The binary gender division of labour is still prevailing around different countries of the world. With expanding options for women to work outside, the gender role is being challenged each day but may not exterminate anytime soon. In Bangladesh, women are still expected to shoulder the household chores. With the growing educational status and opportunities, who joined the formal workforce is directly contributing to the productive economy but it is not the prominent structure. Women are emotionally more attached to ‘family work’ than men (Seymour et al., 2020). Consequently, their efforts go unnoticed in national economy. Time Use Survey tries to fill this void.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conducted Time Use pilot survey in 2012. National Survey has been conducted by BBS in 2021. The main objective was to fill the void between unpaid domestic & care work and the national economy through better statistics. It will help to measure how people are engaging in unpaid, paid, domestic, productive or voluntary works. It will also bring the data around leisure, community engagements, training provided to escalate skills etc. in front which are less known. It will further advocate to build a better policy for child care system, elderly care system, social capital, sharing the double burden by balancing the work-home life, ensuring equality, raising the acceptability of women in the formal work, parental leave etc.

### *3.2: Background*

This chapter presents the data on how men and women use their 24 hours of time each day using several classifications like sex, age, residence, educational level, marital status etc. The activities being considered here are divided into 9 (nine) categories under the supervision of International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS, 2016). It is a three-level hierarchical classification (composed of major divisions, divisions, and groups) that considers all possible activities undertaken by the general population during 24 hours in a day. The purpose is to provide a framework that can be used to produce meaningful and comparable statistics on time use (UNSD, 2017).

ILO convention 189 defined domestic work as “work performed in or for a household or households” (ILO, 2019). As the context of Bangladesh, a woman is expected to shoulder the domestic and care work. Table 3.1 shows no difference. It shows that women spent more than men given the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care works. Women employ 4.6 hours on unpaid domestic work where men do for 0.6 hours. Women spend 1.2 hours on unpaid care work when men do for 0.2 hours. So, in total, a woman utilizes her 5.9 hours on both domestic and care work which is more than 7 times higher than a man (0.8 hours).

**Table TUS.3.1: Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Sex (hours)**

Sex	Time spent on unpaid domestic work	Time spent on unpaid care work	Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG indicator-5.4.1) %
Female	4.6	1.2	5.9	24.6
Male	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.3

In a society prevailing gender norms and roles define the works a man or woman can perform better which creates a binary of productive and non-productive work. Table 3.2 shows that women perform more domestic and care work than employment and its related activities. Men do the opposite. Women spend 1.2 hours on employment where men spend 6.1 hours. Women use 4.6 hours and 1.2 hours on unpaid domestic services and care giving services respectively. Men do the same for 0.6 hours and 0.2 hours consecutively which is 6-7.5 times lower than women. It certainly limits women’s economic mobility.

On the other hand, both men and women employ nearly the same amount of time on unpaid volunteer work, community participation, religious activities, leisure etc. For the self-care and maintenance, men pass 11.3 hours and women pass 10.9 hours. Women (0.8 hours) spend more time on production of goods for own final use than men (0.7 hours). Learning occupies almost the same space in the daily schedule of men and women with a respective tally of 0.4 and 0.3 hours.

**Table TUS.3.2: Average time spent per day by activity group and sex (hours)**

<b>Major Activity Group</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Both</b>
Employment and related activities	1.2	6.1	3.7
Production of goods for own final use	0.8	0.6	0.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.6	0.6	2.6
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.2	0.2	0.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.3	0.4	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.1	2.2	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.7	2.6	2.6
Self-care and maintenance	10.9	11.3	11.1

The table 3.3 presents its findings in 4 categories of age – 15-17, 18-24, 25-59 and 60+ and each category is further divided into two – men and women. Overall it shows that men engage more in productive work than women. Women utilize most of their days in unpaid domestic and care giving services. It peaks in the age of 25-59 where men use their 7.4 hours in employment and women use 5.2 hours in unpaid domestic services. In the same category, women spend 1.4 hours in employment and men spend 0.6 hours domestic services. The similar pattern is observed in the other age categories as well. For the age group of 15-17, 18-24 and 60+, women and men consume 0.8 hours and 2.8 hours, 0.9 hours and 4.9 hours and 0.7 hours and 3.8 hours in employment and related works respectively where 2.5 hours and 0.4 hours, 4.5 hours and 0.4 hours and 2.7 hours and 0.7 hours for unpaid domestic services for household and its members. Similarly, women provide care giving services to their families longer than men. It peaks at the age between 18 to 24 at 2.1 hours and then slowly reduces to 1.3 hours at 25-59 years and 0.5 hours at the age of 60+. For men, the range stays between 0.1-0.2 hours irrespective of their age. The time distribution for unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid works remains at 0.1hour disregarding age and sex with one aberrance where 60+ women spend 0.2 hours.

Works like socializing and communication, community participation, religious practices, culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices take more time of men than women till the age of 24 and after that a reverse pattern happens. With the age, both men and women

become reluctant to learning. This is why, at the age of 15-17 years, women and men exhaust the most, 2.8 hours and 2.7 hours and at the age of 60+ they do not spend any time to learn. It is 0.7 hours and 1.1 hours and 0 hours and 0.1 hours for women and men in other two categories accordingly.

The similar pattern floats up here as well that women are devoting most of their time on the household chores. It appropriates women's place at home and restricts her available choices. It also puts double burden on women who work outside besides their home. With the growing community service with age, it adds another burden on the shoulder of women.

**Table TUS.3.3: Average Time Spent (in hour) on Broad Activity Categories by Sex and Selected Age Group**

Activities	15-17		18-24		25-59		60+	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employment and related activities	0.8	2.8	0.9	4.9	1.4	7.4	0.7	3.8
Production of goods for own final use	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.5	0.4	4.5	0.4	5.2	0.6	2.7	0.7
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Learning	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.3
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.0	3.9	3.6
Self-care and maintenance*	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.7	10.6	11.0	11.7	11.7

Table 3.4 captures the data on how men and women from rural and urban area spend their time in different sort of activities. Urban people, men and women both, use more time to carry out employment related activities than rural people. In both cases, women spend less than men in employment related activities. It indicates how the formal workplace is yet to welcome women as their workers. Domestic and care services pull similar amount of time from both women and men. In case of women, it does 6-8 times more irrespective of where they reside. Both rural and urban men pass 0.6 hours while doing domestic work and 0.2

hours for care work. Rural women spent their 4.7 hours and urban women 4.4 hours to domestic services while 1.2 and 1.3 hours for care work. Discounting sex and residence, everyone spends 0.1 hour in doing unpaid voluntary work and training.

Rural people (2.2 hours) participate more in community services like socializing and religious practices than urban people (1.9 hours). A typical feature arises here as women (4.1 hours) spend less, urban women lesser, time than men (4.3 hours) in socialization, community participation and religious practices. Urban women spent themselves the most time (3.1 hours) in culture, leisure and mass media activities in the contrary to rural women (2.5 hours) where men pass 2.6 hours. Rural and urban people devote 0.8 and 0.2 hours sequentially for production of goods for own final use. In the event of rural women, it is 1 hour, for rural men, 0.7 hour and 0.2 and 0.1 hour for urban women and men.

**Table TUS.3.4: Average Time Spent by Activity Group, Residence and Sex (hours)**

Major Activity Group	Urban			Rural		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Employment and related activities	1.6	6.6	4.1	1.1	5.9	3.5
Production of goods for own final use	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.4	0.6	2.5	4.7	0.6	2.7
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.3	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Self-care and maintenance*	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.1

Education is thought to be the stairs in the road of turning the population into proper and greater manpower. Here, table 3.5 represents the relation between education and sex in terms of average time spent on activities. It sets the criteria of education attainment to four levels of educational parameters which are assigned to no formal education, primary education, secondary education, and higher education. People with no education and primary education spend around 4 hours while people with secondary and higher education spend around 3

hours behind employment related activities. Women are far behind than men regardless of their educational level in this field. The bar does not cross 1.5 hours where it is 7.2 hours for men at the best.

Unpaid domestic and care work require 4.7-6 hours of women and 0.7-1 hour of men despite any educational attainment. Women with no formal education spend the most time (1.5 hours) than the women with education (1.4,1.0,1.0 hours sequentially). As it is seen, education cannot detach women from their household responsibilities and also cannot increase the participation of them in workforce economy. With education, both men and women become reluctant to produce goods for own final use steadily. It starts with 1.1 and 0.8 for women and men with no formal education, afterwards 0.9 and 0.5, 0.6 and 0.5 and 0.4 and 0.4 sequentially.

The participation in community, socializing, culture, leisure, religious activities increase with educational attainment for men with one aberrance with the men who completed primary education. For women, it decreases continuously with every attainment with one deviance where women attained higher education spend more time in these activities. The time for self-care and maintenance stick around 11 hours regardless of gender and sex.

**Table TUS.3.5: Average Time Spent (in hour) Per Day on Activities by Education Attainment and Sex (hours)**

Activities	Women	Men	Both
<b>No formal education</b>			
Employment and related activities	1.5	6.3	3.9
Production of goods for own final use	1.1	0.8	0.9
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.1	0.6	2.4
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	0.6	0.1	0.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.4	2.3	2.3
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.9	2.5	2.7
Self-care and maintenance*	11.1	11.4	11.2
<b>Primary education</b>			
Employment and related activities	1.4	7.2	4.3
Production of goods for own final use	0.9	0.5	0.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.9	0.5	2.7
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.1	0.2	0.6
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Both</b>
Learning	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.3	2.0	2.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.5	2.2	2.3
Self-care and maintenance*	10.8	11.3	11.0
<b>Secondary education</b>			
Employment and related activities	1.0	5.6	3.3
Production of goods for own final use	0.6	0.5	0.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.9	0.6	2.7
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.6	0.2	0.9
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.6	0.8	0.7
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.9	2.2	2.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.5	2.7	2.6
Self-care and maintenance*	10.8	11.2	11.0
<b>Above Secondary</b>			
Employment and related activities	1.0	5.0	3.0
Production of goods for own final use	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.3	0.7	2.5
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	1.7	0.3	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.8	0.8	0.8
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.9	2.4	2.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.7	3.0	2.9
Self-care and maintenance*	11.1	11.3	11.2

Table 3.6 presents the findings of time spent based on sex and marital status. It exhibits that with marriage, more men join the employment related activities and more women join unpaid domestic and care services. Unmarried, married and widow/divorced/separated women and men spend 1.1 and 3.8, 1.2 and 6.8 and 1.6 and 2.8 hours in employment serially. So, women when they are widow/divorced or separated join the outside work more than married or unmarried women and men discontinue the most to 2.8 hours. Widow/divorced or separated men engage in domestic and care work the most (1.5 hours) than married (0.8 hour) and unmarried (0.5 hour) men. Married women spend 6.8 hours in total where unmarried women are at 2.7 hours and widow/divorced/ separated women are at 3.2 hours doing the domestic and care work.

Overall men spend more time in socializing, communication, community participation, religious practices, culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices than women despite their marital status. Unmarried women pass 5.1 hours and married men pass 5.6 hours. It reduces to 4.4 and 4.5 hours for married women and men. It again spikes to 6.8 hours for both men and women when they are disengaged with their previous marital status. The disengagement from marriage raises the level of volunteer, training and other unpaid services to 0.2 hour for women while it is reduced to 0 hour for men. For the rest, it is stuck at 0.1 hour. Unmarried men and women spend equal time (0.4 hour) in producing goods for own final use. Married men and widow/divorced/ separated women use 0.6 hours. Married women and widow/divorced/separated men take 0.9 and 0.4 hours sequentially for the production.

**Table TUS.3.6: Average Time Spent (in hour) on Broad Activity Categories by Sex and Marital Status**

Main Activities	Unmarried		Married		Widow/Divorced/Separated	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employment and related activities	1.1	3.8	1.2	6.8	1.6	2.8
Production of goods for own final use	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.3	.4	5.3	.6	2.6	1.3
Unpaid care giving services for household and family members	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Learning	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	3.7
Self-care and maintenance*	12.0	11.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	12.4

Table 3.7 shows the source of night-lighting materials in the household. A good number of 96.21% of houses surveyed use electricity. Respondents from urban area and rural area who use electricity build the 99% and 95.20% respectively. The rest items considered here did not

cross the decimal level except for the use of kerosene and paraffin in the rural area which is 1.17% and for urban it is 0.48% and solar lantern which is 2.72% in the rural and 0.19% in the urban. Rechargeable source and battery powered source of light comprise 0% and 0.02%, 0.05% and 0.03% consecutively in urban and rural area. Gasoline lamp is used equally by both rural and urban (0.05%). Oil lamp is mostly used in rural area (0.62%) than urban area (0.10%); where rural area does not use candle light but urban area use (0.10%).

**Table TUS.3.7: Source of light**

Source of light	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Night-Lighting materials in the household	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	99.00	95.20	96.21
Solar Lantern	0.19	2.72	2.05
Rechargeable Flashlight, Torch or Lantern	0.00	0.02	0.01
Battery Powered Flashlight, Torch or Lantern	0.05	0.03	0.04
Gasoline Lamp	0.05	0.05	0.05
Kerosene or Paraffin Lamp	0.48	1.17	0.99
Oil Lamp	0.10	0.62	0.48
Candle	0.10	0.00	0.03
Others	0.00	0.14	0.10
No Lighting in Household	0.05	0.05	0.05

Some sources of fuel like fire wood or dung need to be collected and prepared to use on a continuous basis when sources like LP gas, coal, kerosene, electricity etc. are not used. So, the aforementioned users need to invest more time to collect the materials for cooking. It adds to the time spend in domestic work. Fire wood is used by 49.44% of the respondents, among them 32.52% of urban area and 55.55% of the rural area. Respondents who use dung/straw/shrubs are at 28.82%, 9.29% of them belong to urban and 35.87% belong to rural area. Urban people (56.48%) use LP gas or natural gas nearly 7 times more than the rural people (8.37%). Rural people use more biogas (0.24%) than the urban (0.07%). Coal, charcoal, Kerosene and electricity are used by 0.14% and 0%, 0.19% and 0%, 0% and 0.02% and 0.90% and 0.05% participants residing in urban and rural area sequentially.

**Table TUS.3.8: Source of fuel**

Main source of cooking stove	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Wood / Fire Wood	32.52	55.55	49.44
Dung / Straw / Shrubs	9.29	35.87	28.82
Natural Gas / LP Gas	56.48	8.37	21.13
Biogas	0.24	0.07	0.11
Coal	0.14	0.00	0.04
Charcoal	0.19	0.00	0.05
Kerosene	0.00	0.02	0.01
Electricity	0.90	0.05	0.28
Others	0.24	0.07	0.11

In the evolution of communication system, mobile phone is the latest. It gives its user a dormant sense of security as they will be able to be in touch with someone necessary in case of emergency. It is also a basic route to access the necessary information. Table 16 shows that 72.74% of its respondents could afford a mobile phone. Women are behind than men as only 59.92% women had a mobile in comparison with 86.10% men.

**Table TUS.3.9: Mobile Uses**

Sex	Percentage
Women	59.92
Men	86.10
Total	72.74

In the era of technology, having access to the internet may guarantee its users the access to necessary information easily. Table 17 describes the internet usage of the respondents surveyed. It shows that more men have access to internet than women. A total of 28.06% respondents use internet. Among them, 35.15% are men and 21.25% are women.

**Table TUS.3.10: Internet Uses**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Women	21.25
Men	35.15
Total	28.06

### *3.3: Conclusion*

Both men and women do work, but there is a visible division between their labour. Though domestic chores and care responsibility are the daily parcel to carry our future progress and should have been equally responsible for men and women, women seem to carry the burden. Women spend 8 times more than men in domestic and care work. Men spend around 1.6 hours a day where women do that for 11.7 hours which is nearly half of the day. These works also do not meet the criteria of being productive, so these remain unpaid and unrecognized. Besides carrying the unpaid works, women also pass 1.2 hours conducting the productive work while men do the same for 6.1 hours. As a result, men's work are 5 times more recognized than women's. This trend is obtainable despite one's sex, age, residence, education or marital status.

The quantity of unpaid domestic work increases with age for women till 59 and then reduces at 60+. For men, it gradually expands and never crosses the decimal point. Women aged between 18-24 (2.1 hours) and men between 25-59 (0.2 hour) spend the most time providing care services to their family. Urban women spend 0.5 hours more than rural women in productive work and rural women, on the other hand, devote 0.2 hour more in the unpaid work than their urban counterparts. Irrespective of sex, rural people produce 4 times more goods for own use than urban ones. Educational status does not bring much change to a woman's and man's routine of unproductive work. But, it certainly does negatively affect women's employment status. Women who at peak spend 1.5 hours in employment related activities do not have any formal education. Similar pattern is seen in men too. Men with at least a primary degree do better than men holding secondary or above secondary attainment in productive work.



## **CHAPTER FOUR: ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES AND PERCEPTIONS ON LIFE SATISFACTION**

### ***4.1: Introduction***

Gender Equality is one of the most crucial components towards sustainable developed future. It is only ensured when the access to available rights and opportunities is not affected by anyone's gender. Since 2000, UN and its global community has made 'gender equality' central to their every work and achieved enormous success. To continue the advancement, SDG has introduced a specific goal, goal 5, that apropos of gender equality which requires recognition of women's work, ensuring equal participation of women in all spheres including economy and politics and ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women in both public and private arena. UN has entrusted the national governments to take necessary steps to attain the universal promise of Agenda 2030 – 'leaving no one behind'. Bangladesh has stood up to the promise successfully engaging specific visions like Vision-2041.

The government of Bangladesh has taken many steps to mitigate the existent gender gap like reserving 50 seats for women in the parliament, quota in the service for women, taking initiatives like 'Female Secondary Stipend and Assistance Program' to increase enrolment of girls to secondary education, distributing books for free among school going students etc. Government has also allocated taka's for Gender Responsive Budget. Due to these initiatives, Bangladesh has closed 72.6% of its overall gender gap, ranks 50<sup>th</sup> on the Global Gender Gap Index 2020 and is at the top among South Asian Countries (Naher et al., 2020).

### ***4.2: Background***

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions on a series of statements including their perception on marriage, value of work, sharing the domestic and care work, eating habits, violence etc. These statements put forward the attitudes of the participants towards gender equality. These do not necessarily address what was actually happening in the home or in the relationship between husbands and wives. Along with economic status and employment status, perceptions of people towards work also depend on various other factors and vary depending on these factors; for example – family type, patriarchal attitudes, and traditional gender norms, people's education level/academic background, professional status, income level, life experiences, socialization process from childhood, surroundings of the environment, everyday lifestyle. The viewpoints of the participants are illustrated here using the literacy status.

Time use Survey evaluated gender perception of equality through some statements presented in table 4.1. It shows that more than 50% of the respondents regardless of sex and literacy status acknowledge that care work should be done by the women. It further illustrates that 54.36% literate and 58.95% illiterate women agree with the statement that ‘women should cook all the time’ and 71.14% literate and 77.96% illiterate men do the same. Around 14% more illiterate people than the literate one admits that taking care of the elderly is women’s responsibility. On the bright side, 79.10% literate women and 77.7% literate men along with 84.27% illiterate women and 82.94% illiterate men believe that both men and women work, one in the home and other on outside. The statement ‘Men should help women with cooking’ draws 82.02% literate and 77.07% illiterate men on its side. More than 90% men and women believe that both men and women should earn for the wellbeing of the family.

On the other side of the coin, 59.73% literate and 78.32% illiterate women think that men’s work is more important than women. The importance of work came down on food when 45.46% literate and 68.56 percent illiterate women are under the impression that men need to eat more than the women. Similar tone echoes when 62.18% literate and 79.92% illiterate men as well as 38.78% literate and 60.14% illiterate men agree with the above two statements respectively. These affirmations bring the floating idea of gender socialization to the shore. It further justifies why 12.19% literate women and 23.79% illiterate women accept that men can beat their wives if they displease them where 8.75% literate and 17.12% illiterate men opine the same.

**Table TUS.4.1: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by literacy status and sex (%)**

Statements	Literate		Illiterate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Women aged below 18 years may be married	14.16	13.98	29.30	25.57
Men aged below 21 years may be married	13.89	14.13	26.88	23.84
Men always work outside as women do in the home	79.10	77.71	84.27	82.94
Women should cook all the time	54.36	58.95	71.14	77.96
Men should help women with cooking	84.30	82.02	74.36	77.07
Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	63.01	63.58	76.42	77.14
Men's work is more important than women's work	59.73	62.18	78.32	79.92
Men need to eat more than women	45.46	38.78	68.56	60.14
Men can beat their wives if they displease them	12.19	8.75	23.79	17.12
Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.62	2.02	3.18	2.62
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	95.52	93.31	92.53	92.41

### *4.3 Gendered analysis of domestic and care work: A dormant family catastrophe*

The study revealed that household needs and requirements are different. Because domestic work hours are linked and mutually determined by some specific factors and situations. Gender-differentiated time-use outlines are affected by numerous factors, which include household arrangements like food habit, number of family members and gender composition of household members, age of family members, number, and availability of infrastructure.

The study revealed that unpaid care work is more or less commonly regarded as women's work in Bangladesh. So, we can say that according to our respondent's cultural factors have made women the primary responsibility of domestic care work. That's why their perceptions towards unpaid care work are women-centered. They think in the Bangladesh's perspective unpaid care work suits women more than men. Literacy indeed helps to turn a person into a more gender sensitive being. In the table, more literate person agreed with the statements regarding men helping women in the cooking, sharing the work and women working outside while disagreeing with statements like 'Men need to eat more than the women'. It also depicts a concerning pattern where more than 50% men and women, despite their literacy status, agree with the statements reckoning men's work being more important and women should handle the responsibilities of cooking and taking care of elderly. On the bright side, around 95% participants think that both men and women should earn for the well being of the family. After analyzing all the variables related to gender, which determine the time men and women spent in the unpaid domestic work in different household arrangements of Bangladesh; it can be observed that the unspoken expectation of Bangladeshi families, that women are naturally and primarily responsible for maintaining their household and of doing the "domestic work" of the household (irrespective of their employment status and economic status), brings disastrous impacts in women's lives.

### *4.4: Conclusion*

Thus, the burden of "unpaid domestic work" or "unequal reproductive tax" is very unfair for all women and based on the data collected for this study, it has been unearthed that unpaid domestic and care work affects almost all aspects of women's lives critically, irrespective of women's economic status, family type, type of profession, number and age of children, number and level of education among other things. The issue of "unpaid domestic work" has a tremendous gendered impact especially on women, as in the context of Bangladesh. The gender gap, unequal distribution of unpaid care work and unequal distribution of time for

doing these household chores have a significant impact on women's lives inside their families. In the socio-economic context of a patriarchal country, doing the household chores to maintain the whole family is considered as women's first and most important responsibility to fulfill, even if they are employed. The level of disproportion in the statements concerning violence portray that women are holding onto our deep-rooted gender stigmas and socialization and literacy cannot alter them. It may lead to the failure of the policies planning on Elson's (2017) 'Triple R' (Recognize, Reduce, and Redistribute). To implicate equality in our private sphere, men need to not only accept that women work but also need to share the burden of household work and women also need to learn to accept the recognition to march towards an equal generation.

In total, there is a need for multipronged policies to address the needs of different categories of women in Bangladesh. This is what this study has attempted to unearth. The survey revealed that care is an essential element for household and family life. The quality of care can ensure a sound family life, family relationship and social bonding. All women are not equal contributors to care work but women in both classes are the sole agent of this work. On the other hand, there are two groups of people who commonly needed extra care; children and aged people. The policymaker should consider separate measures for these groups of people. Gender equality cannot be attained in the absence of equal rights and women themselves have to be the active agents for this change. The exclusion of women in the labor market is unjustified and represents a vast economic and competitive loss for any society. Moreover, creating an enabling environment of equal opportunity and treatment in the labor market for both women and men would also contribute tremendously to poverty reduction, the achievement of the SDGs and social justice. Gender equality cannot be attained in the absence of equal rights and women themselves have to be the active agents for this change. The survey illustrates that the time use patterns and trends can be incorporated into the evaluation of policy and monitoring to ensure the quality of life and progress in human development. The survey highlights the implications of time use for public policy including welfare reforms, social policies, a labor market that affect paid and unpaid work.

Time use has a strong gender dimension, which should be a matter for policy intervention. The survey clearly addressed the recognition of unpaid domestic and care work in Bangladesh, which does not mean value creation by money only. Because domestic and care

work is backed up by emotions, love and feelings as well as a sense of responsibility and in that sense, its actual value is much more than its market value. Unpaid domestic and care work is a source of self-esteem for women in Bangladesh. There is a need to integrate it into development policies, which directly influences wellbeing. Research findings show that income and objective wellbeing is co-related with happiness and subjective wellbeing. Therefore, a new paradigm of development needs to be captured which can bring family wellbeing in the society. We need to rethink the progress of society. Policymakers can help to identify the type of program, policies and social services needed to improve the quality of life of workers, which is beyond basic economic elements and GDP.

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## Appendix:

### International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)

Overview: The International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016) is a three-level hierarchical classification (composed of major divisions, divisions, and groups) of all possible activities undertaken by the general population during the 24 hours in a day. The purpose of the classification is to provide a framework that can be used to produce meaningful and comparable statistics on time use across countries and over time.

Major division (ICATUS coding divisions)

<b>Major division</b>	<b>Activity</b>
1	<p>Employment and related activities</p> <p>Refers to employment, defined as activities to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit and to other activities directly related to employment. – 'For pay or profit' refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions, specified in the most recent international statistical standards concerning employment-related income.</p> <p>Related activities are travelling and commuting for employment, breaks during working time, training and studies in relation to employment, seeking employment, and other related activities outside working time.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions</li><li>• Employment in household enterprises to produce goods</li><li>• Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services</li><li>• Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment</li><li>• Training and studies in relation to employment – 16 Seeking employment</li><li>• Setting up a business</li><li>• Travelling and commuting for employment</li><li>• Activities in all branches of economic activities in both self-employment and paid employment</li></ul>
2	<p>Production of goods for own final use</p> <p>Refers to activities to produce goods for own final use where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use</li><li>• Making and processing goods for own final use</li><li>• Construction activities for own final use</li><li>• Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use</li><li>• Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods</li></ul>
3	<p>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</p> <p>Refers to activities to provide services for own final use (excluding unpaid caregiving services for household and family members classified under major division 4).</p> <p>Includes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and meals management and preparation</li> <li>• Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings</li> <li>• Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair</li> <li>• Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear</li> <li>• Household management for own final use</li> <li>• Pet care</li> <li>• Shopping for own household and family members</li> <li>• Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members</li> <li>• Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b></p> <p>Refers to activities to provide caregiving services for own final use (excludes unpaid domestic services for household and family members classified under major division 3). Care work refers to all those activities which are undertaken for family members including those belonging to another household either to comply with the law or out of love/moral obligations (obligation or in some countries by law).</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Childcare and instruction</li> <li>• Care for dependent adults</li> <li>• Help to non-dependent adult household and family members</li> <li>• Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</li> <li>• Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b></p> <p>Unpaid volunteer: Refers to any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpaid direct volunteering for other households</li> <li>• Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering</li> <li>• Unpaid trainee work and related activities</li> <li>• Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</li> <li>• Other unpaid work activities</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>Learning</b></p> <p>Refers to the studies at all levels of instruction: pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical and vocational, post-secondary and tertiary education, extra or catch up classes and second chance programmes. This group considers literacy and other special programmes for handicapped children, adults, and other groups who have no opportunity to attend school; completing homework assignments, private studies, research, studying for examinations in relation to courses; attending short-term courses, seminars, etc. in relation to one's own professional development; and Travel to and from classes and school activities.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal education</li> <li>• Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education</li> <li>• Additional study, non-formal education and courses</li> <li>• Travelling time related to learning</li> <li>• Other activities related to learning</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice</b></p> <p>Refers to socializing with family, visiting or receiving visitors.</p> <p>Includes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socializing and communication</li> <li>• Participating in community cultural/social events</li> <li>• Involvement in civic and related responsibilities</li> <li>• Religious practices</li> <li>• Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice</li> <li>• Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice</li> </ul>
8	<b>Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices</b> Refers to the attendance of cultural or entertainment events and the use of mass media, as well as practicing hobbies and sports. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues</li> <li>• Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities</li> <li>• Sports participation and exercise and related activities</li> <li>• Mass media use</li> <li>• Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing</li> <li>• Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices</li> <li>• Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices</li> </ul>
9	<b>Self-care and maintenance</b> Refers to activities required by the individual in relation to biological needs, such as sleeping, eating, etc. This group includes performing own personal and health-care and maintenance or receiving this type of care. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleep and related activities</li> <li>• Eating and drinking</li> <li>• Personal hygiene and care</li> <li>• Receiving personal and health/medical care from others</li> <li>• Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities</li> <li>• Other self-care and maintenance activities</li> </ul>
Total: 9	

## Major divisions and Divisions

Major division	Division	Activity title
<b>1</b>		<b>Employment and related activities</b>
	11	Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
	12	Employment in household enterprises to produce goods
	13	Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services
	14	Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment
	15	Training and studies in relation to employment
	16	Seeking employment
	17	Setting up a business
	18	Travelling and commuting for employment
<b>2</b>		<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>
	21	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use
	22	Making and processing goods for own final use
	23	Construction activities for own final use
	24	Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use

25	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods
<b>3</b>	<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>
31	Food and meals management and preparation
32	Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings
33	Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
34	Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear
35	Household management for own final use
36	Pet care
37	Shopping for own household and family members
38	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
39	Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members
<b>4</b>	<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>
41	Childcare and instruction
42	Care for dependent adults
43	Help to non-dependent adult household and family members
44	Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
49	Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
<b>5</b>	<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>
51	Unpaid direct volunteering for other households
52	Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering
53	Unpaid trainee work and related activities
54	Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
59	Other unpaid work activities
<b>6</b>	<b>Learning</b>
61	Formal education
62	Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education
63	Additional study, non-formal education and courses
64	Travelling time related to learning
69	Other activities related to learning
<b>7</b>	<b>Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice</b>
71	Socializing and communication
72	Participating in community cultural/social events
73	Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
74	Religious practices
75	Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
79	Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
<b>8</b>	<b>Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices</b>
81	Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
82	Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities
83	Sports participation and exercise and related activities

84	Mass media use
85	Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
86	Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
89	Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
<b>9</b>	<b>Self-care and maintenance</b>
91	Sleep and related activities
92	Eating and drinking
93	Personal hygiene and care
94	Receiving personal and health/medical care from others
95	Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities
99	Other self-care and maintenance activities
Total:	56

#### Complete classification

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
<b>1</b>			<b>Employment and related activities</b>
	11		Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
		110	Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
	12		Employment in household enterprises to produce goods
		121	Growing of crops for the market in household enterprises
		122	Raising animals for the market in household enterprises
		123	Forestry and logging for the market in household enterprises
		124	Fishing for the market in household enterprises
		125	Aquaculture for the market in household enterprises
		126	Mining and quarrying for the market in household enterprises
		127	Making and processing goods for the market in household enterprises
		128	Construction activities for the market in household enterprises
		129	Other activities related to employment in household enterprises to produce goods
	13		Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services
		131	Vending and trading of goods in household enterprises
		132	Providing paid repair, installation, maintenance and disposal in households and household enterprises
		133	Providing paid business and professional services in households and household enterprises
		134	Transporting goods and passengers for pay or profit in households and household enterprises
		135	Providing paid personal care services in households and household enterprises

	136	Providing paid domestic services
	139	Other activities related to employment in households and household enterprises providing services
14		Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment
	141	Activities ancillary to employment
	142	Breaks during working time within employment
15		Training and studies in relation to employment
	150	Training and studies in relation to employment
16		Seeking employment
	160	Seeking employment
17		Setting up a business
	170	Setting up a business
18		Travelling and commuting for employment
	181	Employment-related travel
	182	Commuting
<b>2</b>		<b>Production of goods for own final use</b>
21		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use
	211	Growing crops and kitchen gardening, for own final use
	212	Farming of animals and production of animal products, for own final use
	213	Hunting, trapping and production of animal skins, for own final use
	214	Forestry and logging, for own final use
	215	Gathering wild products, for own final use
	216	Fishing, for own final use
	217	Aquaculture, for own final use
	218	Mining and quarrying, for own final use
22		Making and processing goods for own final use
	221	Making, processing food products, beverages and tobacco for own final use
	222	Making, processing textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products, for own final use
	223	Making, processing of wood and bark products, for own final use
	224	Making, processing bricks, concrete slabs, hollow blocks, tiles for own final use
	225	Making, processing herbal and medicinal preparations for own final use
	226	Making, processing metals and metal products for own final use
	227	Making, processing of products using other materials for own final use
	229	Acquiring supplies and disposing of products and other activities related to making and processing goods for own final use
23		Construction activities for own final use
	230	Construction activities for own final use
24		Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use
	241	Gathering firewood and other natural products used as fuel for

		own final use
	242	Fetching water from natural and other sources for own final use
25		Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods
	250	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods
<b>3</b>		<b>Unpaid domestic services for household and family members</b>
31		Food and meals management and preparation
	311	Preparing meals/snacks
	312	Serving meals/snacks
	313	Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks
	314	Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks
	319	Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation
32		Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings
	321	Indoor cleaning
	322	Outdoor cleaning
	323	Recycling and disposal of garbage
	324	Upkeep of in/outdoor plants, hedges, garden, grounds, landscape, etc.
	325	Tending furnace, boiler, fireplace for heating and water supply
	329	Other activities related to cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
33		Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
	331	Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of own dwelling
	332	Installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods including ICT equipment
	333	Vehicle maintenance and repair
	339	Other activities related to do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
34		Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear
	341	Hand/machine-washing
	342	Drying; hanging out; bringing in wash
	343	Ironing/pressing folding
	344	Mending/repairing and care of clothes and shoes; cleaning and polishing
	349	Other activities related to care of textiles and footwear
35		Household management for own final use
	351	Paying household bills
	352	Budgeting, planning, organizing duties and activities in the household
	359	Other activities related to household management
36		Pet care
	361	Daily pet care
	362	Using veterinary care or other pet care services (grooming, stabling, holiday or day care)
	369	Others activities related to pet care

37		Shopping for own household and family members
	371	Shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities
	372	Shopping for/availing of services and related activity
38		Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	380	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
39		Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	390	Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members
<b>4</b>		<b>Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members</b>
41		Childcare and instruction
	411	Caring for children including feeding, cleaning, physical care
	412	Providing medical care to children
	413	Instructing, teaching, training, helping children
	414	Talking with and reading to children
	415	Playing and sports with children
	416	Minding children (passive care)
	417	Meetings and arrangements with school and child care service providers
	419	Others activities related to childcare and instruction
42		Care for dependent adults
	421	Assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living
	422	Assisting dependent adults with medical care
	423	Assisting dependent adults forms, administration, accounts
	424	Affective/emotional support for dependent adults
	425	Passive care of dependent adults
	426	Meetings and arrangements with adults care service providers
	429	Other activities related to care for dependent adults
43		Help to non-dependent adult household and family members
	431	Feeding, cleaning, physical care for non-dependent adult household and family members including for temporary illness
	432	Affective/emotional support for non-dependent adult household and family members
	439	Others activities related to care for non-dependent adult household and family members
44		Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
	441	Travelling related to care-giving services for household and family members
	442	Accompanying own children
	443	Accompanying dependent adults
	444	Accompanying non-dependent adult household and family members
49		Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for

		household and family members
	490	Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
<b>5</b>		<b>Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work</b>
	51	Unpaid direct volunteering for other households
	511	Unpaid volunteer household maintenance, management, construction, renovation and repair
	512	Unpaid volunteer shopping/purchasing goods and services
	513	Unpaid volunteer childcare and instruction
	514	Unpaid volunteer care for adults
	515	Unpaid volunteer unpaid help in enterprises owned by other household
	519	Other activities related to direct unpaid volunteering for other household
	52	Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering
	521	Unpaid volunteer work on road/building repair, clearing and preparing land, cleaning ( streets, markets, etc.), and construction
	522	Unpaid volunteer preparing/serving meals, cleaning up
	523	Unpaid volunteer cultural activities, recreation and sports activities
	524	Unpaid volunteer office/administrative work
	529	other activities related to community- and organization-based unpaid volunteering
	53	Unpaid trainee work and related activities
	530	Unpaid trainee work and related activities
	54	Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
	540	Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
	59	Other unpaid work activities
	590	Other unpaid work activities
<b>6</b>		<b>Learning</b>
	61	Formal education
	611	School/university attendance
	612	Extra-curricular activities
	613	Breaks at place of formal education
	614	Self-study for distance education course work (video, audio, online)
	619	Other activities related to formal education
	62	Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education
	620	Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education
	63	Additional study, non-formal education and courses
	630	Additional study, non-formal education and courses
	64	Travelling time related to learning
	640	Travelling time related to learning
	69	Other activities related to learning

	690	Other activities related to learning
<b>7</b>		<b>Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice</b>
	71	Socializing and communication
	711	Talking, conversing, chatting
	712	Socializing/getting together/gathering activities
	713	Reading and writing mail (including email)
	719	Other activities related to socializing and communication
	72	Participating in community cultural/social events
	721	Participating in community celebrations of cultural/historic events
	722	Participating in community rites/events (non-religious) of weddings, funerals, births and similar rites-of-passage
	723	Participating in community social functions (music, dance, etc.)
	729	Other activities related to community participation
	73	Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
	730	Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
	74	Religious practices
	741	private prayer, meditation and other spiritual activities
	742	Participating in collective religious practice
	749	Other activities related to religious practice
	75	Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	750	Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	79	Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	790	Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
<b>8</b>		<b>Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices</b>
	81	Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
	811	Attendance at organized/mass cultural events and shows
	812	Attendance at parks/gardens
	813	Attendance at sports events
	819	Other activities related to attendance at cultural, entertainment and sports events
	82	Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities
	821	Visual, literary and performing arts (as hobby)
	822	Hobbies
	823	Playing games and other pastime activities
	829	Other activities related to cultural participation, hobbies, games
	83	Sports participation and exercise and related activities
	831	Participation in sports
	832	Exercising
	84	Mass media use
	841	Reading for leisure
	842	Watching/listening to television and video

	843	Listening to radio and audio devices
	849	Other activities related to mass media use
85		Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
	850	Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
86		Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
	860	Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
89		Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
	890	Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
<b>9</b>		<b>Self-care and maintenance</b>
91		Sleep and related activities
	911	Night sleep/essential sleep
	912	Incidental sleep/naps
	913	Sleeplessness
	919	Other sleep and related activities
92		Eating and drinking
	921	Eating meals/snack
	922	Drinking other than with meal or snack
93		Personal hygiene and care
	931	Personal hygiene and care
	932	Health/medical care to oneself
	939	Other activities related to personal hygiene and care
94		Receiving personal and health/medical care from others
	941	Receiving personal care from others
	942	Receiving health/medical care from others
	949	Other activities related to receiving personal and health/medical care
95		Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities
	950	Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities
99		Other self-care and maintenance activities
	990	Other self-care and maintenance activities
Total:	165	