

2025
TIME USE SURVEY
REPORT



2025 Time Use Survey Report

2025 Time Use Survey (TUS) report was produced by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) with support from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UN Women and International Labour Organisation (ILO)

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While many individuals and institutions contributed to this work, responsibility for the content, interpretation and conclusions presented in this report rests solely with ZIMSTAT.

Foreword

Time use statistics play a critical role in deepening our understanding of how individuals allocate their time between paid work, unpaid work, care activities and personal life. Such information is essential for designing inclusive labour market policies, promoting gender equality, strengthening social protection systems and supporting evidence-based national development planning.

This report presents the results of the 2025 Time Use Survey (TUS), implemented by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency as an add-on module to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. The survey provides nationally representative data on time allocation patterns among persons aged 15 years and above and offers valuable insights into the scale and distribution of unpaid care and domestic work, which remains largely invisible in conventional economic statistics.

The 2025 TUS was conducted in line with the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS-16), thereby ensuring methodological robustness and international comparability. The use of a 24-hour light diary with 15-minute intervals, capturing both primary and simultaneous activities, represents a significant advancement in Zimbabwe's production of labour and gender statistics. The survey covered a nationally representative sample of 7,516 households, with one eligible individual randomly selected per household.

The findings presented in this report contribute directly to the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063, and Zimbabwe's Vision 2030, particularly in areas related to gender equality, decent work, social inclusion and human development. They also provide an empirical basis for integrating unpaid work into policy dialogue, planning and future statistical frameworks.

It is our expectation that this report will serve as a valuable reference for policymakers, researchers, development partners and other stakeholders, and will stimulate informed dialogue and evidence-based interventions aimed at improving the welfare and living standards of the people of Zimbabwe. ZIMSTAT remains committed to strengthening the production of high-quality, internationally aligned and policy-relevant statistics and welcomes constructive feedback to further enhance future time use surveys and publications.



Tafadzwa Bandama
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NSO	National Statistical Office
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TUS	Time Use Survey
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WGSS	Washington Group Short Set (on Functioning/Disability)
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Key Highlights

Overall, males and females in Zimbabwe allocated an average of 48 percent of their time to necessary activities (physiological needs such as sleeping, eating and personal hygiene); 20 percent on contracted activities (related to gainful employment and attendance to education activities); 13 percent on committed work activities (covering unpaid domestic and caregiving services as well as volunteering), and 23 percent on free time activities (such as leisure and socialisation).

On average females spent approximately 3 times longer on committed work activities than males per day. Males spent 1.6 times as much time on contracted work (employment, own use production of goods and learning) activities than females. Free time activities made up 18 percent of females' time and 21 percent of males' time. Females committed time was lowest for 65 and above age group at 10.1 percent of the day and highest for the 25-34 age group at 18.2 percent of the day.

National participation rate in employment activities stood at 29.7 percent, with males recording a participation rate which was 1.6 times higher than that of females. Among participants, the average time spent on employment was approximately 7.8 hours per day, 7.1 hours for females and 8.5 hours for males. Across all provinces, Bulawayo recorded the highest average time spent on employment and related activities (9.4 hours per day), followed by (8.3 hours).

Overall, 41.1 percent of the population participated in production of goods for own use. Participation was 4.4 times higher in rural areas (59.5%) than in urban areas (13.4%). Participants spent an average of 5.0 hours per day on this activity, with males averaging 5.6 hours and females 4.6 hours. Participation was highest among individuals aged 55-64 years (54.5%) and lowest among those aged 25-34 years (36.0%).

For unpaid domestic work, 76 percent of the population participated, with female participation at 89.9 percent compared to 51.7 percent for males. On average, the population spent 2.7 percent on unpaid domestic work. Women spent 3 times (3.6 hours) on unpaid domestic work than men (1.2 hours) per day. Urban women spent more time on domestic services (4 hours), than rural women (3.4 hours) on the same activity. Among household heads, females spent 3.8 hours per day on domestic work, compared to 1.2 hours for males who were household heads.

Participation in unpaid caregiving was 17.4 percent for women and 6.8 percent for men, representing a gender difference of 10.6 percentage points. On average, the population spent 0.3 hours on unpaid care work, with women allocating more time (0.3 hours) than men (0.2 hours). Participation peaked among adults aged 25-34 for both sexes.

The broad work-life balance (WLB) ratio was constant at 0.5 for both males and females, meaning that for every hour of personal time, half an hour was spent on work-related activities. Under the strict definition of WLB, females recorded a ratio of 1.8 compared to 1.6 for males, indicating that women spent a greater proportion of time on work-related activities relative to

free time. A ratio of 1.8 implies that for every hour of free time, 1.8 hours were devoted to work related activities.

Regarding work intensity ratio, which is the proportion of time spent on contracted work (employment, use of own produced goods, and learning) relative to time spent in committed work (household chores and unpaid care activities), females spent one (1) hour on contracted work for every hour on committed work each day. For males, each hour of committed work corresponded to 4.4 hours of contracted work per day. Overall, for every hour spent on committed work, females and males spent 1.6 hours on contracted work,

In learning activities, females and males with at least one form of functional disability spent 3.6 hours whereas those without functional disabilities spent 5.8 hours on the same activities. Regarding production of goods for own use, participants with at least one form of functional disability had a participation rate of 38 percent while those with no functional disability had 41.2 percent

Chapter 1: Introduction



1.1 Introduction

The 2025 Time Use Survey (TUS) is a national household-based survey administered as an add-on to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) to provide comprehensive information on how women and men allocate their time to different activities over a 24-hour period. The survey seeks to capture the full range of economic and non-economic activities undertaken by individuals, thereby offering deeper insights into labour, care, and leisure patterns in Zimbabwe. The data generated are vital for understanding gender differences in unpaid care work, work-life balance, and time allocation across various socio-economic and demographic groups.

The Time Use Survey follows the framework of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS, 2016) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). This framework allows for the classification of all activities performed during the day into standardized categories, ensuring both national relevance and international comparability. In line with ICATUS recommendations, the TUS collected information on all activities carried out by respondents during a 24-hour recall period, beginning at 4:00 a.m. on the day preceding the interview and ending at 4:00 a.m. on the interview day.

Respondents were asked to recall their primary activity and, where applicable, up to two simultaneous or secondary activities within 15-minute intervals using a light time diary approach. This method ensured a detailed account of daily activity patterns, including passive and multitasking activities. For analytical purposes, however, this report focused on the primary activity, which represents the main activity in which the respondent was actively engaged at each point in time.

Data were initially collected for 45 detailed activity codes consistent with ICATUS 2016, and were later aggregated into nine main activity categories for analysis and reporting. These main activity categories were as follows;

1. Employment and related activities
2. Production of goods for own final use
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work
6. Learning
7. Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice

8. Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports practices
9. Self-care and maintenance activities (such as sleeping, eating, bathing, and personal hygiene).

For analytical interpretation and international comparability, these nine categories were further integrated into four broad classes of time use (Table1), namely:

- i. Class 1: Necessary Activities, covering self-care and maintenance;
- ii. Class 2: Contracted Work, including paid employment, production of goods for own final use and learning;
- iii. Class 3: Committed Work, which encompasses unpaid domestic, care, and volunteer work; and
- iv. Class 4: Free Time, covering leisure, social, cultural, and recreational activities.

Table 1: Typologies according to ICATUS 2016

ICATUS Code	Major Activity Category	Activity Class
1	Employment and related activities	Contracted
2	Production of goods for own final use	Contracted
3	Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	Committed
4	Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	Committed
5	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	Committed
6	Learning	Contracted
7	Socializing and communicating, community participation and religious practice	Free time
8	Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	Free time
9	Self-care and maintenance	Necessary time

1.2 Objectives of the Time Use Survey

The main objective of the 2025 Time Use Survey was to provide reliable and nationally representative statistics on how people in Zimbabwe allocate their time among paid work, unpaid work, personal care, and leisure activities. Specifically, the survey aimed to:

- a) Generate data on time spent on paid and unpaid work, including household and caregiving activities, to inform gender-responsive economic and social policies;
- b) Provide indicators to monitor work-life balance and the distribution of time between productive and reproductive roles;

- c) Support measurement of unpaid care and domestic work in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.4.1, which focuses on recognizing and valuing unpaid work;
- d) Produce statistics that are comparable with international standards, including the ICATUS (2016) and recommendations of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS);
- e) Contribute to national evidence-based planning and policy monitoring under frameworks such as Zimbabwe’s National Development Strategy (NDS1), the African Union Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.3 Technical Coordination and Implementation

The implementation of the Time Use Survey was coordinated by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) in collaboration with key stakeholders represented in the TUS Technical Committee. This committee provided technical guidance on the design, implementation, and analysis of the survey. Members included representatives from the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development and Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation, and other relevant ministries and agencies.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, International Labour Organization (ILO) and UN Women provided technical and financial support in recognition of the importance of measuring unpaid work and time-use patterns for advancing gender equality and decent work.

1.4 Periodicity and Linkages

The TUS is designed to be implemented periodically alongside the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) to maximize efficiency and ensure consistency in labour statistics. This integration facilitates the production of comprehensive labour and time-use indicators that complement conventional labour force statistics. The results are essential for monitoring time poverty, work intensity, and gender gaps in unpaid work, and for informing social and labour market policies.

1.5 Concepts and Definitions

Participation Rate

The participation rate refers to the proportion of persons who engaged in a specific activity during the reference period out of the total surveyed population. It indicates the extent of

involvement in a given activity and helps to show how widespread that activity is among the population. For instance, if 60 percent of women and 45 percent of men reported spending time on unpaid care work, it means the participation rate for women is higher in that particular activity.

Population Time

The population time represents the mean share of the day (out of 24 hours or 1,440 minutes) that individuals allocate to different activities. It includes both participants and non-participants and therefore reflects how a typical 24-hour day is distributed across all possible activities. Mean times across all activity categories add up to 24 hours or 1,440 minutes per person per day, showing the full-time budget of the population. This indicator addresses Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.4.1 on proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location which uses population time.

Participation Time

The participation time refers to the mean number of minutes per day spent on an activity only among those who participated in that activity. It excludes individuals who did not engage in the activity and therefore reflects the intensity of time use among participants.

Labour Force Status

Labour force status in this report refers to the classification of individuals based on their engagement in economic activity during the reference period. Persons are categorized as employed if they performed any work for pay or profit. In addition, activities such as job searching and travel related to seeking employment were considered part of employment-related activities.

Chapter 2: Survey Methodology



2.1. Introduction

This chapter explains the methodology that was used in undertaking the 2025 Time Use Survey (TUS). It includes survey design overview, sampling strategy, weighting procedures, response rates, training, data collection, data processing and quality control as well as survey limitations.

2.2. Survey Design Overview

The Time Use Survey leveraged on the sampling infrastructure of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey to ensure national representativeness and operational efficiency. The integration allowed for streamlined data collection and minimized respondent burden while maintaining methodological rigor. The survey covered selected individuals (15 years and above) within private households in selected enumeration areas across the ten provinces of the country. The survey did not substitute for non-responding individuals.

2.3. Sampling Strategy

2.3.1. Primary Sampling Framework

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) employed a two-stage stratified sampling design:

- i. **Stage 1:** Enumeration areas (EAs) were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS), stratified by geographic region and urban/rural classification.
- ii. **Stage 2:** Prior to household selection, a listing exercise was conducted in all selected EAs to create an up-to-date sampling frame of households. From this frame, households were then systematically sampled for interview.

A total of 8,206 households were successfully interviewed under the LFS framework.

2.3.2. Time Use Survey Subsampling

From each LFS-interviewed household, one eligible individual aged 15 years or older was selected to participate in the Time Use Survey. The Kish Grid method was used to randomly select this individual, ensuring unbiased, and within-household selection. This process yielded 7,516 completed Time Use interviews, reflecting a high response rate and minimal attrition from the original LFS sample.

2.3.3 Distribution of Interview Days

The interview days were pre-selected and designated for each sampled household in a systematic manner to ensure equal distribution of interview days. The distribution of interviews by days of the week is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Interviews by Day of the Week

Day of the Week	Frequency	Percent
Friday	1,100	14.64
Monday	1,134	15.09
Saturday	1,000	13.3
Sunday	1,185	15.77
Thursday	1,138	15.14
Tuesday	1,028	13.68
Wednesday	931	12.39
Total	7,516	100

2.4. Weighting Procedures

Initial weights were derived from the LFS sampling probabilities, adjusted to reflect the selection of one individual per household for the Time Use module. To account for non-response at individual level, the base weights were adjusted accordingly to compensate for this non-response. Final individual-level weights were applied to all analyses, enabling valid estimation of time use patterns across the population.

2.5. Response Rates

The distribution of the eligible and interviewed individuals by province, with respective response rates, is presented in Table 3. Out of the 8,206 eligible individuals that were selected for the survey, 7,516 were successfully interviewed, giving a national response rate of 91.6 percent.

Table 3: Eligible Individuals, Selected Individuals, Interviewed Individuals and Response Rates by Province

PROVINCE	Eligible Individuals	Selected Individuals	Interviewed Individuals	Percent Response Rate
Bulawayo	1,002	391	346	88.5
Manicaland	2,408	1,044	968	92.7
Mashonaland Central	1,784	758	721	95.1
Mashonaland East	2,136	950	830	87.4
Mashonaland West	2,383	1,103	1,011	91.7
Matabeleland North	956	430	397	92.3
Matabeleland South	881	415	401	96.6
Midlands	2,197	1,009	965	95.6
Masvingo	2,008	883	856	96.9
Harare	3,026	1,223	1,022	83.6
Total	18,781	8,206	7,516	91.6

2.6. Training

After the questionnaire design workshop, two training workshops were conducted, the first being Training of Trainers (ToT) followed by the Training of Enumerators (ToE). This was done to ensure all survey personnel were familiar with the survey objectives, questionnaire content, concepts, definitions, classifications and all fieldwork procedures, among other matters concerning the survey. Enumerators received specialized training in interviewing techniques to enhance recall accuracy and reduce underreporting.

2.7. Data Collection

Data were collected between 24th of May to the 17th of June 2025, a period that marks the end of the summer cropping season in the country. This period is usually characterised by labour intensive agricultural activities such as crop harvesting. Interviews were administered to sampled individuals using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method. The data collection exercise was carried out by 131 trained enumerators and 22 team leaders. In addition, each province had a Provincial Administration Officer, Provincial supervisor, a driver and National Supervisor participating in the data collection as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Time Use Survey Data Collection Participants

Province	Enumerators	Team Leaders	PAO	Drivers	Provincial Supervisors	HQ Supervisors
Bulawayo	6	1	1	1	1	1
Manicaland	17	3	1	1	1	1
Mashonaland Central	11	2	1	1	1	1
Mashonaland East	15	2	1	1	1	1
Mashonaland West	16	3	1	1	1	1
Matabeleland North	7	2	1	1	1	1
Matabeleland South	9	2	1	1	1	1
Midlands	15	2	1	1	1	1
Masvingo	13	2	1	1	1	1
Harare	22	3	1	1	1	1
Total	131	22	10	10	10	10

Enumerators visited households to conduct face-to-face interviews with the selected individuals, while recording responses in the CAPI questionnaire. The questionnaire was based on a structured 24-hour time diary, capturing activities in 15-minute intervals across a reference day. The diary was supported by a pre-coded activity list aligned with ICATUS-2016, allowing for cross-national comparability.

2.8. Data Processing

Stata, SAS, Python, R programming and Microsoft Excel were used for data processing. Data processing entailed editing, data cleaning and processing of tables for analysis of results.

2.9. Quality Control

The following were undertaken as a way of improving quality of survey data:

- i. Training of trainers and training of enumerators to familiarize with survey concepts and data collection instruments;
- ii. Pretesting of survey instruments was conducted in both the ToT and ToE;
- iii. Verification of data accuracy and consistency during fieldwork;
- iv. Census and Survey Entry (CSEntry) software in-built edit and consistency checks during data collection, and
- v. Editing and data cleaning by head office staff.

2.10. Survey Limitations

While the integration with the LFS provided robust coverage, potential limitations included:

- i. Recall bias in diary reporting, which could result because people tend to not remember things accurately when reporting past events.
- ii. Since the survey was not conducted over a full calendar year, there is a risk of seasonal bias, as the data may not fully capture variations in activities that occur at different times of the year.
- iii. Limited granularity for rare activities due to single-day diary design. Rare or occasional activities might not show up at all because when people are asked about their activities for just one day,
- iv. Potential underreporting of certain activities especially those that are passive where respondents may not perceive as formal or noteworthy for example unpaid caregiving tasks such as caring for children, elderly relatives or other household members. These activities, while time consuming and socially significant, are sometimes not recognized by respondents as reportable or noteworthy tasks leading to gaps in the data and an incomplete representation.
- v. Exclusion of very short activities as any activity that took less than 10 minutes was not captured in the survey.
- vi. Analysis in the report was based on main activities which required active participation and excluded simultaneous or secondary activities.

Chapter 3: Profile of Survey Respondents



3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a synopsis of the survey respondents. It highlights the numbers as well as proportions of respondents disaggregated by factors such as sex, area, age group, education level, labour force status, household head status, functional disability, week category and province.

3.2. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

The data collected and used for this report was obtained from the responses of 7,516 participants made up of 64 percent females and 36 percent males. The apparent skewness towards female respondents arose from practical field circumstances where, it was generally easier to reach females at home, while males were more likely to be unavailable during interview hours due to work and other activities. However, this was addressed through appropriate re-weighting and adjustment of weights. The majority of interviewed females (63.6%) were in rural areas while 36.4 percent were in urban areas. For males, 63.5 percent were in rural areas and 36.5 percent were from urban areas.

The age group 15 to 24 was more dominant among males while female population was evenly spread across the age groups. Also, the older age groups (65 years and above) had a large number of females as compared to males. Employment rate was significantly higher among males (40.1%) than it was among females (26.7%).

Most respondents were from Harare Province with 17.8 percent for males and 17.6 percent for females. About 3.1 percent of females had at least one form of functional disability while for males the proportion was 1.5 percent, (Table 5).

Table 5: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Participants	4814	2702	64.05	35.95
Location				
Urban	1751	987	36.37	36.53
Rural	3063	1715	63.63	63.47
Age Group				
15 - 24	1609	1425	33.42	52.74
25 - 34	1208	437	25.09	16.17
35 - 44	810	359	16.83	13.29
45 - 54	415	229	8.62	8.48
55 - 64	321	135	6.67	5
65_and_Above	451	117	9.37	4.33
Labour Force Status				
Employed	1285	1084	26.69	40.12
Not employed	3529	1618	73.31	59.88
Highest level of Education Completed				
Basic	475	217	9.87	8.03
Secondary	3066	1893	63.69	70.06
Post-Secondary+Tertiary	1063	557	22.08	20.61
Never been to school	210	35	4.36	1.3
Household Headship				
Household Head	3275	1662	68.03	61.51
Not Household Head	1539	1040	31.97	38.49
Youth Profile				
Youth 15-24	1609	1425	33.42	52.74
Youth 15-35	2911	1907	60.47	70.58
Provincial Distribution				
Bulawayo	208	146	4.7	6.7
Manicaland	640	326	14.3	12.5
Mashonaland Central	476	245	9.1	8.4
Mashonaland East	537	289	11.4	10.7
Mashonaland West	659	352	11.6	11.2
Matabeleland North	224	173	4.5	6
Matabeleland South	242	159	4.3	5.3
Midlands	614	351	11.7	11.9
Masvingo	567	289	10.8	9.6
Harare	647	372	17.6	17.8
Disability Status				
With Functional Disability	150	40	3.12	1.48
No Functional Disability	4664	2662	96.88	98.52
Week Category				
Weekend	1364	821	28.33	30.38
Weekday	3450	1881	71.67	69.62

Chapter 4: Overview of Time Use Patterns



4.1. Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of time use patterns disaggregated by sex. It shows the population time, participation time and participation rate for major activities and activity classes.

4.2. Population Time per Activity Class

Out of the 24 hours of the day, females spent more time (5.9 hours) doing committed work (including unpaid domestic care and volunteer work) compared to males with 3.8 hours. Females dedicated the least time to contracted work which includes: employment, own-use production of goods and learning with 2.1 hours. Females and males allocated a greater part of their time on necessary activities (48.8% and 46.2% respectively), (Figure 1).

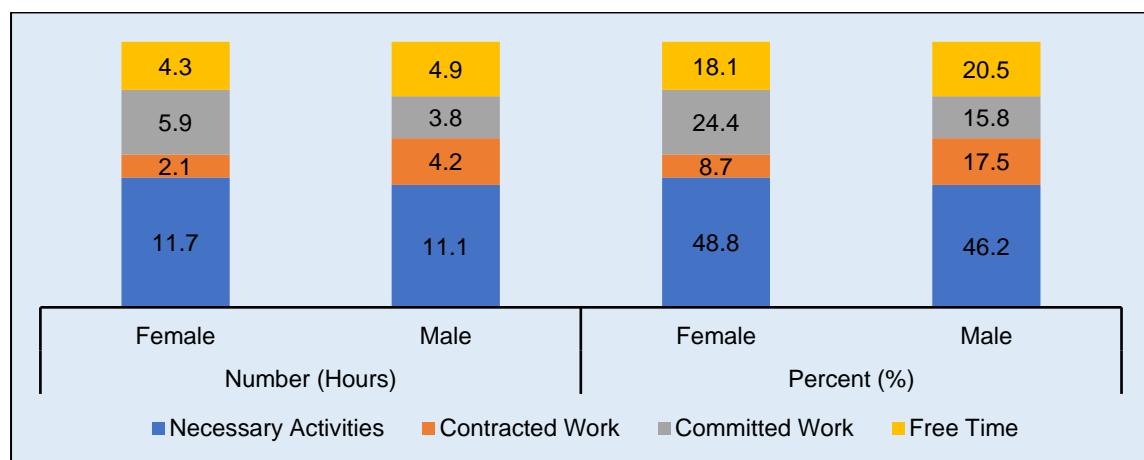


Figure 1: Time Spent by Population on Activity Class by Sex

4.3. Participation Time and Rate by Activity Class

On average, females spent less time (5.2 hours) on free time activities which includes socializing, community participation, religious practice, relaxing as well as cultural and leisure activities, and their participation rate was 83.1 percent against 5.7 hours and 86.5 percent for males. Considering contracted work, males spent more time (8.1 hours) compared to females with 6.9 hours, (Table 6).

Table 6: Participation Time and Rate by Activity Class and Sex

Activity Class	Time for Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Necessary Activities	11.7	11.1	11.5	100.0	99.9	99.9
Contracted Work	6.9	8.1	7.5	30.0	51.6	37.9
Committed Work	6.3	5.0	5.9	93.2	75.3	86.6
Free Time	5.2	5.7	5.4	83.1	86.5	84.3

4.4. Population Time per Major Activity

Females spent half the amount of time on employment and related activities (1.7 hours) per day as compared to males with 3.4 hours. On the other hand, females spent three times more than males on unpaid domestic services for household and family members (3.6 hours compared to 1.2 hours for males). On average, the population spent less time on unpaid volunteer and other unpaid work. With regards to unpaid domestic services for household and family members, females spent more (15 %) of their day compared to their male counterparts with 5.1 percent, (Table 7).

Table 7: Time spent by Population on Major Activities by Sex

Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.7	3.4	2.3	7.0	14.3	9.7
Production of goods for own final use	1.9	2.3	2.0	7.9	9.6	8.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.2	2.7	15.0	5.1	11.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.7	3.3	2.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.2	2.5	2.3	9.2	10.3	9.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.5	2.3	8.9	10.2	9.4
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.1	11.5	48.8	46.2	47.9
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

4.5. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

In employment and related activities, females spent less time (7.1 hours) compared to 8.5 hours for males and their participation rate of 23.7 percent is also lower than males with 40.2 percent. For production of goods for own final use, females spent 4.6 hours while males spent 5.6 hours, but their participation rate is higher than males, (Table 8).

Table 8: Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex

Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.1	8.5	7.8	23.7	40.2	29.7
Production of goods for own final use	4.6	5.6	5.0	41.2	40.9	41.1
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.0	2.4	3.6	89.9	51.7	76.0
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.8	2.0	17.4	6.8	13.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.2	4.7	4.4	0.8	1.2	0.9
Learning	5.5	6.2	5.8	7.2	12.7	9.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.2	4.4	4.3	52.3	56.3	53.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	3.9	3.7	58.9	63.7	60.6
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.1	11.5	100.0	99.9	99.9

Chapter 5: Time Use by Demographic and Geographical Characteristics



5.1. Introduction

This chapter outlines time use disaggregated by various demographic and geographical characteristics such as age, rural/urban area, province and education.

5.2. Time Use by Age Group

5.2.1. Population Time per Activity Class

For females committed work increased from age group 15-24 (17.4% of the day) to age group 25-34 (18.2%), then it continuously declined down to 10.1% for the 65 and above. Contracted work follows a different pattern, increasing from age group 15-24 to age group 45-54, then declining. Across all age groups, both males and females spent a higher proportion of time per day in necessary activities. For females, more time was spent in contracted work than in committed in most age-groups except for the 15-24 and 25-34 years age group. Both females and males had the largest proportion of their day allocated to necessary activities such as sleeping, eating and bathing, (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

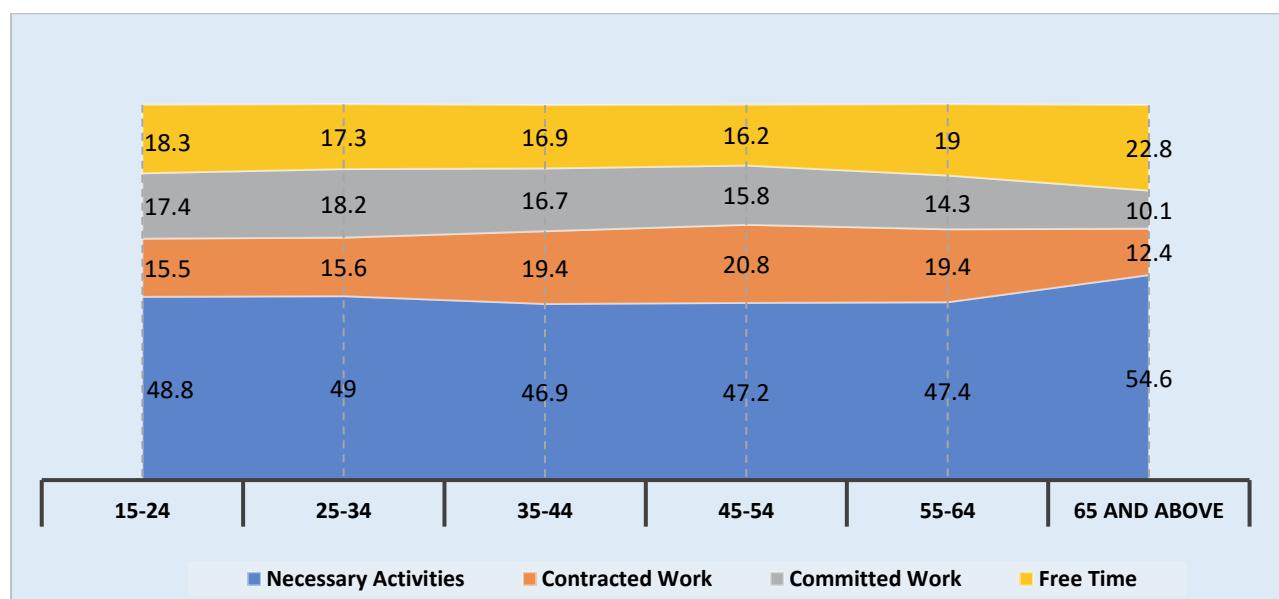


Figure 2: Distribution of Time Spent by Population on Activity Class for females by Age Group (%)

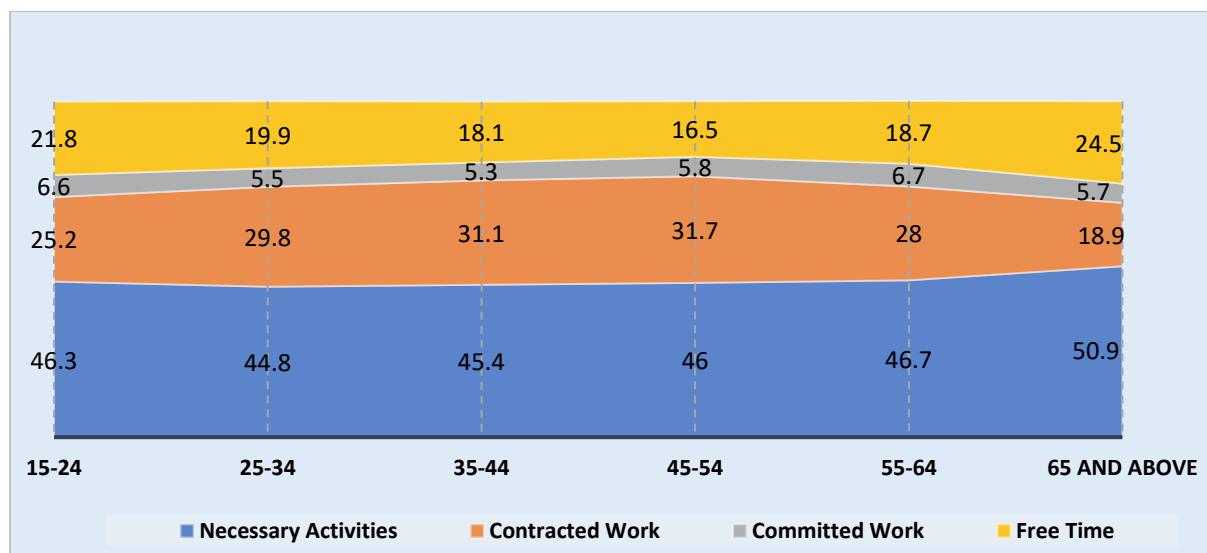


Figure 3: Distribution of Time Spent by Population on Activity Class for Males by Age Group (%)

5.2.2. Participation Rate and Time per Activity Class

The gap between necessary activities and committed work was widest in the age group 65 and above with 13.1 and 3.5 hours respectively. Of those who participated in activities, females spent more time on necessary activities and committed work averaging more than 11 hours and 3 hours respectively across all age groups. In contrast, males spent more time conducting contracted work and free time activities, (Figures: 4 and Figure 5).

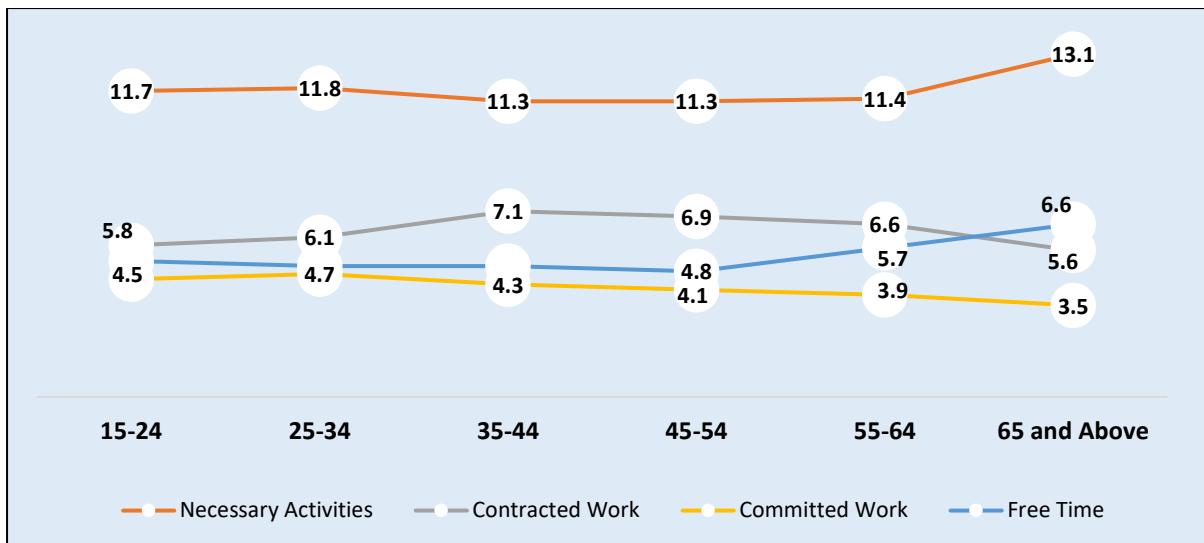


Figure 4: Participation Time per Activity Class for females by Age group (Hours)

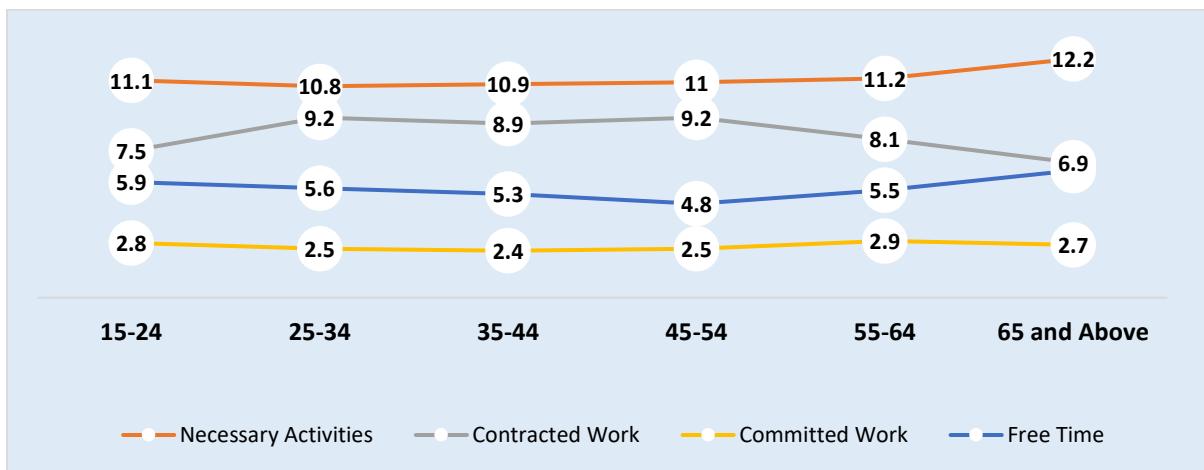


Figure 5: Participation Time per Activity Class for Males by Age group (Hours)

Apart from necessary activities, females in the age group 15-24 participated more (93.7 %) in committed work than their male counterparts (57.1 %), (Figure 6).

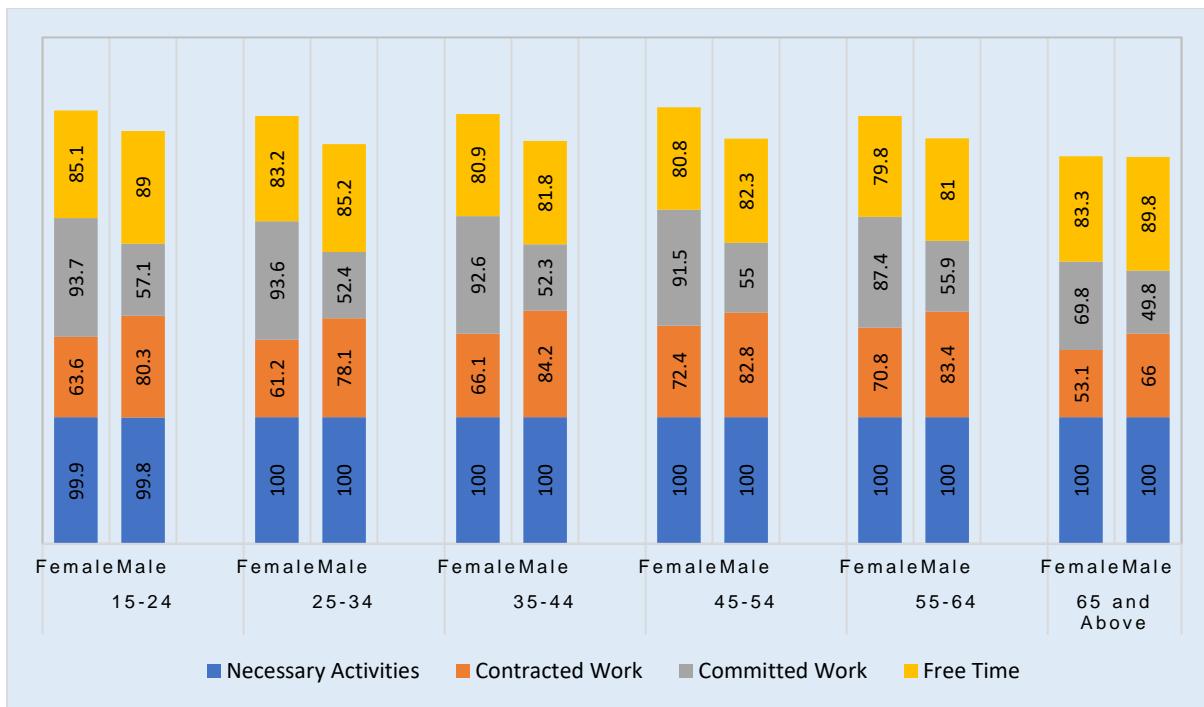


Figure 6: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Age group (%)

5.2.3. Population Time by Major Activity

Based on Tables 9 a to f, females spent more time than males on self-care and maintenance, unpaid caregiving services for household and family members across all age groups. On the other hand, males spent more time than females on employment and related activities also across all age groups.

Tables 9:

a) Average Population Time on Major Activities by Sex (Ages 15–24 Years)

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.2	2.1	1.6	4.8	8.7	6.6
Production of goods for own final use	1.5	2.6	2.0	6.4	10.7	8.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	1.3	2.6	15.7	5.5	10.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Learning	1.0	1.4	1.2	4.3	5.8	5.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.1	2.5	2.3	8.9	10.4	9.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.7	2.5	9.3	11.4	10.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.1	11.4	48.8	46.3	47.7
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

b) Average Population Time on Major Activities by Sex (Ages 25-34 Years)

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.1	5.1	2.9	8.8	21.2	12.2
Production of goods for own final use	1.5	1.9	1.6	6.4	7.9	6.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.0	1.1	3.2	16.5	4.7	13.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Learning	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.2	2.6	2.3	9.1	10.7	9.5
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.0	2.2	2.0	8.1	9.2	8.4
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	10.8	11.5	49.0	44.8	47.8
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

c) Average Population Time on Major Activities by Sex (Ages 53-44 Years)

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.6	5.9	3.6	11.0	24.5	15.1
Production of goods for own final use	2.0	1.5	1.8	8.2	6.4	7.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.0	2.8	15.2	4.0	11.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.0	2.4	2.2	8.5	10.2	9.0
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.0	1.9	2.0	8.4	8.0	8.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.3	10.9	11.2	46.9	45.4	46.5
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

d) Average Population Time on Major Activities by Sex (Ages 45-54 Years)

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.5	5.9	3.7	10.3	24.6	15.4
Production of goods for own final use	2.5	1.7	2.2	10.5	7.1	9.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.5	1.2	2.7	14.8	5.0	11.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Learning	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.9	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.4	8.2
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.0	1.9	2.0	8.2	8.1	8.1
Self-care and maintenance	11.3	11.0	11.2	47.2	46.0	46.8
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

e) Average Population Time on Major Activities by Sex (Ages 55-64 Years)

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.3	3.4	1.9	5.5	14.2	8.1
Production of goods for own final use	3.3	3.2	3.3	13.8	13.5	13.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.1	1.4	2.6	13.1	6.0	10.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Learning	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.5	2.2	2.4	10.3	9.1	10.0
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.3	2.1	8.7	9.6	8.9
Self-care and maintenance	11.4	11.2	11.3	47.4	46.7	47.2
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

f) Average Population Time on Major Activities by Sex (Ages 65 and Above Years)

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.7	6.3	2.7
Production of goods for own final use	2.5	3.0	2.6	10.6	12.7	11.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.3	1.1	2.0	9.6	4.6	8.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Learning	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.8	3.0	2.8	11.7	12.5	11.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.7	2.9	2.7	11.1	12.0	11.3
Self-care and maintenance	13.1	12.2	12.9	54.6	50.9	53.8
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

5.2.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

Across all age groups, female participants spent more time and had higher participation rate in self-care and maintenance as well as unpaid domestic services for household and family members than males. Conversely, males devoted more time and had higher participation rate in employment and related activities than females, (Tables 10 a to f).

Tables 10:

a) Participation Time and Participation Rate on Major Activities by Sex (Aged 15–24 Years)

Major Activity	15-24 Years					
	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.4	7.5	7.0	18.0	28.1	22.7
Production of goods for own final use	3.9	5.6	4.8	39.1	45.8	42.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.1	2.5	3.5	92.9	53.1	74.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.0	2.7	2.2	18.3	7.7	13.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.1	4.3	4.6	0.9	1.4	1.1
Learning	5.8	6.3	6.0	17.7	22.2	19.8
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.2	4.1	52.9	59.2	55.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	4.0	3.8	61.9	68.1	64.8
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.1	11.5	99.9	99.8	99.9

b) Participation Time and Participation Rate on Major Activities by Sex (Aged 25-34 Years)

Major Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.3	9.2	8.1	28.8	55.1	35.9
Production of goods for own final use	4.1	6.1	4.5	37.8	31.0	36.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.3	2.2	3.9	92.9	50.7	81.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.6	2.8	1.7	23.9	5.4	18.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.6	4.1	3.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
Learning	4.4	5.8	4.9	2.0	2.9	2.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.6	4.2	54.1	55.2	54.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.3	3.6	3.4	58.4	60.8	59.0
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	10.8	11.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

c) Participation Time and Participation Rate on Major Activities by Sex (Aged 35-44 Years)

Major Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	8.0	9.4	8.7	32.7	62.8	41.9
Production of goods for own final use	5.1	4.8	5.0	38.5	32.1	36.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.0	2.0	3.6	91.2	47.3	77.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	3.5	2.1	19.4	8.4	16.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.9	10.0	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Learning	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	1.1	2.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.8	4.3	49.8	51.3	50.3
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.4	3.4	3.4	59.2	56.3	58.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.3	10.9	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

d) Participation Time and Participation Rate on Major Activities by Sex (Aged 45-54 Years)

Major Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.0	9.9	8.4	35.3	59.8	44.2
Production of goods for own final use	5.4	5.4	5.4	46.8	31.4	41.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.9	2.3	3.5	91.1	53.2	77.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.1	2.2	2.1	9.7	4.6	7.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.5	4.6	4.6	0.9	2.0	1.3
Learning	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.9	4.0	3.9	50.1	50.2	50.1
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.5	3.4	3.4	56.8	56.8	56.8
Self-care and maintenance	11.3	11.0	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

e) Participation Time and Participation Rate on Major Activities by Sex (Aged 55-64 Years)

Major Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.6	7.5	7.0	20.0	45.7	27.8
Production of goods for own final use	6.0	6.3	6.1	55.7	51.7	54.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	2.7	3.4	86.2	52.9	76.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.5	1.8	2.4	8.9	5.3	7.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.1	8.0	5.0	1.5	0.9	1.3
Learning	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.7	2.6	1.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.8	4.4	4.7	51.2	50.3	50.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4.0	3.9	4.0	51.9	59.1	54.0
Self-care and maintenance	11.4	11.2	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

f) Participation Time and Participation Rate on Major Activities by Sex (65 years and Above)

Major Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	5.3	6.9	6.0	7.4	21.9	10.6
Production of goods for own final use	5.2	6.1	5.4	48.8	50.0	49.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.3	2.3	3.2	69.1	47.5	64.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.4	6.7	3.1	4.7	2.8	4.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.3	6.0	4.1	0.4	1.2	0.5
Learning	7.2	-	7.2	0.8	-	0.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	5.4	5.1	5.3	52.1	58.8	53.5
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4.9	4.9	4.9	54.9	58.9	55.8
Self-care and maintenance	13.1	12.2	12.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3. Time Use by Area (Urban/Rural)

5.3.1. Population Time per Activity Class

The proportion of contracted work time for males was higher (28.8%) among rural population compared to 24.8 observed for urban areas. Additionally, females in rural areas had less free time than their urban counterparts (16.9% against 19.8% respectively). Apart from necessary activities, males in urban areas dedicated most of their time (24.8%) to contracted work, while females in urban areas, devoted most of their time (19.8%) to free time activities, (Figure 7).

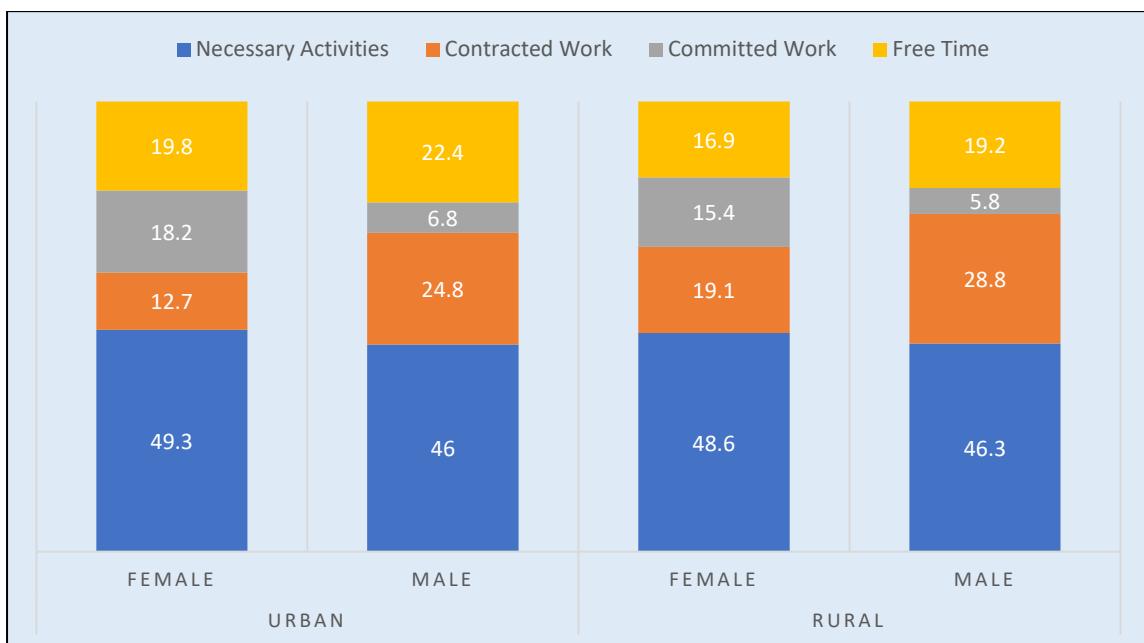


Figure 7: Proportion of Time Spent per Day by Population on Activity Class by Sex and Rural/Urban Area (%)

5.3.2. Participation Time and Rate by Activity Class

Across the rural and urban divide, females in urban areas spent relatively less time (5.1 hours) compared to their urban counterparts at 5.4 hours. In rural areas, males who participated in committed work took less time compared to females in the same activity. In both rural and urban areas, males took similar time in both committed and contracted work, (Figure 8)

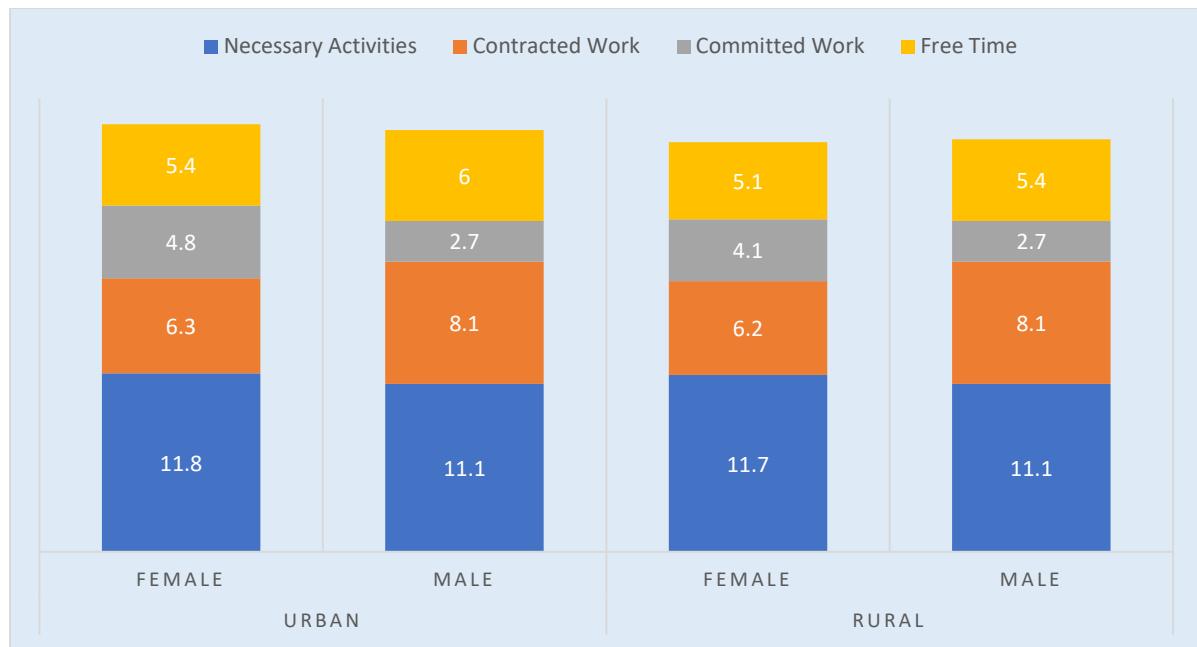


Figure 8: Participation Time per Activity Class by Sex and Rural/Urban Area (Hours)

Females in urban areas participated less (48.2%) in contracted work (including employment, learning and production of goods for own use) compared to their rural counter parts at 73.8 percent. A larger proportion (73.5% urban, 84.7% rural) of males participated in contracted work compared to females (48.2% urban, 73.8% rural). For committed work, the urban participation rate for females was 91.7 percent compared to rural females with 90.2 percent, (Figure 9).

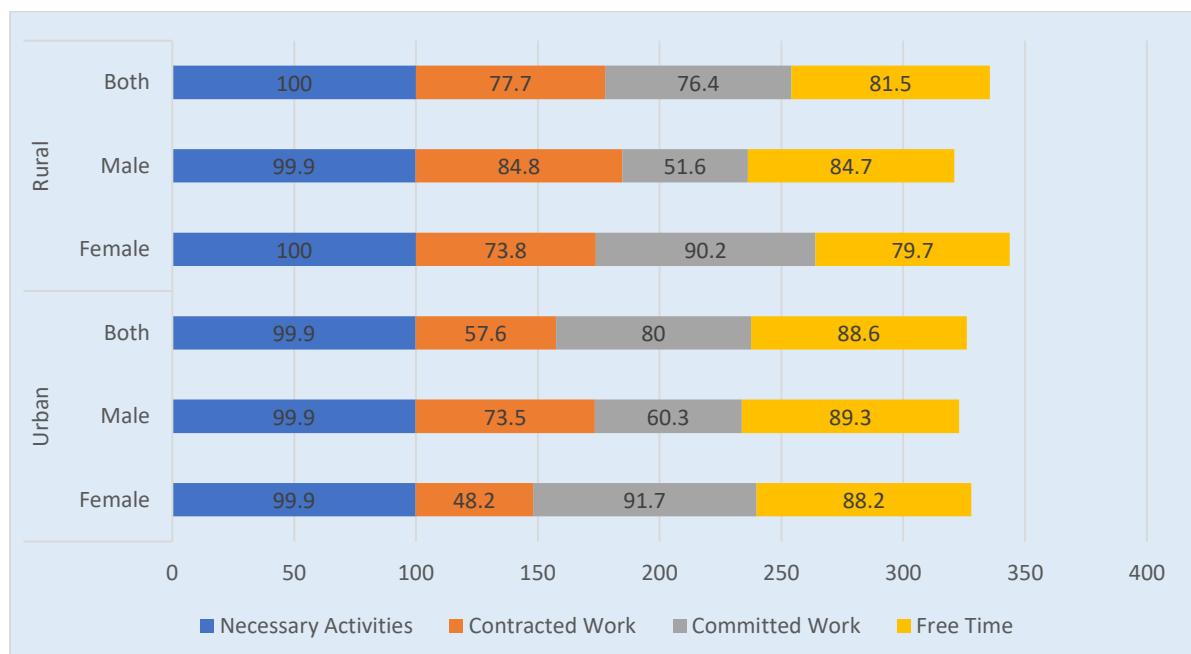


Figure 9: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Rural/Urban Area (%)

5.3.3. Population Time per Major Activity

The overall time spent on producing goods for own use was higher in rural areas (3.2 hours) compared to urban areas (0.3 hours). Females in urban areas spent more time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members (4.0 hours) than males (1.4 hours). In rural areas, females and males spent 3.4 and 1.2 hours per day, respectively, on the same activity. Employment and related activities for both females and males in rural areas had less time than that of their urban counterparts, (Table 11).

Table 11: Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex and Rural/Urban Area

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)						Percent (%)					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.1	4.3	2.9	1.4	2.8	1.9	8.7	17.9	12.2	5.9	11.7	8.0
Production of goods for own final use	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.7	3.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	12.2	15.3	13.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.0	1.4	3.0	3.4	1.2	2.6	16.5	5.7	12.4	14.1	4.8	10.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work ¹	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.7	5.4	3.7	1.0	1.8	1.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	9.2	10.3	9.6	9.2	10.3	9.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	10.6	12.1	11.2	7.8	8.9	8.2
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.5	49.3	46.0	48.1	48.6	46.3	47.7
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.3.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

Male participants in urban areas spent more hours in employment and related activities (9.2 hours) than females (7.6 hours). Additionally, time spent by females (4.4 hours) on unpaid domestic services for household and family members was almost double the time spent by males (2.4 hours) on the same activity. Participation rates showed that 90.5 percent of females engaged in unpaid domestic services for household and family members, while 57.3 percent of males participated on the same activity. Females in rural areas spent 3.8 hours in unpaid

¹ In the table, a value of 0.0 indicates that the estimate is too small to be represented at the shown level of precision.

domestic services for household and family members while males spent 2.4 hours, (Tables 12 a and b).

Tables 12:

a) Urban Youth Time Use and Participation Rates on Major Activities by Sex

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.6	9.2	8.4	27.4	46.9	34.6
Production of goods for own final use	2.3	2.6	2.4	13.7	13	13.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.4	2.4	3.8	90.5	57.3	78.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	2.7	2	20.6	7.4	15.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.1	4.5	4.7	0.6	1.6	1
Learning	5.9	6.2	6.1	10.9	20.9	14.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.3	4.2	54.2	57.4	55.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.7	4	3.8	69.4	71.9	70.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.1	11.5	99.9	99.9	99.9

b) Rural Youth Time Use and Participation Rates on Major Activities by Sex

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.7	7.9	7.3	21.4	35.5	26.5
Production of goods for own final use	4.9	6.1	5.4	59.2	60.2	59.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	2.4	3.5	89.6	47.9	74.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.9	2	15.3	6.5	12.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.8	4.8	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Learning	4.9	6.1	5.4	4.8	7	5.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.3	4.4	4.4	51.1	55.6	52.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	3.7	3.6	52	58	54.2
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.1	11.5	100	99.9	100

5.4. Time Use by Province

5.4.1. Population Time Spent per Activity Class

In all provinces, females consistently spent more time on contracted work than committed work except for Bulawayo, Mashonaland West and Harare Province. Similarly, males devoted more time to contracted work than committed work across all province. Regarding free time, females spent less time than males, except in Masvingo Province, where females spent 4.4 hours compared to 4.3 hours for males, (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

a) Provincial Distribution of Time Spent on Major Activity Classes by Females

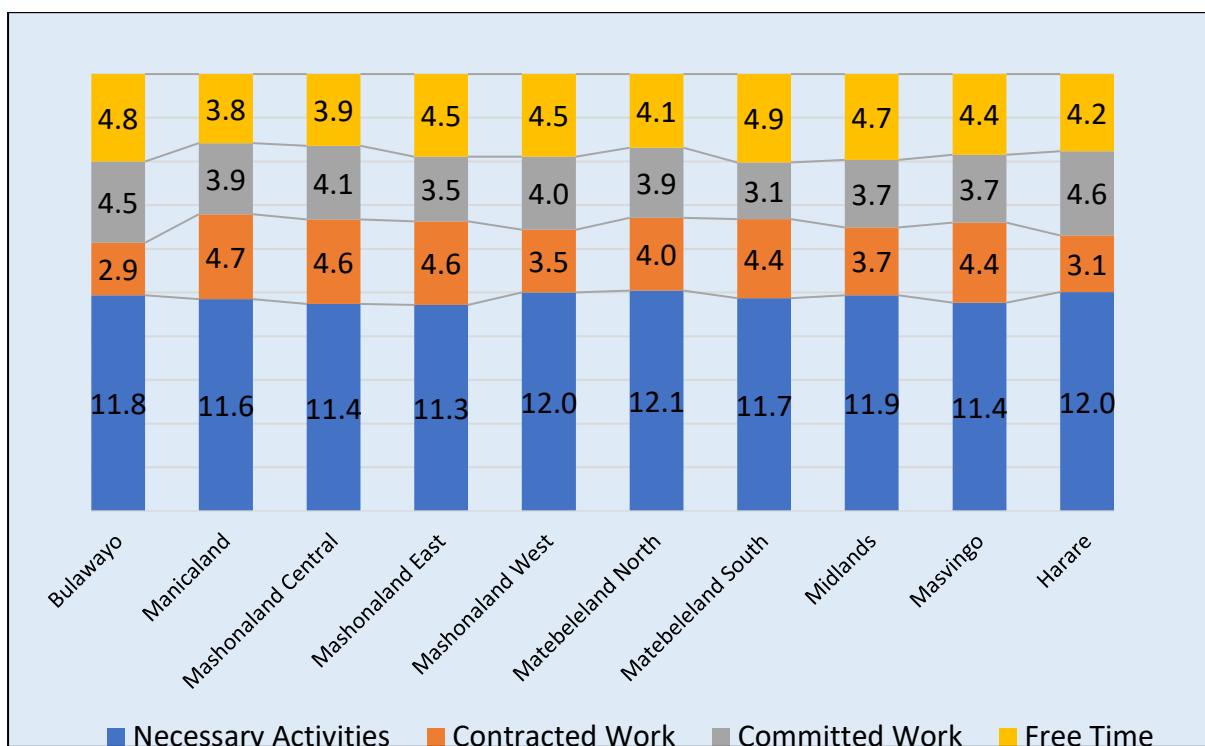


Figure 10: Time Spent by Population on Activity Class for females by Province

b) Males

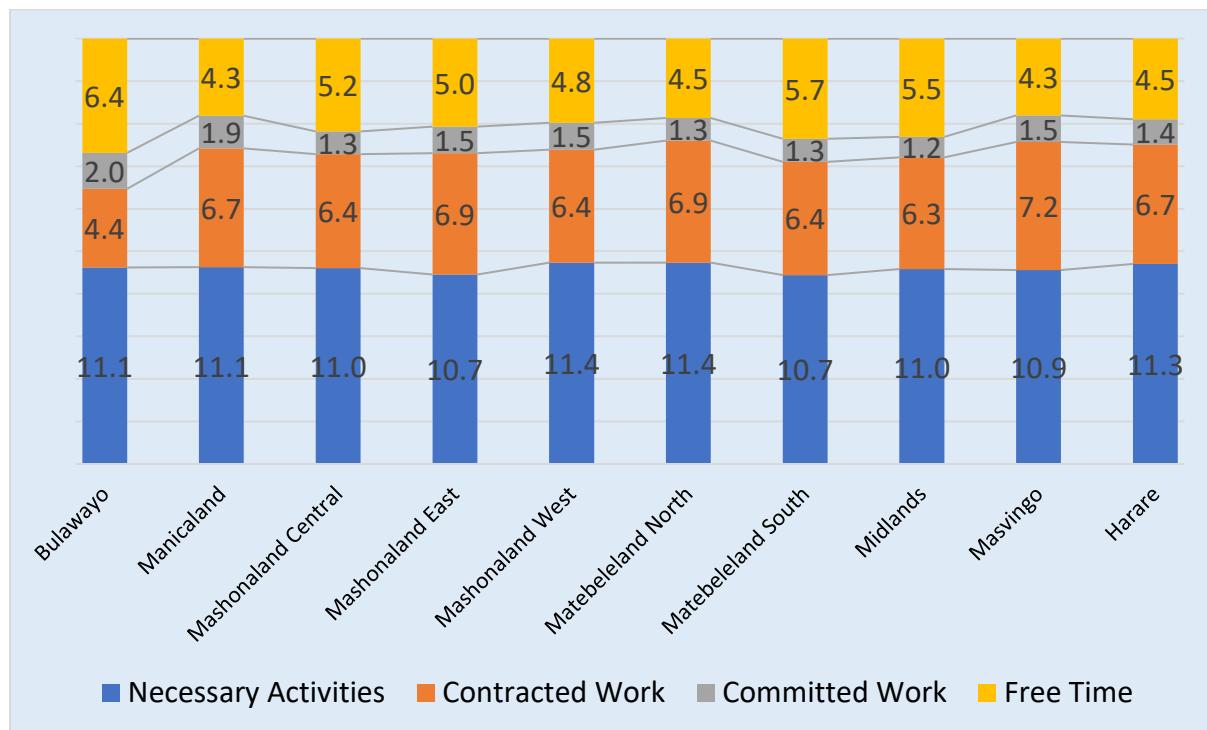


Figure 11: Time Spent by Population on Activity Class for Males by Province

5.4.2. Participation in Unpaid Care Work

As shown in Figure 12, females participated more on committed work than males across all provinces. Mashonaland Central province had the largest participation rate for females at 94 percent.

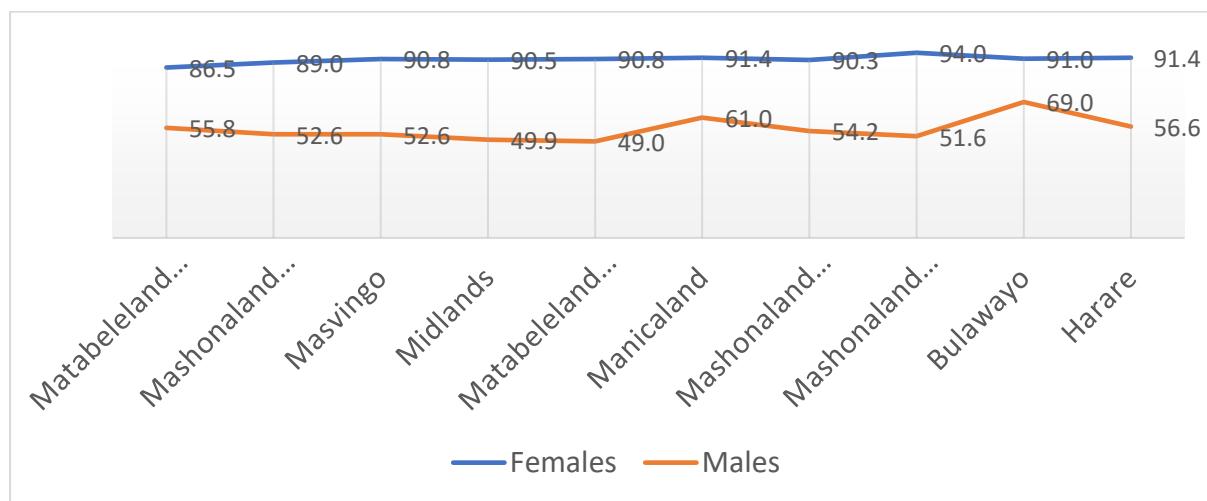


Figure 12: Participation Rate in Unpaid Domestic Care Work by Sex and Province

5.4.3. Population Time per Major Activity

In terms of cultural, leisure, mass media, and sports activities, females across all provinces consistently spent less time than males, except for Harare Province where females spent 2.2 hours and males 2 hours. In addition, females spent less time on employment and related activities, but more time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members compared to males. For employment and related activities, the lowest percentage share of daily time among females was recorded in Matabeleland North (4.4%), while the highest share was observed in Mashonaland East (9.0%), as shown in Table 13 a to j.

Tables 13:

a) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Bulawayo Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.1	3.0	2.5	8.6	12.4	10.3
Production of goods for own final use	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.9	1.9	3.0	16.2	8.0	12.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.4	1.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.7	1.2	0.9	3.0	5.1	4.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.9	2.3	2.1	8.0	9.7	8.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.9	4.1	3.4	12.0	17.2	14.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.1	11.5	49.4	46.2	47.9
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

b) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Manicaland Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.8	2.9	2.2	7.7	12.1	9.1
Production of goods for own final use	2.5	3.1	2.7	10.5	12.9	11.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.6	2.9	14.9	6.8	12.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Learning	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.9	1.9
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.1	2.4	2.2	8.7	9.9	9.1
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	1.7	2.0	1.8	7.1	8.2	7.4
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.1	11.5	48.5	46.3	47.7
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

c) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Mashonaland Central Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.5	2.8	1.9	6.3	11.5	8.1
Production of goods for own final use	3.0	3.1	3.0	12.3	12.9	12.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.7	1.0	2.8	15.5	4.2	11.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Learning	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.5	1.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.9	3.2	2.4	8.1	13.1	9.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.0	2.1	2.0	8.3	8.7	8.4
Self-care and maintenance	11.4	11.0	11.3	47.4	46.0	46.9
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

d) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Mashonaland East Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.2	4.4	2.9	9.0	18.3	12.2
Production of goods for own final use	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.5	8.3	8.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.3	1.1	2.6	13.8	4.7	10.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Learning	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.8
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.3	2.4	2.4	9.8	10.0	9.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.6	2.3	9.1	10.7	9.7
Self-care and maintenance	11.3	10.7	11.1	47.2	44.5	46.3
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

e) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Mashonaland West Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.5	3.9	2.3	6.1	16.2	9.7
Production of goods for own final use	1.7	2.1	1.9	7.1	9.0	7.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.2	2.7	15.0	4.9	11.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.4	2.3	2.4	9.9	9.8	9.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.4	2.3	9.1	10.1	9.4
Self-care and maintenance	12.0	11.4	11.8	50.0	47.3	49.1
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

f) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Matabeleland North Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.1	1.6	1.6	4.4	6.8	6.8
Production of goods for own final use	2.6	3.2	3.2	10.8	13.4	13.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.3	2.3	2.3	13.7	9.5	9.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.6	1.6
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.9
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.5	8.6	8.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.0	2.2	2.2	8.4	9.1	9.1
Self-care and maintenance	12.1	11.8	11.8	50.5	49.1	49.1
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

g) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Matabeleland South Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.5	3.1	2.1	6.1	12.8	8.9
Production of goods for own final use	2.8	3.3	3.0	11.6	13.7	12.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.8	1.1	2.1	11.8	4.8	8.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Learning	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.3	2.7	2.5	9.8	11.3	10.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.5	2.9	2.7	10.5	12.3	11.2
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	10.7	11.3	48.7	44.4	47.0
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

h) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Midlands Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.3	3.1	2.0	5.5	12.7	8.2
Production of goods for own final use	2.1	2.8	2.4	8.8	11.7	9.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.4	0.9	2.5	14.3	3.9	10.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.9	1.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.4	2.7	2.5	10.1	11.3	10.5
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.3	2.8	2.5	9.6	11.8	10.4
Self-care and maintenance	11.9	11.0	11.5	49.4	45.8	48.1
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

i) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Masvingo Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.4	1.9	1.6	5.7	7.9	6.5
Production of goods for own final use	2.7	4.3	3.2	11.2	17.8	13.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.4	1.3	2.7	14.2	5.3	11.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.9
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Learning	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	4.4	2.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.4	2.0	2.3	10.2	8.3	9.5
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.0	2.3	2.1	8.3	9.8	8.8
Self-care and maintenance	11.4	10.9	11.3	47.7	45.6	47.0
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

j) Population Time per Major Activity and Sex in Harare Province

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.0	4.9	3.1	8.5	20.6	12.9
Production of goods for own final use	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.2	1.2	3.1	17.7	4.9	13.0
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Learning	0.7	1.6	1.1	3.1	6.7	4.4
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.0	2.5	2.2	8.4	10.6	9.2
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.0	2.1	9.3	8.3	8.9
Self-care and maintenance	12.0	11.3	11.7	50.1	47.0	49.0
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

5.4.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

Tables 14 a to j, present the time and participation rates for major activities. In general, females spent less time on the production of goods for own final use compared to males, with the exception of Harare Province, where females spent 2.3 hours while males spent 1.9 hours. Furthermore, females spent less time on unpaid domestic and caregiving services for household and family members than males, except in Matabeleland North Province, where females spent 2.8 hours compared to 2.6 hours for males whereas their participation rate was higher than males. The proportion of time spent by females on learning across all provinces ranged from 1.6 percent in Matabeleland South Province to 13 percent in Bulawayo Province.

Tables 14:

a) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Bulawayo Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	9.5	9.3	9.4	21.6	31.9	26.2
Production of goods for own final use	2.0	2.8	2.5	5.3	8.2	6.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.3	2.8	3.7	90.6	68.3	80.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.6	3.0	2.6	21.5	3.3	13.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.9
Learning	5.6	4.3	4.8	13.0	28.5	20.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.2	4.6	4.4	45.2	50.6	47.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4.0	5.2	4.6	71.9	79.8	75.5
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.1	11.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

b) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Manicaland Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.9	8.2	8.1	23.1	35.3	27.2
Production of goods for own final use	5.0	6.1	5.3	50.6	50.7	50.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.9	2.8	3.6	91.0	58.9	80.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.0	2.7	2.1	15.3	5.9	12.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.1	6.7	5.3	0.6	1.0	0.8
Learning	4.9	6.1	5.4	6.5	11.6	8.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.0	4.4	4.1	52.1	54.8	53.0
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.4	3.7	3.6	49.3	52.3	50.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.1	11.5	100.0	99.6	99.9

c) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Mashonaland Central Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.6	7.7	7.1	23.0	36.0	27.5
Production of goods for own final use	4.5	5.7	4.8	66.0	54.6	62.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.0	2.4	3.7	92.6	42.3	75.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.6	1.8	1.7	19.6	14.0	17.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Learning	3.8	5.9	5.0	4.3	10.0	6.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.9	5.0	4.4	49.7	62.8	54.3
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.8	3.6	3.7	52.7	57.6	54.4
Self-care and maintenance	11.4	11.1	11.3	100.0	99.6	99.9

d) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Mashonaland East Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.1	8.6	7.8	30.4	51.4	37.6
Production of goods for own final use	4.4	4.9	4.6	46.1	41.0	44.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.7	2.3	3.4	88.3	49.6	74.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	4.6	2.4	12.5	6.5	10.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.8	6.2	5.2	0.4	1.0	0.6
Learning	5.3	6.1	5.6	7.6	7.7	7.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.8	4.2	4.5	49.2	57.4	52.0
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.8	3.9	3.8	58.2	65.8	60.9
Self-care and maintenance	11.3	10.7	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

e) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Mashonaland West Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.8	9.1	8.0	21.4	42.8	42.8
Production of goods for own final use	4.2	5.2	4.5	40.8	41.0	41.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.0	2.5	3.7	89.3	47.5	47.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.7	2.6	1.9	20.5	10.8	10.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.4	7.8	6.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
Learning	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.3	7.1	7.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.7	4.2	4.5	50.9	55.9	55.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4.1	4.1	4.1	53.1	59.3	59.3
Self-care and maintenance	12.0	11.4	11.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

f) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Matabeleland North Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	4.6	6.7	5.7	23.1	28.2	28.2
Production of goods for own final use	4.7	6.6	5.6	55.2	57.5	57.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.7	2.3	3.3	90.1	70.5	70.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.8	2.6	2.7	19.0	14.5	14.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
Learning	4.4	5.9	5.1	7.7	8.8	8.8
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.4	4.3	4.4	46.1	47.1	47.1
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.5	3.6	3.6	57.6	61.1	61.1
Self-care and maintenance	12.1	11.4	11.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

g) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Matabeleland South Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	5.6	7.2	6.4	26.3	43.0	33.0
Production of goods for own final use	5.2	5.7	5.4	53.6	57.1	55.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.3	2.1	3.0	84.5	53.8	72.1
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.0	2.4	2.1	12.2	3.1	8.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.0	4.2	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Learning	5.5	5.0	5.4	1.6	0.5	1.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.4	4.7	4.5	53.0	57.6	54.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	4.2	4.5	4.3	59.7	65.2	61.9
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	10.7	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

h) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Midlands Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.2	9.1	8.2	18.3	33.7	23.9
Production of goods for own final use	5.1	6.2	5.5	41.6	45.0	42.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	2.0	3.4	90.0	47.0	74.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.3	3.0	1.6	19.7	5.5	14.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.7	3.8	3.8	0.9	1.2	1.0
Learning	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.8	9.3	7.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.4	4.8	4.5	55.4	57.0	55.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.9	4.3	4.0	59.1	66.3	61.7
Self-care and maintenance	11.9	11.0	11.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

i) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Masvingo Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.9	7.4	7.1	19.8	25.7	21.8
Production of goods for own final use	5.1	6.3	5.6	52.5	68.2	57.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	2.5	3.5	89.6	50.3	76.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	3.8	2.1	14.5	3.5	10.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.6	4.2	3.9	1.1	2.3	1.5
Learning	5.3	6.9	6.2	6.6	15.3	9.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.2	3.6	4.0	58.2	55.7	57.3
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.1	3.5	3.3	63.4	66.8	64.6
Self-care and maintenance	11.4	10.9	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

j) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity by Sex in Harare Province

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.3	9.2	8.3	27.9	53.4	37.2
Production of goods for own final use	2.3	1.9	2.2	13.8	11.0	12.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.7	2.2	4.0	90.6	54.0	77.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.7	2.0	19.1	6.3	14.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	7.6	4.7	5.8	0.6	1.7	1.0
Learning	6.5	7.8	7.2	11.5	20.5	14.8
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.7	4.4	4.0	54.3	58.2	55.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.3	3.1	3.2	67.8	65.3	66.9
Self-care and maintenance	12.0	11.3	11.8	99.8	100.0	99.9

5.5. Time Use by Labour Force Status

5.5.1. Population Time per Activity Class

Employed females allocated three times more time (15.1%) to committed work than males (5.1%). Among the not employed, females spent more time (17.1%) on committed work than males (7.1%). Females and males who were not employed devoted more time than the employed on unpaid domestic activities, on socializing, and on leisure and mass media, (Figure 13)



Figure 13: Proportion of Time Spent per day by Population on Activity Class by Sex and Labour Force Status (%)

During the survey, individuals were classified as employed if they engaged in work for pay or profit, even if they were temporarily absent from their usual job. Employment-related activities included working for pay or profit, actively seeking employment, learning and travelling for employment purposes. As a result, it was common to observe participation in employment-related activities even among individuals classified as not employed, particularly those involved in job search or related travel.

5.5.2. Participation Time and Rate by Activity Class

Apart from necessary activities, employed males participated more (88%) in contracted work compared to employed females (74.4%). On the other hand, employed females participated more (90.8%) in committed work than males (53.9%). Among the not employed, male

participation rate was 90.4 percent in free time activities whereas female participation rate in the same activity was 85.7, (Figure 14).

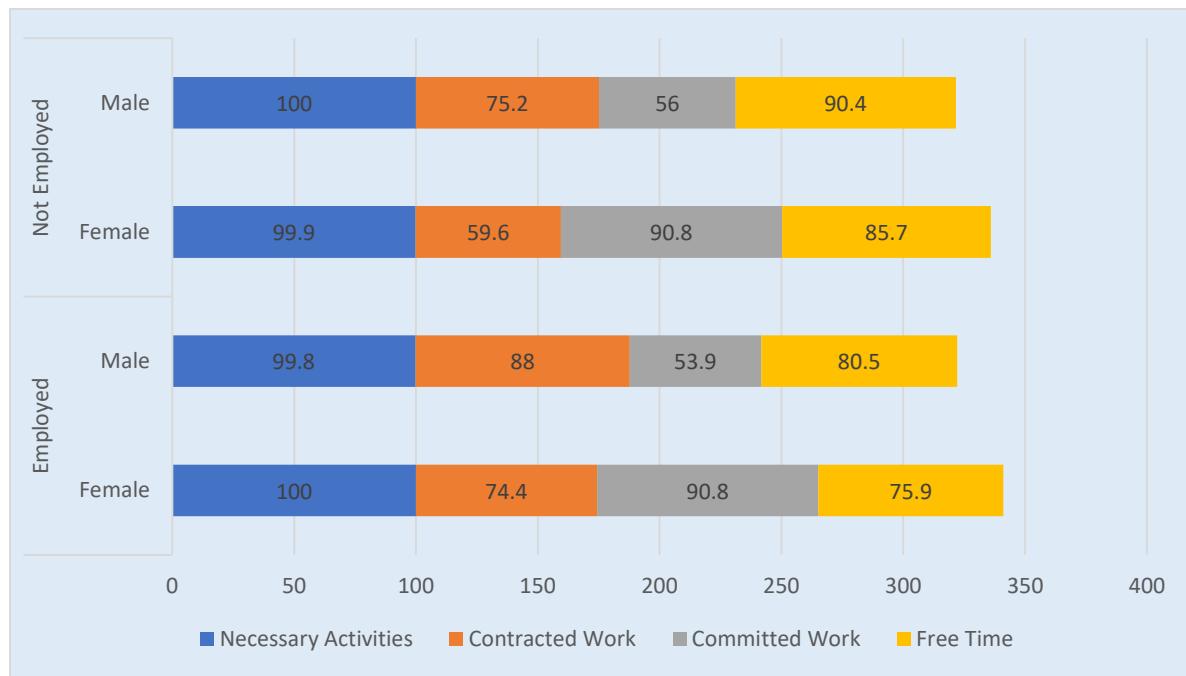


Figure 14: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Labour Force Status

5.5.3. Population Time per Major Activity

Employed females allocated three times more time (3.3 hours) to unpaid domestic services for household and family members, compared to employed males (1 hour). Conversely, employed males spent larger proportion of their time (7.4 hours) on employment and related activities as compared to employed females (5.1 hours). Among the not employed, females also spent more time (3.7 hours), on unpaid domestic services whereas males spent (1.4 hours). (Table 15)

Table 15: Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex and Labour Force Status

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)						Percent (%)					
	Employed			Not Employed			Employed			Not Employed		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	5.1	7.4	6.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	21.1	30.8	25.5	1.8	3.7	2.4
Production of goods for own final use	0.7	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.6	3.8	9.7	12.8	10.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.3	1.0	2.3	3.7	1.4	3.0	13.6	4.3	9.4	15.6	5.7	12.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
² Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Learning	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.2	5.3	3.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	6.7	7.4	7.0	10.1	12.1	10.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.5	7.3	7.7	7.5	9.5	11.9	10.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.1	10.6	10.9	11.9	11.4	11.8	46.4	44.3	45.5	49.8	47.3	49.0
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	100	100	100	100	100	100

²0.0 does not mean null given that the figures have values at 1 decimal place

5.5.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

The survey revealed that employed females spent more time (3.6 hours) on unpaid domestic services for household and family members than employed males (2 hours). On the other hand, not employed females had 90 percent participation rate on unpaid domestic services for household and family members, compared to 52.2 percent for not employed males. (Table 16)

Table 16: Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex and Labour Force Status

Major Activity	Time for Participants (Hours)						Participation Rate (%)					
	Employed			Not Employed			Employed			Not Employed		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities. Notably	8.4	9.6	9	4.2	5.4	4.8	60.4	77.2	68	10	16.5	12.2
Production of goods for own final use	3.2	4.5	3.8	4.9	6	5.2	23.7	24.3	24	47.8	51.5	49
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	2	3.1	4.2	2.6	3.8	89.8	51	72.3	90	52.2	77.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.7	2	17.7	5.5	12.2	17.2	7.7	14.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.1	6.4	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.1
Learning	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.7	6.3	6	2.2	1.1	1.7	9.1	20.1	12.7
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.5	42.3	47.7	44.8	56	61.8	57.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.8	4.2	4	55.8	58.5	57	60.1	67	62.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.9	11.4	11.8	100	99.8	99.9	99.9	100	100

5.6 Time Use by Education Level

5.6.1. Population Time Spent per Activity Class

Males who had never been to school spent 55.5 percent of the 24 hour day on necessary activities class, whereas females recorded 54.4 percent on the same activity. Females with post-secondary qualifications had the least free time proportion of the day at 17.5 percent compared to other educational categories. Necessary activities class had the highest proportion of time per day across all education levels, (Figure 15).

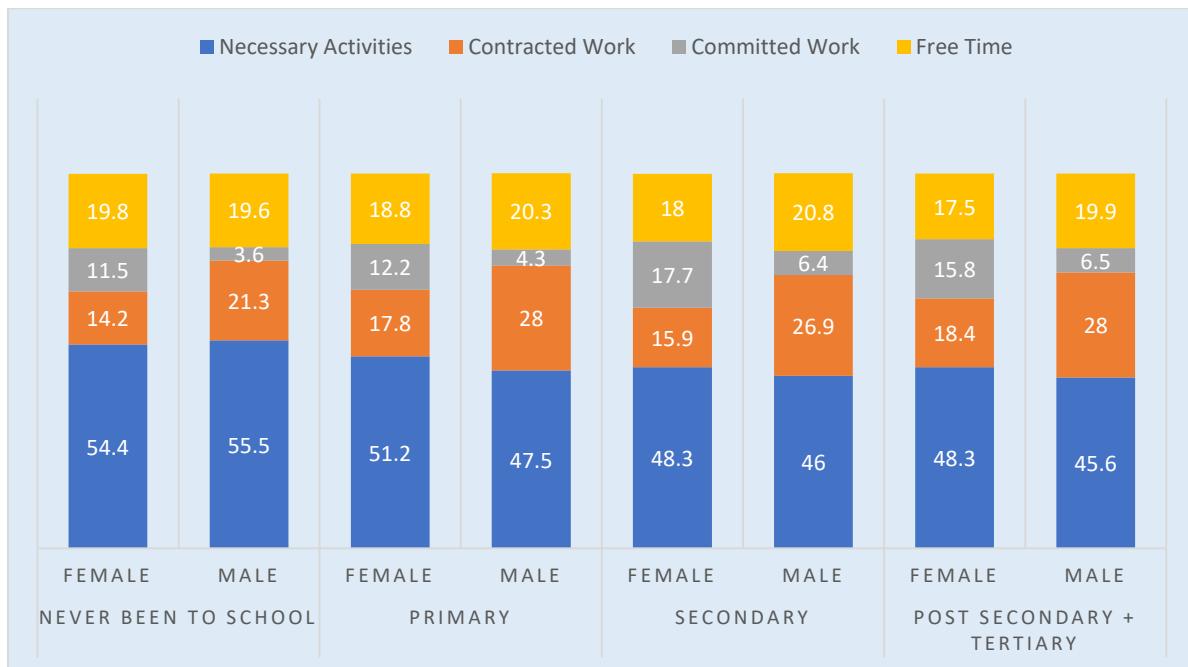


Figure 15: Distribution of Time Spent by Population on Activity Class per day by Sex and Education Level (%)

5.6.2. Participation Rate by Activity Class

Females who had secondary education as highest level of education recorded the highest participation rate among all females in free time and committed work activities at 84.1 and 93.5 percent respectively. The lowest participation rate in committed work activities among females was for those who had never been to school at 73.2 percent, (Figure 16).

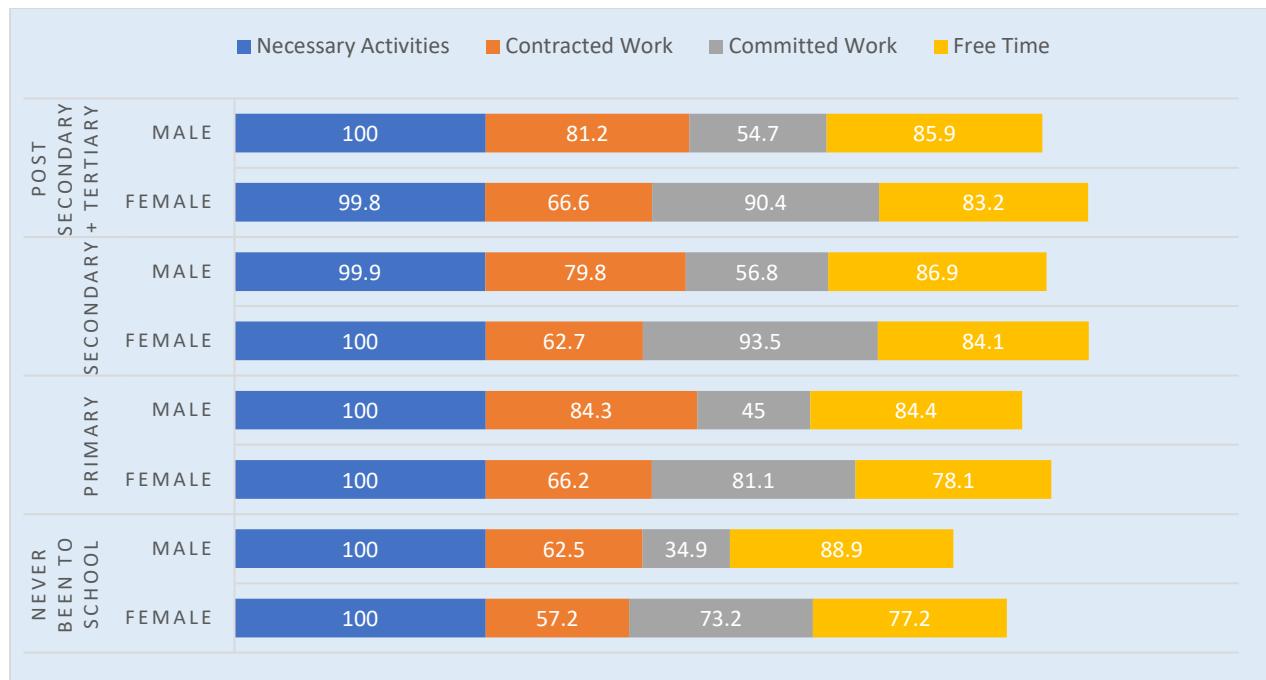


Figure 16: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Education Level

5.6.3. Population Time Spent per Major Activity

Females who had never been to school spent the least amount of time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members, averaging 2.5 hours per day. This was the lowest across all education levels. A similar pattern was observed for males in the same group, who spent an average of 0.6 hours per day spent on the same activities. Employment and related activities had the highest average number of hours (2.2 hours) for females who attained post-secondary and tertiary education, (Tables 17 a to d).

Tables 17:

a) Average Time Allocation by Sex for Population with No Schooling Experience

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.6	7.1	2.4
Production of goods for own final use	3	3.4	3.1	12.7	14.2	12.9
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.5	0.6	2.2	10.4	2.4	9.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
³ Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.6	2.1	2.5	10.6	8.9	10.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.6	2.2	9.1	10.7	9.4
Self-care and maintenance	13.1	13.3	13.1	54.4	55.5	54.6
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

b) Average Time Allocation by Sex among Population with Primary Schooling

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1	2.6	1.5	4.3	10.8	6.4
Production of goods for own final use	3.2	3.9	3.4	13.4	16.3	14.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.7	0.9	2.2	11.4	3.8	9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.5	2.7	2.5	10.3	11.2	10.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2	2.2	2.1	8.5	9.1	8.7
Self-care and maintenance	12.3	11.4	12	51.2	47.5	50
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

³ In the table, a value of 0.0 indicates that the estimate is too small to be represented at the shown level of precision.

c) Average Time Allocation by Sex among Population with Secondary Schooling

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.7	3.4	2.4	7.1	14.3	9.9
Production of goods for own final use	1.6	2.1	1.8	6.8	8.7	7.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.9	1.3	2.9	16.1	5.4	12
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.5	0.9	0.7	2	3.8	2.7
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.2	2.5	2.3	9.1	10.4	9.6
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.5	2.3	9	10.3	9.5
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.0	11.4	48.3	46.0	47.4
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

d) Average Time Allocation by Sex among Population among Population with Post-Secondary and Tertiary Education

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	2.2	2.7	2.7	9	11.4	11.4
Production of goods for own final use	1.9	2.1	2.1	7.9	8.6	8.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.4	2.7	2.7	14.3	11	11
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Learning	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.8
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.1	2.2	2.2	8.7	9	9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.2	2.2	8.8	9.3	9.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.4	11.4	48.3	47.3	47.3
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

5.6.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

Among females who had never been to school, socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice accounted for the highest number of hours at 13.1 per day, compared to 4.1 hours recorded across the other three education levels. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members for females had the lowest participation rate, 1.7 for post-secondary and tertiary and highest 3.8 for those who have never been to school, (Tables 18 a to d).

Table 18:**a) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity for persons who have never been to school**

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	4.3	6.4	5.1	8.7	26.7	11.4
Production of goods for own final use	5.5	7.7	5.8	55.4	44.1	53.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.4	1.7	3.3	72.9	32.5	66.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3.8	6	4.1	6.9	5	6.6
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Learning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	13.1	3.5	13.1	50.1	60.6	51.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	5.2	5	5.2	42.2	51.6	43.6
Self-care and maintenance	13.1	13.3	13.1	100	100	100

b) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity for persons Primary Education

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.1	8.8	8	24	39.1	29.8
Production of goods for own final use	4.2	5.4	4.7	38.7	38.9	38.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.2	2.4	3.7	92.7	53.3	77.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.7	2	18.9	7	14.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.9	4.2	4	0.8	1.2	0.9
Learning	5.4	6.1	5.8	9	14.9	11.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.4	4.2	53.1	57.2	54.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.5	3.8	3.6	61.2	64.7	62.6
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.1	11.4	100	99.9	100

c) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity for persons with Secondary Education

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.1	8.8	8	24	39.1	29.8
Production of goods for own final use	4.2	5.4	4.7	38.7	38.9	38.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.2	2.4	3.7	92.7	53.3	77.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.7	2	18.9	7	14.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.9	4.2	4	0.8	1.2	0.9
Learning	5.4	6.1	5.8	9	14.9	11.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.4	4.2	53.1	57.2	54.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.5	3.8	3.6	61.2	64.7	62.6
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.1	11.4	100	99.9	100

d) Participation Time and Rate per Major Activity for persons with Post-Secondary and Tertiary Education

Major Activity	Time for Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.3	8.2	7.7	29.9	45.8	35.5
Production of goods for own final use	4.8	5.9	5.2	39.5	40.3	39.8
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	2.4	3.5	89.2	50.6	75.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.7	3	2	17.7	7.7	14.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.5	5.8	5.6	0.9	1.7	1.2
Learning	5.9	6.6	6.2	6	9	7.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.4	4.2	50.6	52.7	51.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	3.9	3.7	59.4	63.4	60.8
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	10.9	11.4	99.8	100	99.9

5.7. Time Use by Functional Disability

This section analyses time use patterns by disability status. Functional disability is defined in line with the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning, which classifies disability across six domains of functioning: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communication.

5.7.1. Population Time per Activity Class

Females with at least one form of functional disability spent 57.3 percent of their day on necessary activities while those without functional disabilities spent 48.6 percent on the same activity. Among persons with at least one form of functional disability, females spent higher proportion of their day (9.3%) than males (3.8%) on committed work, (Figure 17).

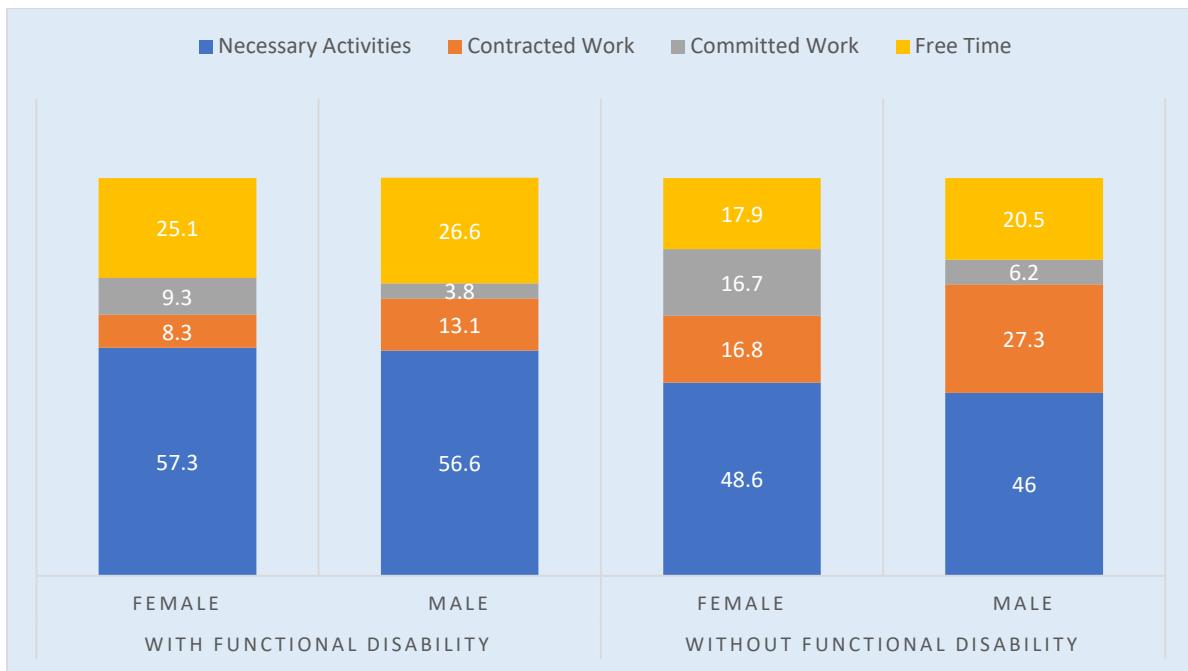


Figure 17: Distribution of Time Spent per day by Population on Activity Class by Sex and Functional Disability (%)

5.7.2. Participation Rate by Activity Class

Apart from necessary activities, both females and males with at least one form of functional disabilities had the highest participation rate in free time activities at 90.9 and 84.6 percent respectively. Females without functional disabilities participated more (64.3%) in contracted work compared to those with at least one form of functional disability (42.4%), (Figure 18).



Figure 18: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Functional Disability

5.7.3. Population Time by Major Activity

Population with at least one form of functional disability spent 0.4 hours on employment and related activities as compared to those with no functional disability (2.4 hours). Females with at least one form of functional disabilities spent 8.4 percent of their time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members while females without functional disability spent 15.2 percent on the same major activity, (Table 19).

Table 19: Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex and Functional Disability

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)						Percent (%)					
	With Functional disability			No Functional disability			With Functional disability			No Functional disability		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	0.2	1	0.4	1.7	3.5	2.4	0.9	4	1.6	7.2	14.4	9.9
Production of goods for own final use	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	2	7.1	8.6	7.5	7.9	9.6	8.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2	0.5	1.7	3.7	1.2	2.8	8.4	2	7	15.2	5.2	11.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	1	1.3	0.8	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Learning	0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	3.3	2.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	12.2	9.3	11.6	9.1	10.3	9.5
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.1	4.1	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	13	17.2	13.9	8.8	10.1	9.3
Self-care and maintenance	13.8	13.6	13.7	11.7	11	11.4	57.3	56.6	57.2	48.6	46	47.6
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.7.4. Participation Time and Rate

In learning activities, both females and males with functional disabilities spent 3.6 hours whereas those without functional disabilities spent 5.8 hours on the same activities. Regarding the production of goods for own use, participants with functional disabilities had a participation rate of 38 percent while those with no functional disability had 41.2 percent (Table 20).

Table 20: Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Functional Disability

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)						Participation rate %					
	Functional disability			No Functional disability			Functional disability			No Functional disability		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.1	8.5	7.8	3.2	14.5	5.7	24.3	40.5	30.3
Production of goods for own final use	4.4	6	4.7	4.6	5.6	5	39.1	34.2	38	41.3	41	41.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.4	3.3	4	2.4	3.6	56.6	33.5	51.7	90.9	52	76.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3.2	4.9	3.6	1.8	2.8	2	6.3	8.8	6.9	17.7	6.8	13.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	1	0	1	4.3	4.7	4.5	0.8		0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9
Learning	3.5	4	3.6	5.5	6.2	5.8	1.4	2.4	1.6	7.4	12.8	9.4
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	5.4	4.3	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	54.2	51.8	53.7	52.2	56.4	53.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	6.3	6.2	6.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	49.7	67.1	53.5	59.2	63.6	60.8
Self-care and maintenance	13.8	13.6	13.7	11.7	11.1	11.4	100	100	100	100	99.9	99.9

5.8. Time Use by Household Head Status

5.8.1 Population Time per Activity Class

Non-household head females spent the least proportion of their day on committed work (14%) whilst those who were household heads spent the least proportion on contracted work (15.7%). Male household heads had a higher proportion of free time activities than females at 22.1 against 18 percent respectively. Females who were household heads spent a greater proportion of their day in committed work compared to those who were not household heads, (Figure 19).

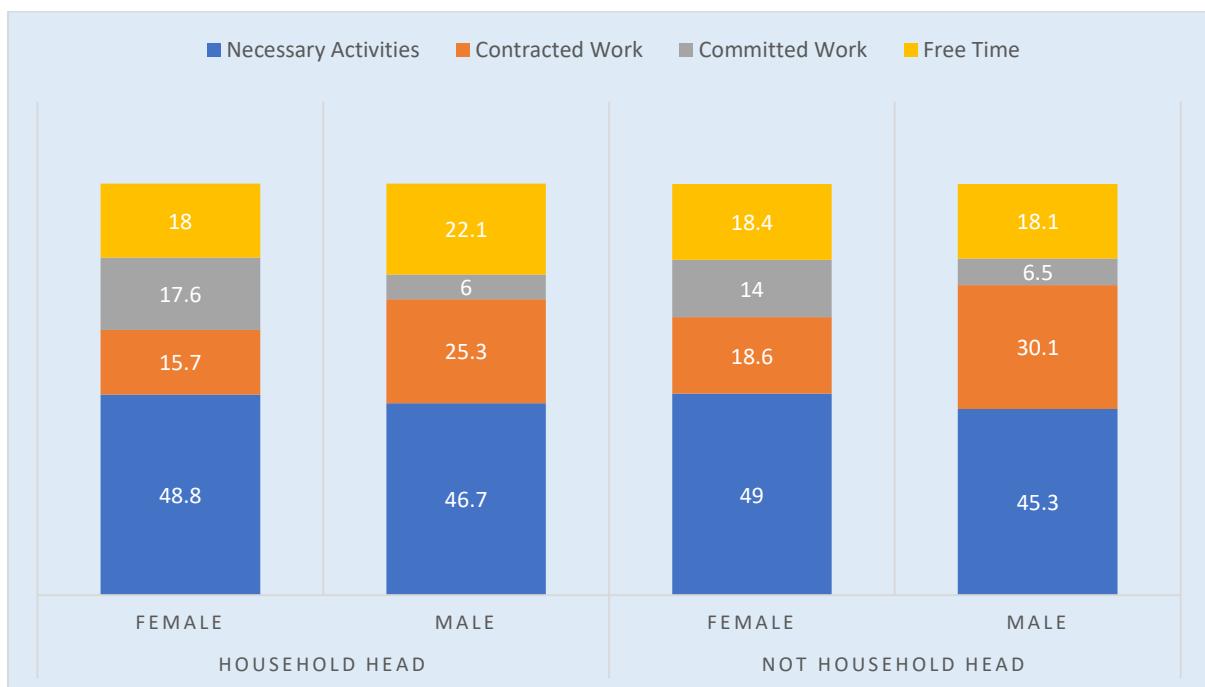


Figure 19: Distribution of Time Spent by Population on Activity Class per day by Sex and Household Head Status (%)

5.8.2. Participation Rate by Activity Class and Household Status

Female household heads participation in committed work was higher (91.2%) compared to their non-household head counter parts at 89.7 percent. The participation rate of household head males in committed work was 52 percent while that of male non-household heads was 60.5 percent, (Figure 20).

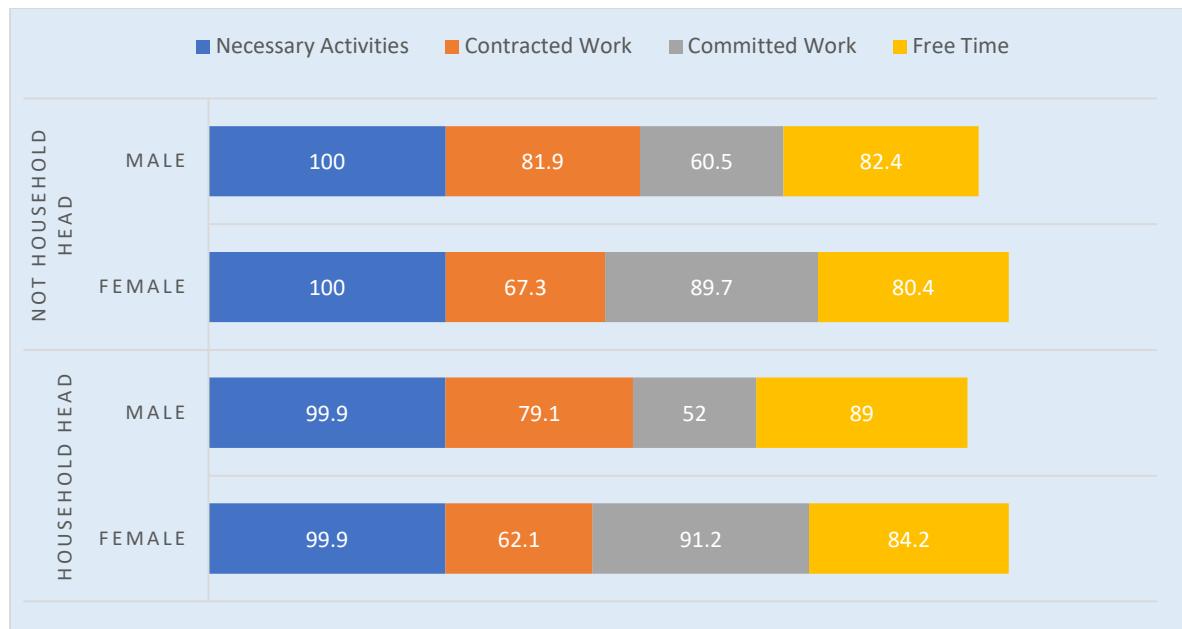


Figure 20: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Household Status

5.8.3. Population Time Spent per Major Activity

Female household heads, spent 3.8 hours per day on unpaid domestic services for household and family members which was higher than male household heads at 1.2 hours. Conversely, female non household heads spent less time than males on the same major activity (3.1 hours and 1.3 hours) respectively. (Table 21)

Table 21. Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex and Household Status

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)						Percent (%)					
	Household Head			Not Household Head			Household Head			Not Household Head		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	9.2	7	9.9	22.8	15.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.8	2.7	2.1	2	1.7	1.9	7.6	11.1	8.8	8.5	7.1	7.9
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	1.2	2.9	3.1	1.3	2.4	16	4.9	12.2	12.9	5.5	9.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.3	1	0.8	0.9
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	5	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	8.9	10.8	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.7	2.3	2	2.1	2.1	9.1	11.2	9.8	8.5	8.6	8.6
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.8	10.9	11.4	48.8	46.7	48.1	49	45.3	47.5
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.8.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

Female household heads spent 4.2 hours with a participation rate of 90.4 percent in unpaid domestic services for household and family members.

Female non-household heads spent less time (7.5 hours) with a participation rate of 32 percent on employment and related activities compared to male non-household heads with 9.4 hours and participation rate of 58.1 percent. (Table 22)

Table 22: Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex and Household Status

Major Activity	Time For Participants (Hours)						Participation Rate (%)					
	Household Head			Not Household Head			Household Head			Not Household Head		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.5	9.4	8.6	20.3	29.5	23.4	32.0	58.1	42.9
Production of goods for own final use	4.5	5.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	40.8	45.6	42.4	42.1	33.1	38.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.2	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.3	3.1	90.4	48.1	76.1	88.9	57.7	75.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.1	18.9	7.6	15.1	13.7	5.6	10.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.2	7.0	4.3	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9
Learning	5.6	6.3	6.0	3.5	4.3	3.9	9.7	19.2	12.9	1.5	1.7	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	53.0	60.0	55.4	50.7	50.0	50.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	60.2	66.4	62.3	55.9	59.0	57.2
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.8	10.9	11.4	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.9 Time Use by Day of the Week

5.9.1. Population Time Spent per Activity Class

On average, in all the days of the week, females and males spent most of the time in necessary activities. On a Monday, females spent 48.5 percent of their time on necessary activities, while males spent 45.3 percent (Figure 21)

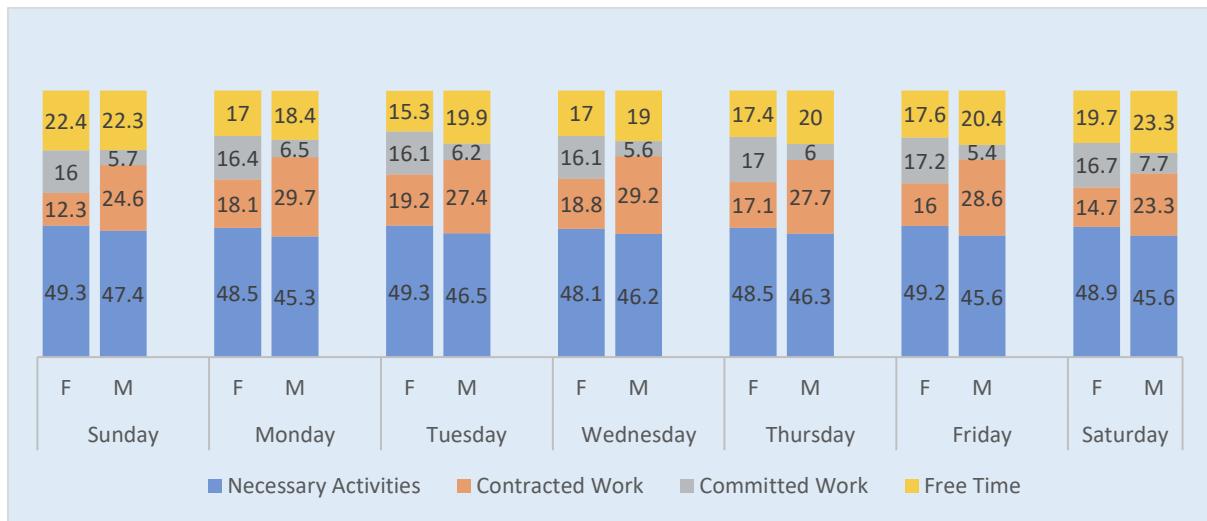


Figure 21: Distribution of Time by Population on Activity Class per day by Sex and Day of the Week (%)

5.9.2. Participation Time and Rate by Activity Class

The participation rate in committed work among females was highest on Monday (92.3 %) and lowest on Thursday. For males, committed work ranged from 76.4 percent on Tuesday to 84 percent on Tuesday, (Figure 22).

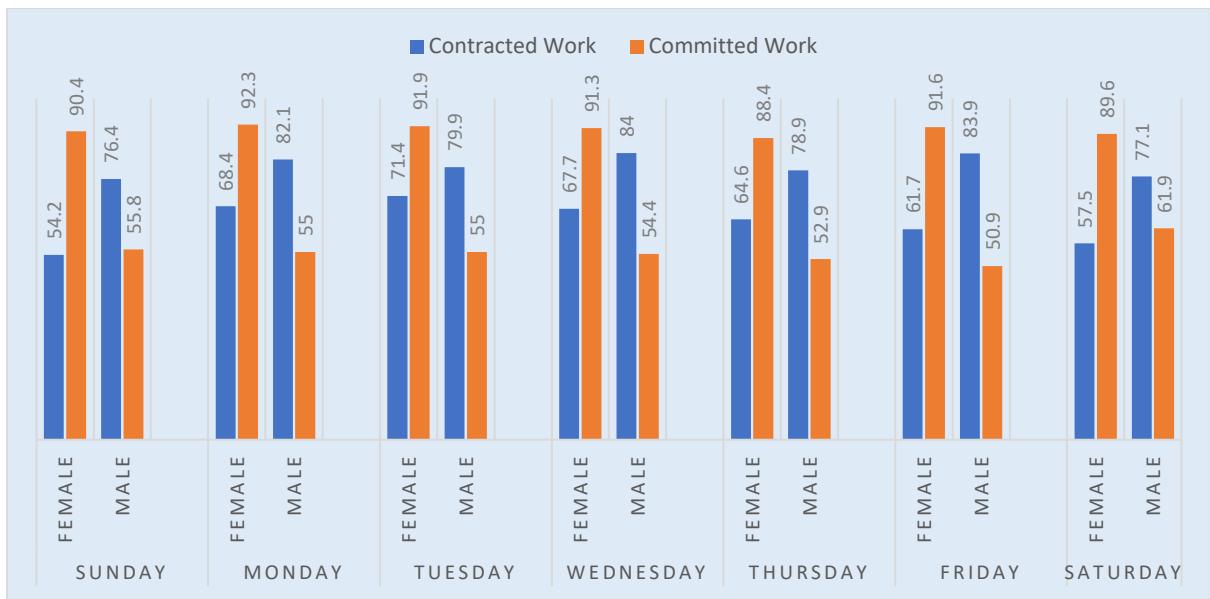


Figure 22: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Weekday

5.9.3. Population Time Spent per Major Activity

Across the days of the week, males spent more time than females on employment and related activities. Throughout the week females and males allocated the least time on unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work. In contrast both males and females spend a high proportion of their time on self-care and maintenance activities, (Tables 23 a to g)

Tables 23.

a) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Sundays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.5	3.3	2.2	6.3	13.7	9.1
Production of goods for own final use	1.2	1.9	1.5	5.1	8.1	6.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.5	1.1	2.6	14.7	4.5	10.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Learning	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.7	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.1	2.7	3	12.9	11.4	12.4
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.3	2.6	2.4	9.5	10.8	10
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.4	11.7	49.3	47.4	48.6
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

b) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Mondays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.7	3.4	2.3	7.1	14	9.6
Production of goods for own final use	2.3	2.7	2.4	9.4	11.2	10
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.3	2.8	15	5.4	11.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Learning	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	4.6	2.7
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2	2.1	2	8.4	8.9	8.5
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.3	2.2	8.7	9.6	9
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	10.9	11.4	48.5	45.3	47.4
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

c) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Tuesdays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.8	3.5	2.4	7.4	14.7	9.9
Production of goods for own final use	2.2	2.2	2.2	9.3	9.2	9.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.5	1.2	2.7	14.7	5.1	11.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Learning	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.6	3.4	2.9
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.7	2.3	1.9	6.9	9.5	7.8
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2	2.5	2.2	8.4	10.4	9.1
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.2	11.6	49.3	46.5	48.4
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

d) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Wednesdays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.9	3.7	2.5	7.9	15.6	10.6
Production of goods for own final use	2.1	2.4	2.2	8.8	9.8	9.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.5	1.2	2.7	14.4	4.9	11.1
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Learning	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	3.7	2.7
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	1.9	2.1	2	7.9	8.9	8.2
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.4	2.3	9.2	10.1	9.5
Self-care and maintenance	11.5	11.1	11.4	48.1	46.2	47.4
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

e) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Thursdays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.9	3.6	2.5	7.8	15.1	10.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.8	2.4	2	7.6	10	8.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.7	1.2	2.8	15.5	4.9	11.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	1	1.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.8	2.7	2.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.1	2.5	2.2	8.6	10.4	9.2
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.3	2.2	8.8	9.6	9.1
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.1	11.4	48.5	46.3	47.7
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

f) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Fridays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.6	3.6	2.4	6.8	15.1	9.8
Production of goods for own final use	1.8	2.5	2	7.3	10.3	8.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.7	1.1	2.8	15.6	4.6	11.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.9	3.2	2.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.1	2.6	2.3	8.9	11	9.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.3	2.1	8.6	9.4	8.9
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	10.9	11.5	49.2	45.6	47.9
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

g) Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex on Saturdays

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.4	2.8	2	5.8	11.8	8.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.9	2.1	2	8	8.9	8.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.7	1.6	2.8	15.3	6.7	11.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Learning	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	2.6	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2.5	2.8	2.6	10.6	11.6	11
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.2	2.8	2.4	9.1	11.7	10.2
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	10.9	11.4	48.9	45.6	47.6
Total	24	24	24	100	100	100

5.9.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

On Sunday, females spent less time (6.4 hours) in employment and related activities than their male counterparts (8.0 hours), and the participation rate in the same activity was high for males (41.3%) when compared to females with 23.8 percent. Females and males spent almost similar times in socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice (5.0 and 4.9 hours respectively). In all seven days, females spent more time than men in unpaid domestic services for household and family members (Tables 24 a to g).

Tables 24:

a) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Sundays

Major Activity	Time for Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.4	8	7.2	23.8	41.3	30.4
Production of goods for own final use	3.8	5.5	4.5	32.2	35.6	33.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4	2	3.5	89.5	52.6	75.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	3.8	2.1	15.1	5.4	11.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.7	8.2	6	0.7	1.2	0.9
Learning	3.9	5.3	4.8	5.2	12.3	7.9
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	5	4.9	5	62.1	56.3	59.9
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.5	4.1	3.7	64.9	64	64.6
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.4	11.7	100	100	100

b) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Mondays

Major Activity	Time for Participants(Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	6.9	8.9	7.8	24.9	37.6	29.4
Production of goods for own final use	5	6.3	5.4	45.4	42.3	44.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.9	2.5	3.6	91.7	51.9	77.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.6	2.9	1.8	16.8	6.5	13.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.5	8.4	5.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Learning	4.9	7.6	6.3	7.6	14.6	10.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4	3.9	4	50.5	53.9	51.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.5	3.7	3.6	59.1	61.5	59.9
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	10.9	11.4	100	99.7	99.9

c) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Tuesdays

Major Activity	Time for Participants(Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.1	8.4	7.7	25.1	41.9	30.9
Production of goods for own final use	5	5.3	5.1	44.5	41.4	43.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	2.4	3.5	91.5	50.7	77.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	2.4	2	17.7	8.3	14.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.1	6.4	3.9	0.7	1.1	0.9
Learning	5.6	6.7	6	10.9	12.4	11.4
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.5	4.3	3.8	47.7	53.5	49.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	3.9	3.7	55.9	64.1	58.7
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	11.2	11.6	100	100	100

d) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Wednesdays

Major Activity	Time for Participants(Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.9	8.4	8.2	24	44.5	31.2
Production of goods for own final use	4.7	5.4	4.9	44.8	44	44.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.8	2.2	3.5	90.1	52.3	76.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2	2.3	2	20.1	6.5	15.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.7
Learning	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.7	12.6	9.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.9	3.9	3.9	48.4	55	50.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.8	3.7	3.7	58.5	65.3	60.9
Self-care and maintenance	11.5	11.1	11.4	100	99.7	99.9

e) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Thursdays

Major Activity	Time for Participants(Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.1	9.1	8	26.3	39.8	31
Production of goods for own final use	4.5	5.5	4.9	40.5	43.2	41.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.3	2.5	3.8	87.7	47.6	73.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	2.9	2.1	17.7	8.3	14.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.7
Learning	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	9.9	7.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.1	4.1	4.1	50.6	61	54.3
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.7	3.6	3.6	58.1	63.4	60
Self-care and maintenance	11.6	11.1	11.4	100	100	100

f) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Fridays

Major Activity	Time for Participants(Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.5	8.6	8.1	21.8	42.1	29.1
Production of goods for own final use	4.3	5.5	4.8	41	44.5	42.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.1	2.4	3.7	90.5	46.5	74.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.6	1.9	19.9	6	15
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	6.8	1.7	3.4	0.7	2.4	1.3
Learning	6	6.5	6.2	7.4	11.7	9
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.2	4.6	4.4	50.8	57.3	53.1
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	3.8	3.6	58.4	59.3	58.7
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	10.9	11.5	100	100	100

g) Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex on Saturdays

Major Activity	Time for Participants(Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.2	8.2	7.7	19.4	34.8	25.7
Production of goods for own final use	4.7	5.8	5.1	40.9	36.6	39.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.1	2.7	3.7	88.7	60.3	77.1
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.9	2.8	2.2	14.2	7.1	11.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	6.2	4.6	5.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Learning	4	4.1	4.1	5.3	15.2	9.4
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.6	4.9	4.7	55.7	56.5	56.1
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.9	4.1	4	56.6	68.1	61.3
Self-care and maintenance	11.8	10.9	11.4	99.7	100	99.8

5.10 Time Use by Weekdays/ Weekends

5.10.1. Population Time Spent per Activity Class

Figure 23 shows that females spent more time on necessary activities during weekends (49.2%) compared to weekdays (48.7%). Additionally, males spent more time on committed (6.7 %) during weekends compared to weekdays (6%). Females spent more time on committed work on both weekdays and weekends.

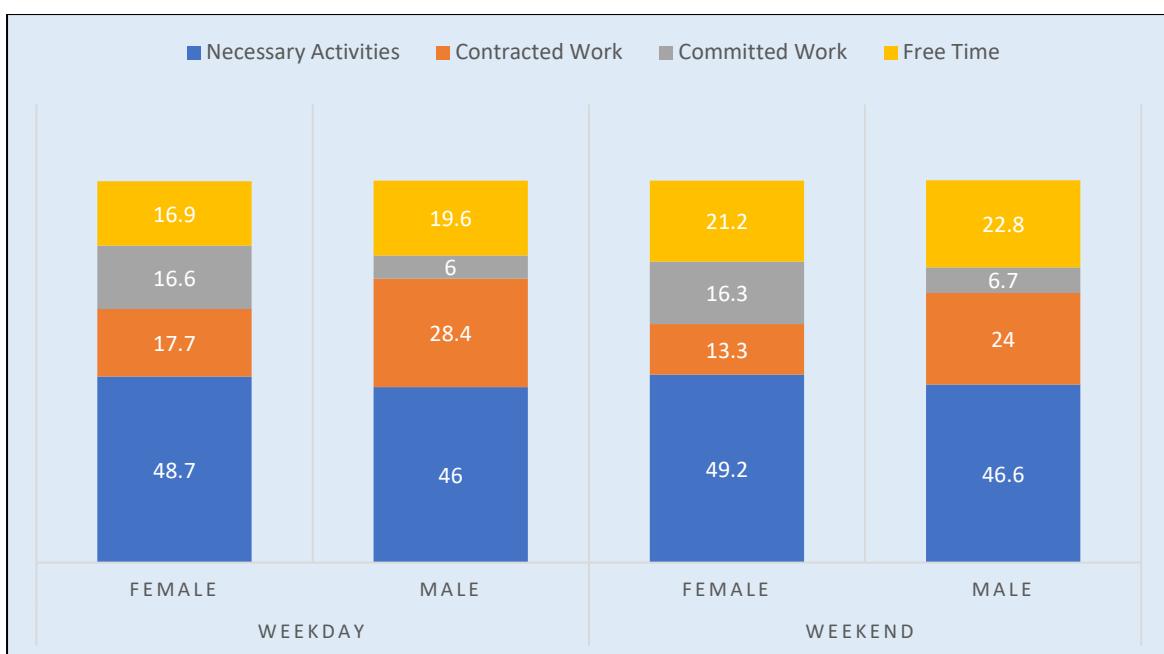


Figure 23: Distribution of Time Spent by Population on Activity Class per Day by Sex and Weekdays/ Weekend

5.10.2. Participation Time and Rate by Activity Class

Females and males shared the participation rate on free time almost equally during weekends, with females (86.3%) compared to males (87.3%). Males displayed a higher participation rate in the contracted work during both weekdays (81.4%) and weekends (76.7%) compared to females with (66.5%) during weekdays and (55.6%) during weekends, (Figure 24).

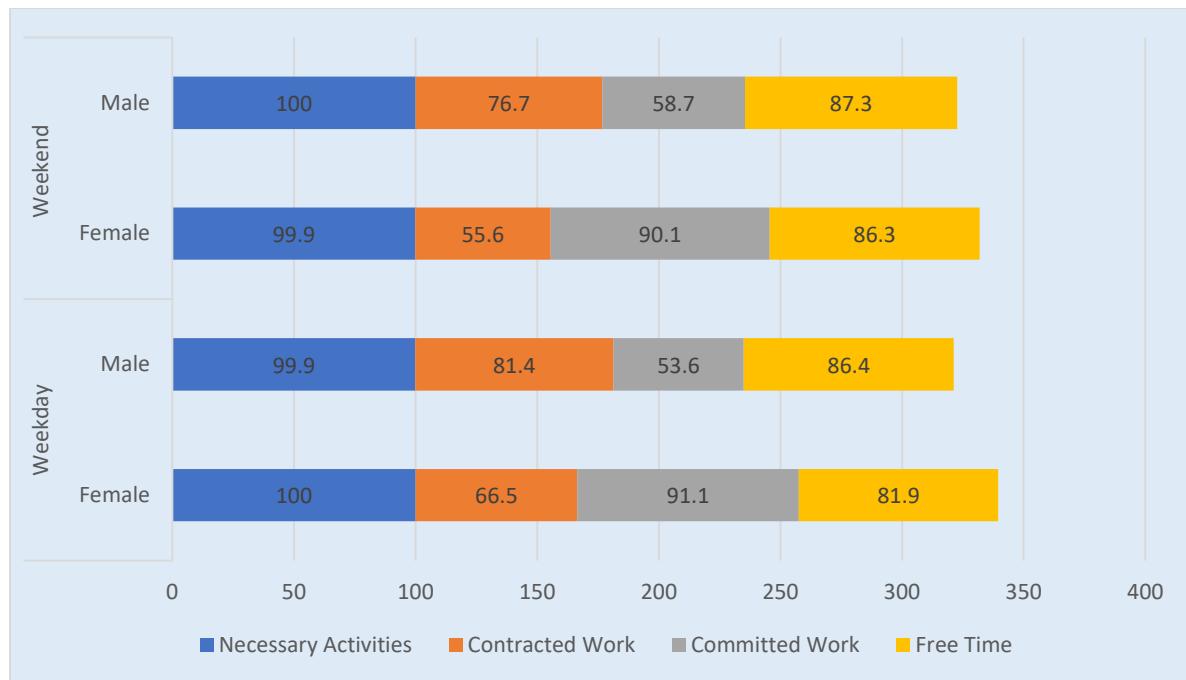


Figure 24: Participation Rate per Activity Class by Sex and Weekdays/ Weekend

5.10.3. Population Time Spent per Major Activity

Time spent (3.6 hours) by females on unpaid domestic services for household and family members was the same for both weekdays and weekends. Males spent a higher proportion of the day (14.9%) as compared to females (7.4%) on employment and related activities during weekdays. Apart from self-care and maintenance activities, females spent 8.7 percent in culture, leisure, mass media, and sports practices on weekdays and 9.3 percent on weekends, (Tables 25).

Table 25: Population Time Spent per Major Activity by Sex and Weekdays/ Weekend

Major Activity	Mean Number (Hours)						Percent (%)					
	Weekdays			Weekends			Weekdays			Weekends		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	1.8	3.6	2.4	1.5	3.1	2.1	7.4	14.9	10	6.1	12.8	8.7
Production of goods for own final use	2	2.4	2.2	1.5	2	1.7	8.4	10.1	9	6.4	8.5	7.2
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.6	1.2	2.8	3.6	1.3	2.7	15.1	5	11.5	15	5.5	11.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Learning	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.9	3.5	2.5	0.9	2.7	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	2	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.1	9.8	8.7	11.9	11.5	11.7
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.4	8.7	9.8	9.1	9.3	11.3	10.1
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11	11.5	11.8	11.2	11.6	48.7	46	47.8	49.2	46.6	48.1
Total	24	24	24	24	24	24	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.10.4. Participation Time and Rate by Major Activity

Females spent 5.9 hours on learning during weekdays and 3.9 hours on the same activity on weekends. The participation rate for males in employment and related activities during weekdays was 41 percent and 38.2 percent during weekends, (Table 26).

Table 26: Participation Time and Rate on Major Activity by Sex and Weekdays/ Weekends

Major Activity	Participants Time (Hours)						Participation Rate (%)					
	Weekdays			Weekends			Weekdays			Weekends		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employment and related activities	7.3	8.7	8	6.7	8.1	7.4	24.4	41	30.3	21.9	38.2	28.3
Production of goods for own final use	4.7	5.6	5	4.2	5.6	4.8	43.1	43.1	43.1	36.1	36.1	36.1
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4	2.4	3.6	4	2.4	3.6	90.2	49.7	75.9	89.1	56.2	76.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.8	2.7	2	1.9	3.3	2.2	18.4	7.1	14.4	14.7	6.2	11.4
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.9	3.9	3.9	5	6.9	5.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1	0.9
Learning	5.9	6.9	6.3	3.9	4.7	4.4	7.9	12.2	9.5	5.3	13.7	8.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.9	4.2	4	4.8	4.9	4.8	49.7	56.3	52	59.3	56.4	58.1
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.8	58	62.6	59.6	61.3	65.9	63.1
Self-care and maintenance	11.7	11	11.5	11.8	11.2	11.6	100	99.9	100	99.9	100	99.9

Chapter 6: Thematic Indicators



6.1. Introduction

This chapter delves into thematic areas of time use measurement. It outlines indicators such as work life balance and participation in human development activities. These indicators provide an in-depth understanding of time use in Zimbabwe disaggregated by various demographic and geographic factors.

6.2. Learning and Human Capital Formation

6.2.1. Population Time on Learning and Human Capital Formation

Across all age groups the 15-24 age group had the highest time spent in learning and human capital formation related activities. Thereafter there was a notably significant decrease that continued as age increased, (Figure 25).

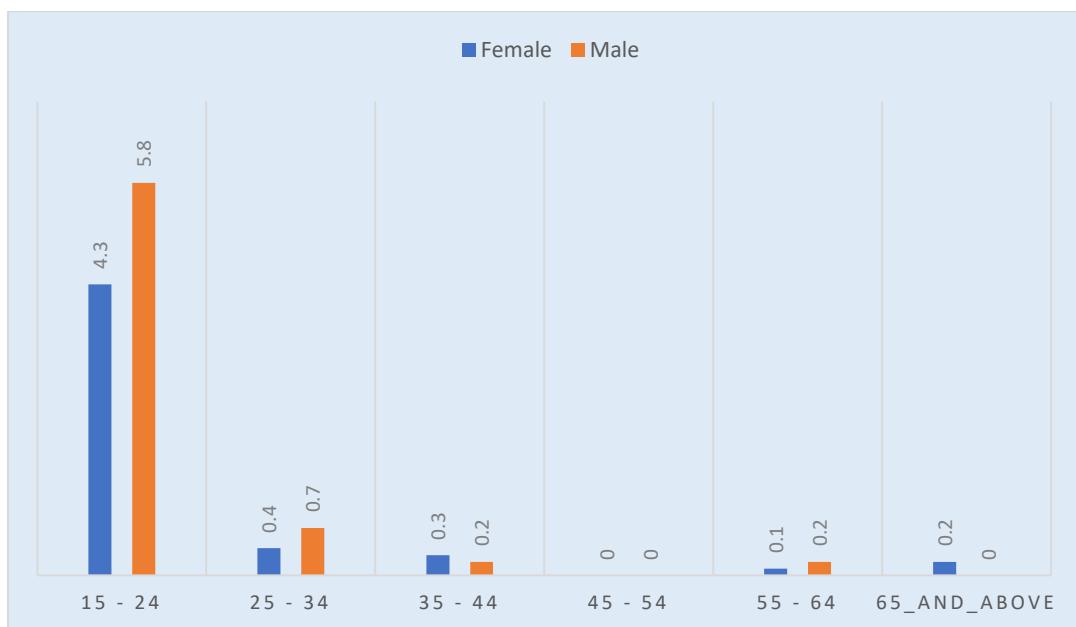


Figure 25: Share of Population Time Spent on Learning and Human Capital Formation per day by Age Group and Sex

Note – *0.0 Refers to time below 6 minutes

6.2.2. Participation Time and Rate

Males spent more time in learning and human capital formation activities than females except for age groups 55-64 and 65 and above. Among the 15-24 age group, males spent more time (6.3 hours) in learning and human capital activities compared to females (5.8 hours). Initially, male participation rate (22.2 %) was higher than that of females (17.7%) in the same age group, (Table 27).

Table 27. Participation Time and Rate on Learning and Human Capital Formation by Age Group

Age Group	Time for Participants (Hours)			Participation Rate (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
15 - 24	5.8	6.3	6.0	17.7	22.2	19.8
25 - 34	4.4	5.8	4.9	2.0	2.9	2.3
35 - 44	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	1.1	2.1
45 - 54	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
55 - 64	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.7	2.6	1.3
⁴ 65_and_Above	7.2	-	7.2	0.8	-	0.6

⁴ A dash (-) indicates that the value is missing, not applicable, or too small to be reliably estimated due to sample limitations.

6.3. Work-Life Balance (WLB)

Broad definition for work life balance refers to the time allocated to work (contracted and committed work) as a proportion of the total time allocated to necessary and free time activities. Strict definition on the other hand relates to the time allocated to contracted and committed work as a proportion of free time. It is the ratio of total work time to free time (leisure, relaxing etc.).

6.3.1. Work-Life Balance (WLB) by Sex

On average, females had a total work time of 7.9 hours compared to males at 8 hours per day. Regarding combined personal time and free time, both males and females spent about 16 hours. The work-life balance ratio was constant at 0.5 across sex. WLB Ratio of 0.5 implies that for every hour spent in personal time by both males and females, half an hour was spent in work-related activities, (Table 28).

Table 28. Work-Life Balance (WLB) by Sex (Broad Definition)

	Female	Male	Both
Total Work	7.9	8.0	8.0
Combined personal time + free time	16.1	16.0	16.0
WLB Ratio	0.5	0.5	0.5

Based on the strict definition of WLB, females' work-life balance ratio (1.83) was higher compared to males (1.62), indicating that females allocated a larger share of time on work-related activities compared to free time than males. A strict WLB indicator of 1.83 shows that for every 1 hour spent in free time, 1.83 hours would be spent in work-related activities, (Table 29).

Table 29. Work-Life Balance by Sex (Strict Definition)

	Female	Male	Both
Total work	7.9	8.0	8.0
Free Time	4.3	4.9	4.6
WLB Ratio	1.83	1.62	1.75

6.3.2. Work–Life Balance by Rural/Urban Area

Females in urban areas had a lower broad WLB ratio (0.45), indicating more free time relative to work compared to males. Males and females in rural areas recorded similar ratios (0.53), (Figure 26).

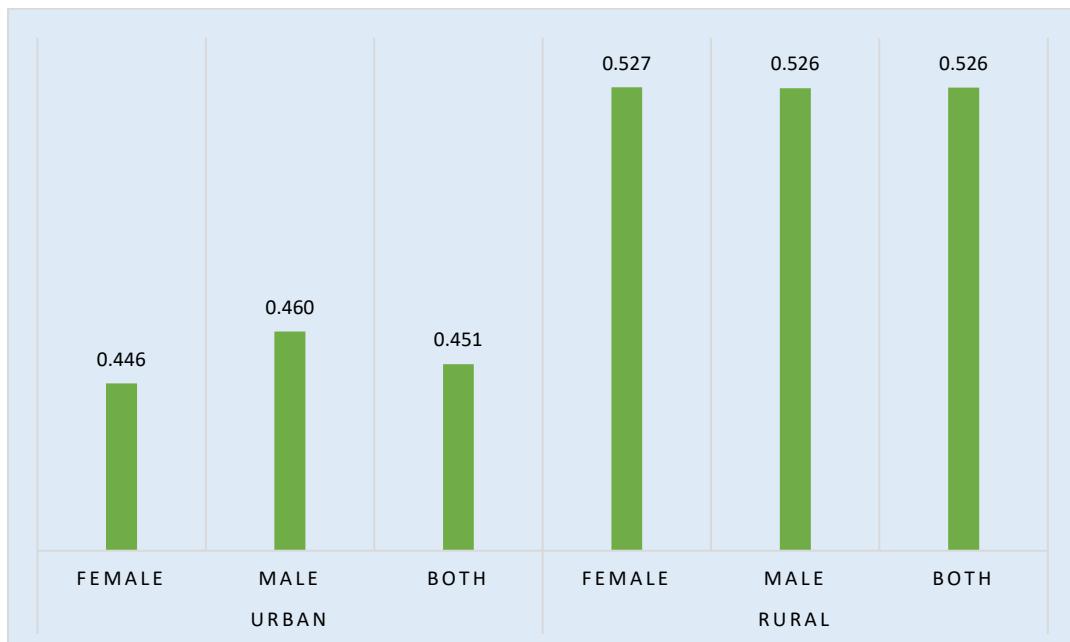


Figure 26: Work–Life Balance by Area (Broad definition)

Males in urban areas experienced less work-life balance (1.41), while females were at 1.56, indicating that females spent more time on work than free time activities (Table 30).

Table 30: Work–Life Balance by Area (Strict Definition)

	Urban			Rural		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Total Work (hours)	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
Free Time (hours)	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.1	4.6	4.3
WLB Ratio	1.56	1.41	1.50	2.04	1.80	1.95

6.3.3. Work–Life Balance by Household Head Status

Female household heads had a higher broad work-life balance (0.50) than male household heads with 0.46. In contrast, for non-household heads, the broad WLB was 0.49 for females and 0.58 for males, (Table 31).

Table 31: Work–Life Balance by Household Head Status (Broad Definition)

	Household Head			Not Household Head		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Total Work (hours)	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.8	8.2
Combined Personal time + Free time	16.0	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.2	15.8
WLB Ratio	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.58	0.52

Female-headed households had a strict WLB of 1.85, which is relatively higher than that of male-headed households (1.43). Conversely, females who were not household heads had a lower strict work-life balance ratio (1.78) compared to males who were not household heads (2.02), (Table 32).

Table 32: Work–Life Balance (Strict Definition) by Household Head Status

	Household Head			Not Household Head		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Total Work (hours)	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.8	8.2
Free Time (hours)	4.3	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4
WLB Ratio	1.85	1.43	1.69	1.78	2.02	1.88

6.3.4 Work–Life Balance by Labour Force Status

Employed and not employed females and males had the same broad WLB ratio (0.7 and 0.4 respectively), (Table 33).

Table 33: Work–Life Balance (Broad Definition) by Labour force Status

	Employed			Not Employed		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Total Work (hours)	9.5	9.7	9.6	7.3	6.9	7.2
Combined Personal time + Free time (hours)	14.5	14.3	14.4	16.7	17.1	16.8
WLB Ratio	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4

Employed females had a higher strict WLB ratio (2.8) than males (2.7). Among the not employed, females had a strict WLB ratio of 1.6, higher than males (1.2), (Table 34).

Table 34: Work–Life Balance by Labour Force Status (Strict Definition)

Employed			Not Employed			
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	
Total Work (hours)	9.5	9.7	9.6	7.3	6.9	7.2
Free time (hours)	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.8	5.0
WLB Ratio	2.8	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.4

6.3.5. Work–Life Balance by Age Group

Across all age groups, females and males work life balanced peaked at the age group 45 to 54 with 0.58 and 0.60 respectively. This means that for every hour spent in free non-work activities (necessary activities and free time), 34.8 minutes and 36.0 minutes were in work related activities. The lowest work life balance was at 65 and above at 0.29 and 0.33 for females and males respectively, (Figure 27).

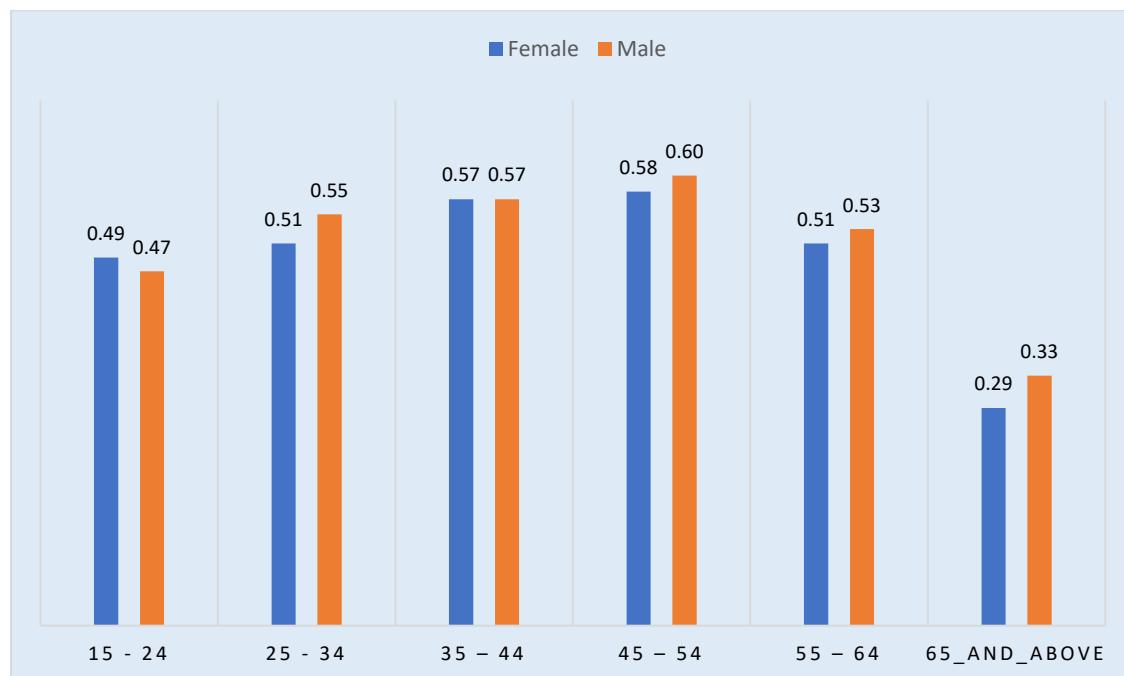
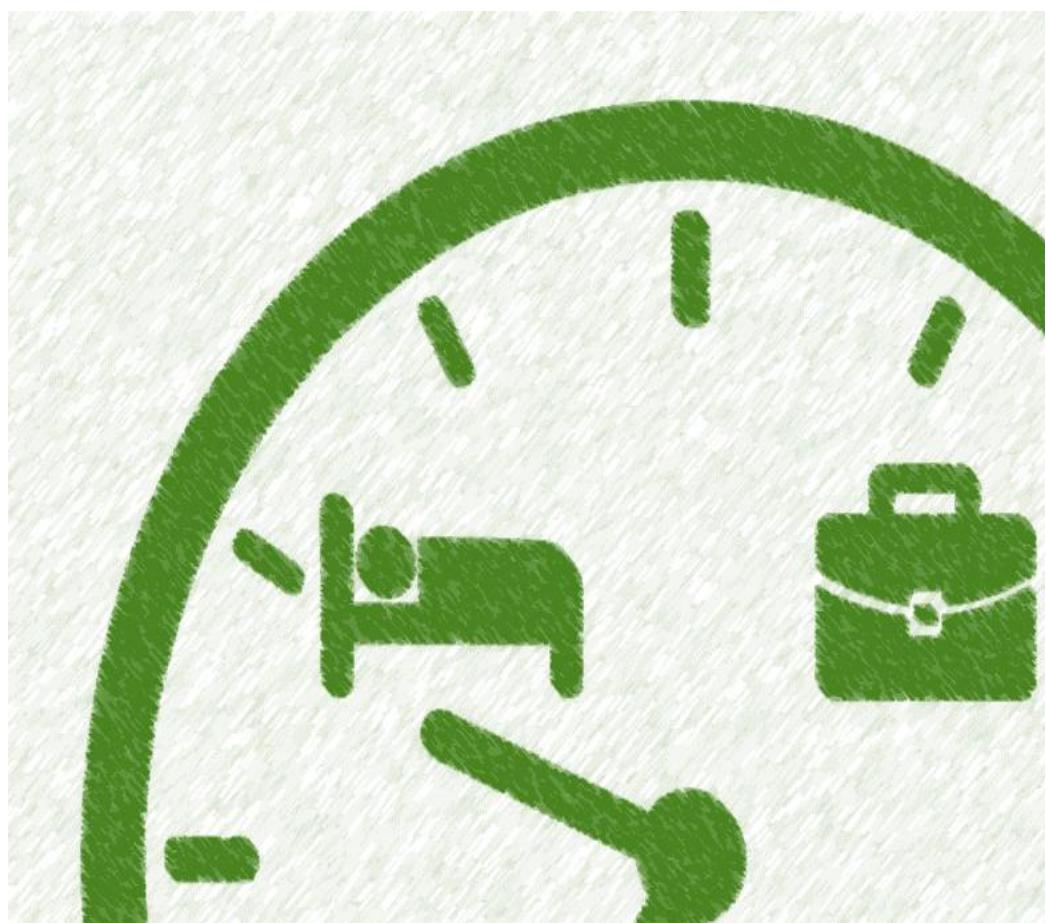


Figure 27. Work–Life Balance (Broad Definition) by Age Group

Chapter 7: Time Use Analytical Indicators



7.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on derived analytical indicators of time use measurement. It outlines critical indicators such as gender gap in unpaid work, work intensity ratio and leisure time participation among others.

7.2 Gender Gap in Unpaid Work

Gender gap in unpaid care work refers to the percentage difference in the amount of time spent by women and men on a specific activity, calculated relative to men's time, and it indicates how much more or less time women spend on that activity compared to men. Unpaid care work refers to domestic, unpaid care and volunteer work. At national level, the gender gap was 166.9 percent implying that women spend approximately 2.7 times more time on domestic and unpaid care work than men.

7.2.1. Gender Gap in Unpaid Work by Area

Figure 28 shows, the national gender gap in unpaid work for both urban and rural areas. Data shows a nearly identical gender gap in unpaid work between rural (167.4%) and urban (167.7%) areas.

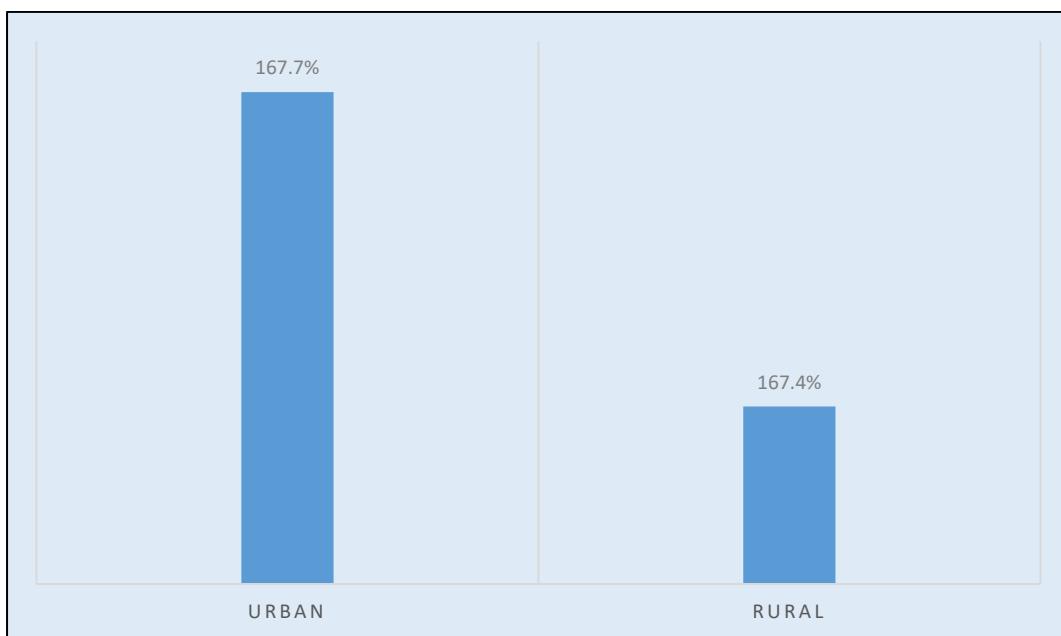


Figure 28: Gender Gap in Unpaid Work by Rural/Urban Area

7.2.2. Gender Gap in Unpaid Work by Age Group

Gender gap in unpaid work peaked at age group 25 to 34 (228%) and reached to its lowest in the 65 and above age group at 76.9 percent, (Figure 29)

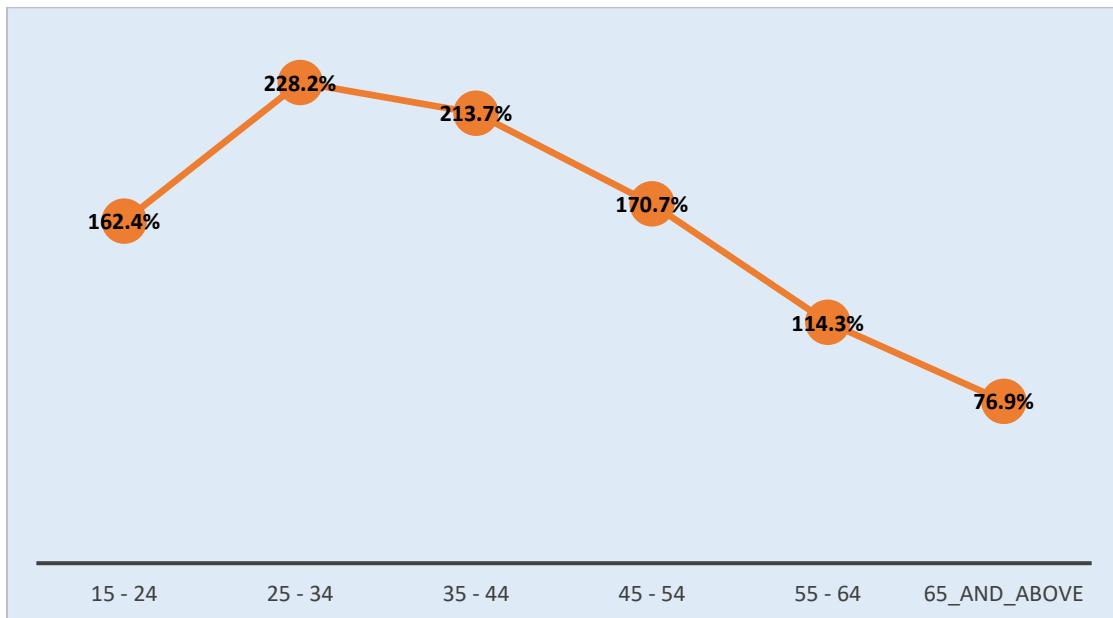


Figure 29: Gender Gap in Unpaid Work by Age Group

7.3. Work intensity ratio

Work intensity ratio refers to the proportion of time spent on contracted work (employment, use of own produced goods, and learning) relative to time spent in committed work (household chores and unpaid care activities). Figure 7.3 shows that females spent 1 hour on contracted work (which includes learning activities) for every hour on committed work each day. For males, each hour of committed work corresponded to 4.4 hours of contracted work per day. Overall, for every hour spent on committed work, females and males spent 1.6 hours on contracted work, (Figure 30).

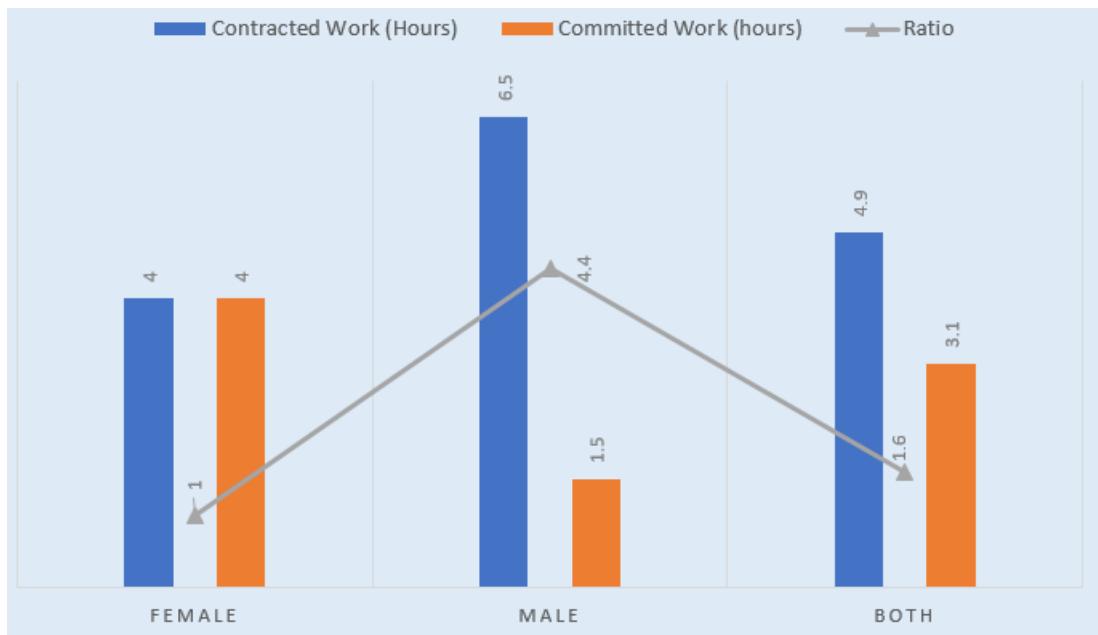


Figure 30: Work Intensity Ratio by Sex

7.3.1. Work Intensity Ratio by Rural/ Urban Area

In urban areas, females spent 0.7 hours on contracted work for every hour on committed work. Males spent 3.6 hours on contracted work per hour of committed work in urban areas. In rural areas, males spent 5 hours on contracted work for an hour of committed work. Females spent 1.2 hours on contracted work per hour of committed work. Females in urban areas spent 0.7 hours on contracted work per hour, compared to females in rural areas, who spent 1.2 hours on contracted work per hour of committed work. Males in urban areas spent 3.6 hours on contracted work for every hour spent on committed work, as opposed to 5 hours spent in rural areas, (Figure 31).

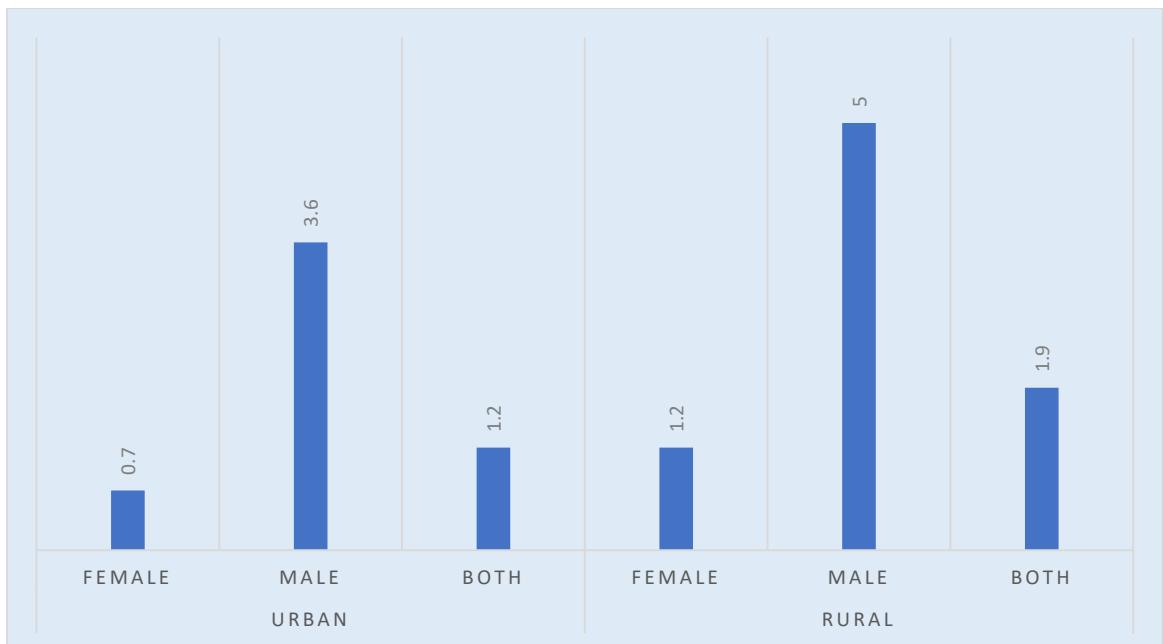


Figure 31: Work Intensity Ratio by Rural/ Urban Area and Sex

7.4. Leisure Time

7.4.1. Leisure Time (Free Time) Share by Age Group

Females in the age group 65 and above spent 22.9 percent of their time in leisure while those in the 15-24 group spent 18.3 percent. In the age group 35-44, males spent 18.2 percent on leisure compared to female who spent 16.9 percent. Generally, males spent more time on leisure across all age groups than females, (Figure 32).

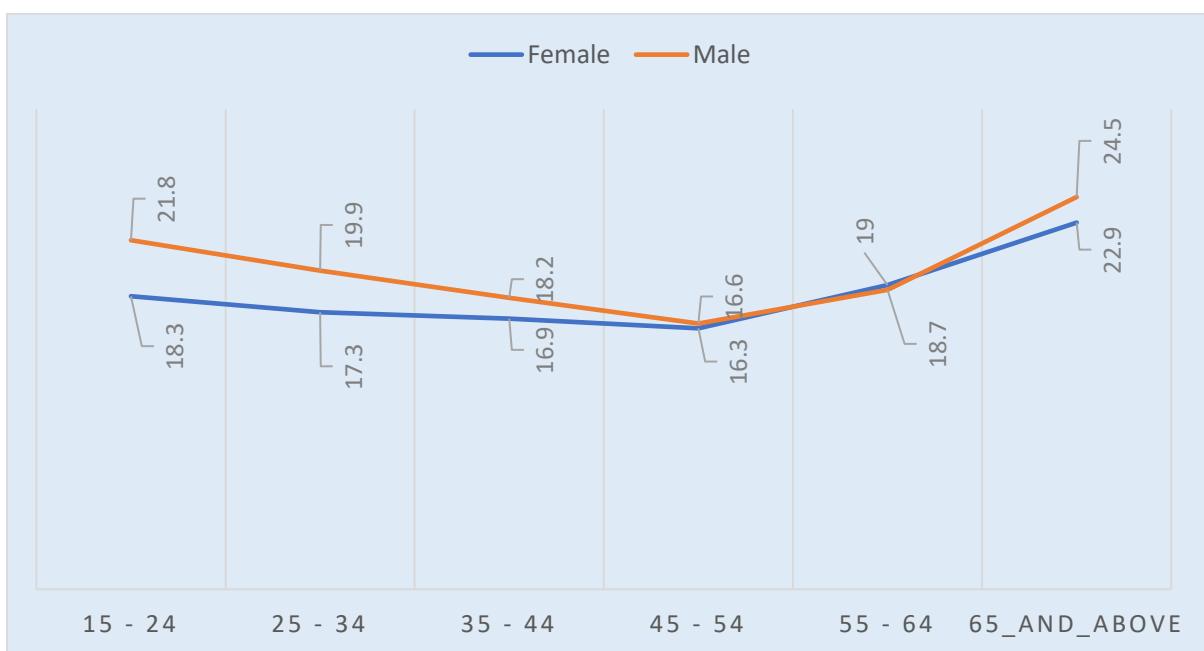


Figure 32: Leisure Time Share by Age Group and Sex (%)

7.4.2. Leisure Time (Free Time) Share by Rural/ Urban Area

Females and males in rural areas generally had a lower share of their day dedicated to leisure compared to their urban counterparts, (Figure 33).

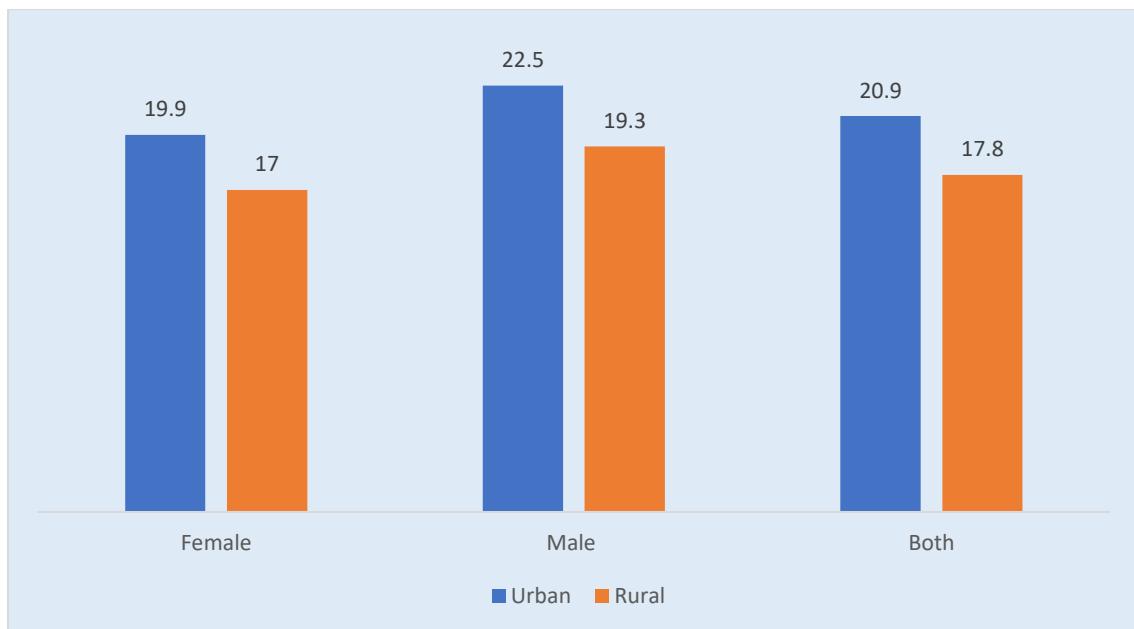


Figure 33: Leisure Time Share by Rural/ Urban Area and Sex

7.4.3. Leisure Time (Free Time) Share by Labour Force Status

Females who were not employed spent less time (4.7 hours) on leisure than their male counterparts who spent 5.8 hours. The proportion of time spent by employed females on leisure was 14 percent while employed males spent 15.2 percent, (Table 35).

Table 35: Leisure Time Share by Labour Force Status

	Mean Number (Hours)			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Employed	3.3	3.6	3.5	14.0	15.2	14.5
Not Employed	4.7	5.8	5.1	19.7	24.0	21.1

7.5. Youth Study Time Ratio

The youth study ratio compares how much time young people spend on learning activities relative to adults. It measures the intensity of study or learning engagement among young

persons compared to adults. Learning activities include: school attendance, homework or study, skills training, tertiary education or any learning-related activity classified under ICATUS.

7.5.1. Youth Study Time Ratio by Age Group 15-24

Among the Youth aged 15-24, the youth study time ratio was higher for females (1.52) than for males (1.35), (Figure 34).

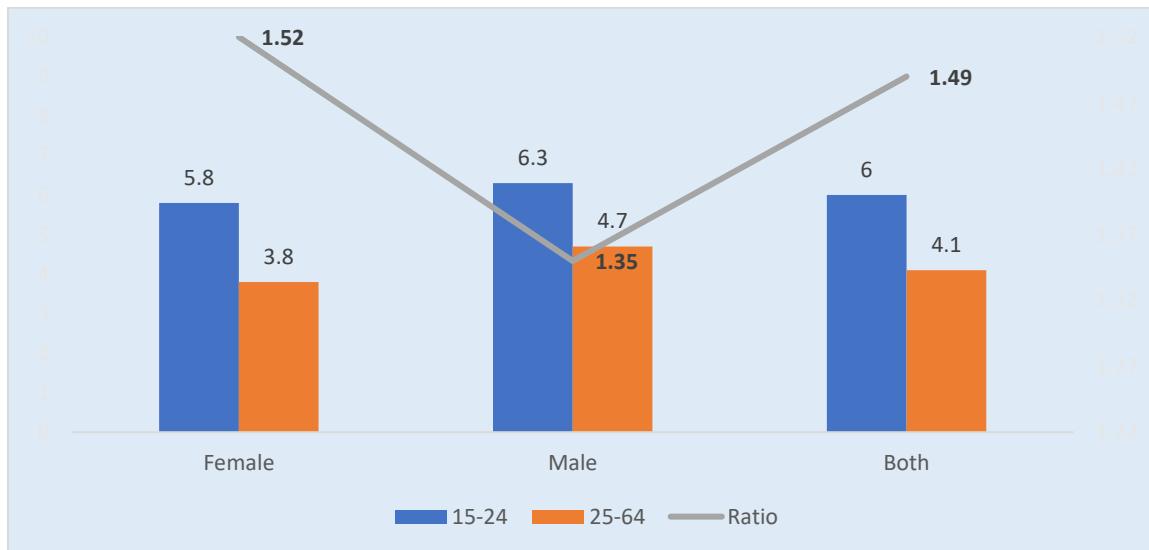


Figure 34: Youth (15 – 24 years) Study Time Ratio

7.5.2. Youth Study Time Ratio by Age Group 15-34

The study-time ratio for youth in the 15-34 age group was 2.19 for males and 1.57 for females, (Figure 35).

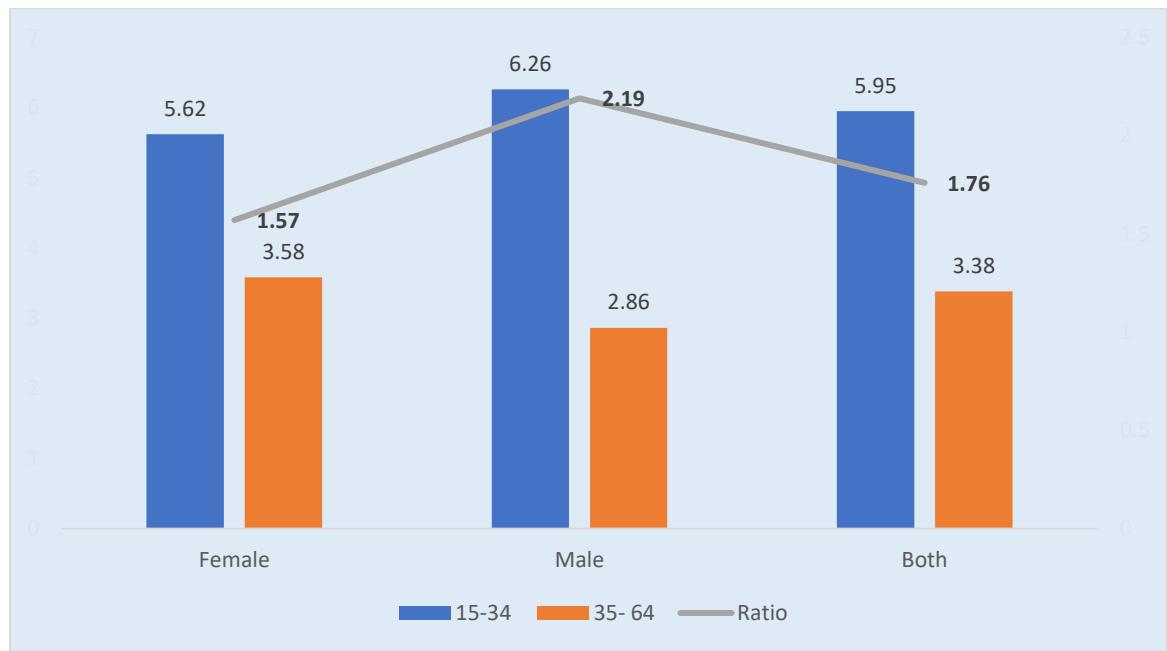
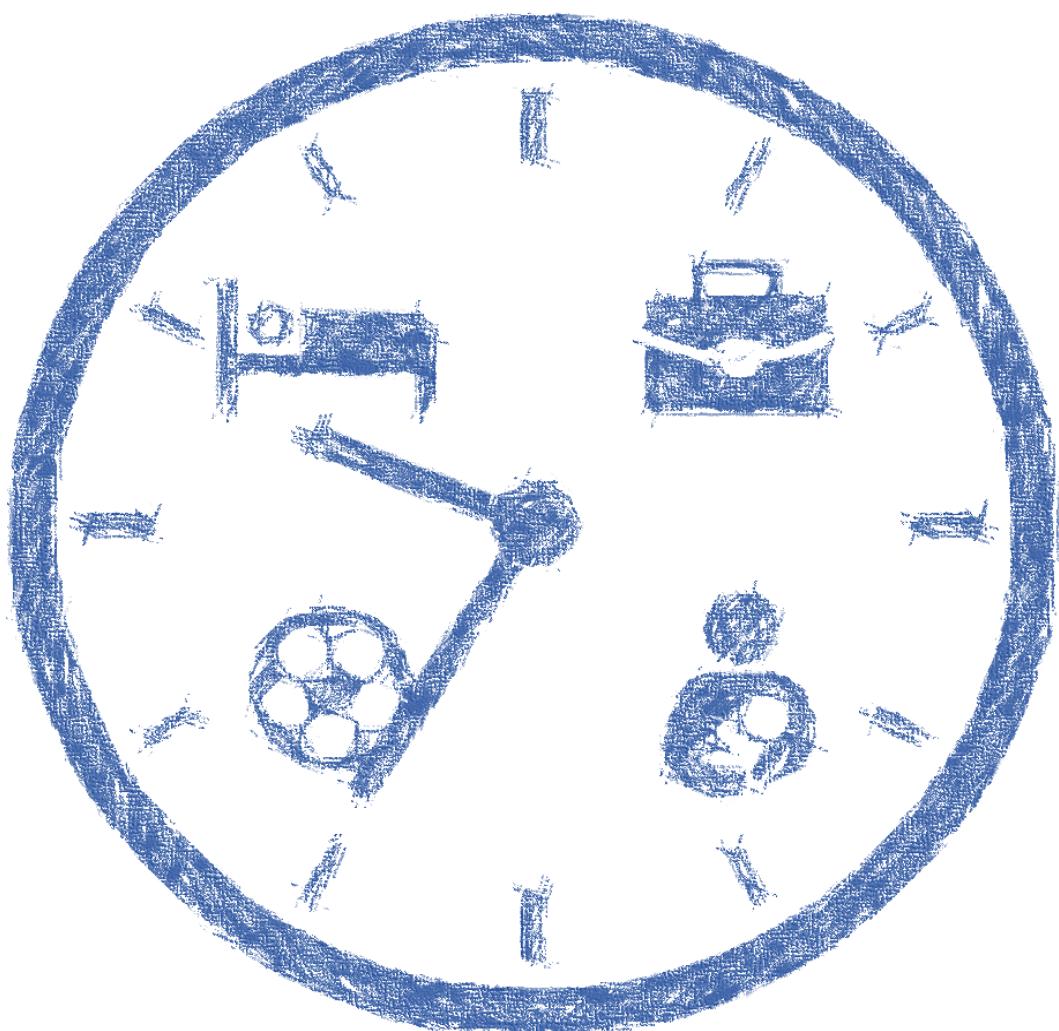


Figure 35: Youth (15-34 years) study time by Age Group

Chapter 8: Conclusion



Conclusion

The 2025 Time Use Survey (TUS) represents a major milestone in Zimbabwe's official statistics development. As the first nationally representative survey of its kind, conducted as an add-on module to the Labour Force Survey, the TUS has provided comprehensive and reliable evidence on how women and men in Zimbabwe allocate their time across paid work, unpaid work, personal care and leisure. By applying the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016) and using a 24-hour time diary approach, the survey produced internationally comparable and methodologically robust data that contribute directly to national and global development monitoring frameworks.

The findings of the survey underscore the central role of unpaid work in the daily lives of Zimbabweans and highlight persistent gender disparities in the distribution of time. While both women and men spent the largest proportion of their day on necessary activities such as sleeping, eating and personal care, women devoted significantly more time to committed work activities, including unpaid domestic and caregiving responsibilities. In contrast, men allocated more time to contracted work, including employment and related economic activities, as well as to free time.

Participation rates further confirm this trend. A much higher proportion of women were engaged in unpaid domestic and caregiving work compared to men, and among those who participated, women spent considerably more time on these activities. At the same time, male participation and time spent in employment and related activities were substantially higher than that of females. These differences were observed consistently across age groups, rural/urban and provinces.

The survey also provided important insights into time use patterns by age, rural/urban divide and functional disability status. Younger and middle-aged adults were more engaged in contracted work, while older age groups allocated more time to necessary and committed activities. Rural populations participated more in own-use production of goods. In addition, individuals with at least one form of functional disability were found to spend less time in learning and productive activities.

The Work–Life Balance and Work Intensity indicators computed from the data further illustrate the differences in how women and men balance paid and unpaid responsibilities.

Although the broad work–life balance ratio appeared similar across sexes, the strict definition showed that women spent a larger share of their time on work-related activities relative to free time than men.

Despite its many strengths, the survey faced some limitations, including the use of a single-day recall diary, the exclusion of very short activities (less than 10 minutes), possible recall bias, and the fact that data collection did not span an entire calendar year, which may introduce elements of seasonal bias. Nevertheless, the rigorous sampling design, high response rate, application of appropriate weighting procedures and implementation of extensive quality control measures provide strong confidence in the reliability of the results.

Overall, the 2025 Time Use Survey provides invaluable baseline data for Zimbabwe. The findings support the measurement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 5.4.1 on unpaid domestic and care work and contribute to monitoring progress under the National Development Strategy (NDS2), Vision 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063. More importantly, the data offer a compelling evidence base for the design of gender-responsive economic, labour and social protection policies.

It is recommended that the Time Use Survey be institutionalised and conducted periodically to track changes in time use patterns over time, evaluate the impact of policy interventions and strengthen the integration of unpaid work into national planning frameworks. Continued collaboration among ZIMSTAT, Government ministries, development partners, civil society and researchers will be essential to fully realise the value of this rich dataset in advancing inclusive and sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Participation Rate and Time for Specific Activities (Both)

Detailed activity label	Weighted participant s Count	Weighted mean time for participants	Participation rate
Sleep	8,625,467	10.0	99.9
Washing, dressing and grooming oneself	6,587,751	0.7	76.3
Health-related self-care	7,427,857	1.1	86.1
Food and drink preparation, presentation and clean-up	5,739,251	2.2	66.5
Cleaning, laundry and ironing	83,427	6.3	1.0
Other housework and domestic administration	2,944,266	1.2	34.1
Gardening, pet and plant care	1,810,112	0.9	21.0
Construction, renovation and repair	41,125	1.0	0.5
Shopping for goods and services	51,519	2.5	0.6
Household management for own children	1,567,177	2.0	18.2
Household management for other household members	603,789	1.8	7.0
Household management for non-household members	46,403	2.8	0.5
Physical care and supervision of own children	459,941	1.1	5.3
Teaching, helping and reprimanding own children	150,801	2.2	1.7
Reading, playing and talking with own children	109,691	3.0	1.3
Accompanying own children	26,056	3.3	0.3
Physical care and supervision of other household member	237,441	1.9	2.8
Physical care and supervision of non-household members	49,501	3.7	0.6
Other care and supervision	39,293	2.9	0.5
Work for establishments and other organizations	1,460,118	8.9	16.9
Work for households and other individuals	187,815	5.8	2.2
Other employment and related activities	72,001	6.0	0.8
Volunteer work for organizations	13,695	7.6	0.2
Other volunteer work and related activities	44,026	4.5	0.5
Formal education and study	773,355	5.3	9.0
Farming, fishing and hunting for own final use	2,398,667	5.1	27.8
Processing and preserving food for own final use	666,463	4.8	7.7
Manufacturing of textiles for own final use	428,549	1.8	5.0
Other manufacturing for own final use	1,195,993	0.9	13.9
Construction for own final use	29,829	4.7	0.3
Fetching water for own final use	36,316	5.6	0.4

Fetching firewood for own final use	47,334	5.5	0.5
Other production of goods for own final use	52,823	3.5	0.6
Socializing and communicating in person	3,691,027	3.4	42.8
Socializing and communicating using technology	1,149,116	4.8	13.3
Community participation and religious practice	27,549	5.9	0.3
Watching television and video	61,498	4.5	0.7
Listening to radio and music	202,458	2.7	2.3
Reading books, newspapers and magazines	2,325,035	3.0	26.9
Other culture and leisure	2,755,363	3.3	31.9
Travel related to employment	888,447	2.0	10.3
Travel related to other activities	10,908	3.7	0.1
Other specified employment activities	953,366	1.5	11.0
Other specified adult care activities	106,168	1.6	1.2
Other specified personal care activities	178,971	1.8	2.1
Other specified social activities	745,956	1.4	8.6
Other specified religious activities	61,918	2.1	0.7
Other specified leisure activities	575,302	1.7	6.7
Other specified sports activities	200,362	1.3	2.3
Other specified related employment activities	753,461	1.4	8.7
Other specified volunteer work	38,962	1.3	0.5
Other specified learning activities	370,294	1.5	4.3
Other specified farming activities	755,091	1.5	8.7
Other specified fetching activities	664,556	1.1	7.7
Other specified production activities	40,818	2.2	0.5
Other specified household activities	836,637	1.6	9.7
Other specified childcare activities	157,557	1.3	1.8
Other specified activities (unspecified)	37,752	2.3	0.4

Appendix 2: Participation Rate and Time for Specific Activities (Females)

Detailed activity label	Weighted participants	Weighted mean hours participants	Participation Rate
Sleep	5,482,777	10.2	100.0
Washing, dressing and grooming oneself	4,162,599	0.7	75.9
Health-related self-care	4,739,499	1.1	86.4
Food and drink preparation, presentation and clean-up	4,572,768	2.3	83.4
Cleaning, laundry and ironing	63,098	6.5	1.2
Other housework and domestic administration	2,489,752	1.2	45.4
Gardening, pet and plant care	1,608,190	0.9	29.3
Construction, renovation and repair	15,804	0.9	0.3
Shopping for goods and services	24,984	2.9	0.5
Household management for own children	1,340,849	2.1	24.4
Household management for other household members	441,304	1.7	8.0
Household management for non-household members	30,323	2.6	0.6
Physical care and supervision of own children	446,951	1.1	8.1
Teaching, helping and reprimanding own children	130,688	1.7	2.4
Reading, playing and talking with own children	49,050	2.1	0.9
Accompanying own children	12,854	2.4	0.2
Physical care and supervision of other household members	226,482	1.9	4.1
Physical care and supervision of non-household members	39,773	3.2	0.7
Other care and supervision	30,415	3.0	0.6
Work for establishments and other organizations	708,634	8.5	12.9
Work for households and other individuals	101,440	5.7	1.8
Other employment and related activities	19,731	4.5	0.4
Volunteer work for organizations	6,237	8.5	0.1
Other volunteer work and related activities	27,255	3.6	0.5
Formal education and study	384,358	5.0	7.0
Farming, fishing and hunting for own final use	1,541,568	5.2	28.1
Processing and preserving food for own final use	161,199	2.8	2.9
Manufacturing of textiles for own final use	300,872	1.6	5.5
Other manufacturing for own final use	908,727	0.9	16.6
Construction for own final use	13,296	4.4	0.2
Fetching water for own final use	11,600	5.3	0.2
Fetching firewood for own final use	11,623	4.5	0.2
Other production of goods for own final use	46,513	3.5	0.8

Socializing and communicating in person	2,234,430	3.2	40.7
Socializing and communicating using technology	871,009	4.8	15.9
Community participation and religious practice	17,292	5.1	0.3
Watching television and video	16,574	6.4	0.3
Listening to radio and music	29,308	2.4	0.5
Reading books, newspapers and magazines	1,386,663	2.8	25.3
Other culture and leisure	1,747,863	3.3	31.9
Travel related to employment	545,088	2.0	9.9
Travel related to other activities	3,331	1.5	0.1
Other specified employment activities	455,050	1.4	8.3
Other specified adult care activities	68,682	1.6	1.3
Other specified personal care activities	119,977	1.9	2.2
Other specified social activities	326,238	1.5	5.9
Other specified religious activities	42,085	2.5	0.8
Other specified leisure activities	442,587	1.8	8.1
Other specified sports activities	50,795	1.5	0.9
Other specified related employment activities	370,055	1.4	6.7
Other specified volunteer work	17,619	1.4	0.3
Other specified learning activities	176,097	1.3	3.2
Other specified farming activities	454,872	1.4	8.3
Other specified fetching activities	497,147	1.1	9.1
Other specified production activities	25,494	2.6	0.5
Other specified household activities	560,679	1.5	10.2
Other specified childcare activities	100,591	1.5	1.8
Other specified activities (unspecified)	17,704	2.8	0.3

Appendix 3: Participation Rate and Time for Specific Activities (Males)

Detailed activity label	Weighted participants count	Weighted mean hours participants	Participation rate
Sleep	3,142,690	9.7	99.9
Washing, dressing and grooming oneself	2,425,152	0.6	77.1
Health-related self-care	2,688,358	1.0	85.5
Food and drink preparation, presentation and clean-up	1,166,483	1.6	37.1
Cleaning, laundry and ironing	20,329	5.7	0.6

Other housework and domestic administration	454,514	1.1	14.5
Gardening, pet and plant care	201,922	1.4	6.4
Construction, renovation and repair	25,321	1.0	0.8
Shopping for goods and services	26,535	2.3	0.8
Household management for own children	226,328	1.4	7.2
Household management for other household members	162,485	2.0	5.2
Household management for non-household members	16,080	3.3	0.5
Physical care and supervision of own children	12,990	1.0	0.4
Teaching, helping and reprimanding own children	20,113	5.6	0.6
Reading, playing and talking with own children	60,641	3.6	1.9
Accompanying own children	13,202	4.1	0.4
Physical care and supervision of other household members	10,959	1.6	0.3
Physical care and supervision of non-household members	9,728	5.6	0.3
Other care and supervision	8,878	2.4	0.3
Work for establishments and other organizations	751,484	9.3	23.9
Work for households and other individuals	86,375	5.9	2.7
Other employment and related activities	52,270	6.6	1.7
Volunteer work for organizations	7,458	6.8	0.2
Other volunteer work and related activities	16,771	6.0	0.5
Formal education and study	388,998	5.5	12.4
Farming, fishing and hunting for own final use	857,099	4.9	27.3
Processing and preserving food for own final use	505,264	5.5	16.1
Manufacturing of textiles for own final use	127,677	2.4	4.1
Other manufacturing for own final use	287,266	1.0	9.1
Construction for own final use	16,532	4.9	0.5
Fetching water for own final use	24,716	5.8	0.8
Fetching firewood for own final use	35,712	5.8	1.1
Other production of goods for own final use	6,309	3.3	0.2
Socializing and communicating in person	1,456,598	3.8	46.3
Socializing and communicating using technology	278,107	5.0	8.8

Community participation and religious practice	10,257	7.2	0.3
Watching television and video	44,925	3.8	1.4
Listening to radio and music	173,149	2.7	5.5
Reading books, newspapers and magazines	938,372	3.2	29.8
Other culture and leisure	1,007,500	3.2	32.0
Travel related to employment	343,359	2.0	10.9
Travel related to other activities	7,577	4.7	0.2
Other specified employment activities	498,316	1.6	15.8
Other specified adult care activities	37,486	1.4	1.2
Other specified personal care activities	58,994	1.5	1.9
Other specified social activities	419,718	1.4	13.3
Other specified religious activities	19,833	1.2	0.6
Other specified leisure activities	132,715	1.4	4.2
Other specified sports activities	149,568	1.2	4.8
Other specified related employment activities	383,406	1.4	12.2
Other specified volunteer work	21,343	1.2	0.7
Other specified learning activities	194,197	1.6	6.2
Other specified farming activities	300,219	1.6	9.5
Other specified fetching activities	167,409	1.1	5.3
Other specified production activities	15,324	1.7	0.5
Other specified household activities	275,958	1.7	8.8
Other specified childcare activities	56,965	1.1	1.8
Other specified activities (unspecified)	20,048	1.9	0.6

Appendix 4: TUS Module, Section 1: Time-use diary

TUS MEASUREMENT, HYBRID LIGHT DIARY MODULE TUS_

OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- To record the timing, duration, and sequencing of all activities undertaken by persons over a 24-hour reference period.
- To accurately classify and characterise activities undertaken by persons over a 24-hour reference period.
- The sequence is aligned with the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) standards (2013), the UN International Classification of Activities in Time Use Surveys (ICATUS, 2016), and the Systems of National Accounts (SNA, 2008)
- This module marks the start of the personal hybrid light diary covering a period of 24 hours from 04:00 on the day prior to the interview until 04:00 of the day of the interview.

IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- To be asked of a minimum of one probabilistically sampled eligible household member.
- Proxy reporting is NOT permitted for module OPS_
- The 24-hour reference period is divided into 96 x 15-minute time slots. Start and end times are recorded by selection of the corresponding 15-minute episode. Intervening episodes are filled automatically.
- 41 pre-coded activities are listed on page 5.
- Additional contextual information fields are automatically activated for selected activities.
- Two global variables (OPS_TSS, OPS_TSE) are created as pre-filled variables to direct the interview flow and inform calculation of additional background variables (not shown here for ease of navigation)
- **NB: Items OPS_1B, OPS_6, and OPS_7 record simultaneous activities. Optional for countries.**

OPS_1

INTERVIEWER TO READ:

The purpose of this section of the survey is to create a snapshot of daily life in [Zimbabwe](#). That is, how people spend their day – the things they do, the places they go, and the responsibilities they have. I'm going to ask you about what you did yesterday. We will start with what you were doing at 4 am yesterday morning to 4am this morning. We begin at 4 am because people are often asleep at that time. Please tell me what you did yesterday in the order that you did it. Try to tell me as much detail as you can about what you were doing, where you were, and who was with you throughout the day.

Thinking about yesterday, what were you doing at [4 am...]?

[SELECT FROM PRE-CODED ACTIVITIES]

CAPI implementation: Subsequent loops: And what did you do next...?

Until when?

[SELECT FROM DROP-DOWN LIST OF 15-MINUTE TIME SLOTS]

OPS_CHK *CAPI implementation: If OPS_1<>01 at 04:00:*

What time did you wake up yesterday?

HH:MM

9977: DID NOT SLEEP THAT NIGHT (E.G., WORKING NIGHT SHIFT)

OPTIONAL ITEM

IF (OPS_1 <> 01, 41, 97)

OPS_1B

Were you doing anything else at the same time as you were [OPS_1]?

ALL THAT APPLY

[SELECT FROM PRE-CODED ACTIVITIES]

IF OPS_1B = 43 (ACTIVATES ONCE ONLY [FIRST INSTANCE OF OPS_1B = 43])

For instance, were you talking with a family member, friend, or neighbour, or [minding or watching over] a child, or eating a snack, or listening to the radio ...

Until when did you [OPS_1B]? [Select from drop-down list of 15-minute time slots (*OPS_TSE*)]

IF OPS_1 <> 41 "TRAVEL", 97 "DON'T KNOW"

OPS_2 IS AUTO-FILLED AS 08 "IN TRANSIT" IF OPS_1 = CODE 41 "TRAVEL"

OPS_2

Where were you when you were [OPS_1]?

[FOR SECOND LOOP OF OPS_1 ONWARDS: 99. NO CHANGE IN LOCATION SINCE PRIOR ACTIVITY]

01. OWN HOME (DWELLING OR IMMEDIATE SURROUNDS)
02. OTHER PERSONS' HOME (DWELLING OR IMMEDIATE SURROUNDS)
03. WORKPLACE
04. SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT
05. RELIGIOUS SITE / PLACE OF WORSHIP (CHURCH, MOSQUE, TEMPLE, SPIRIT HOUSE...)
06. OTHER OUTDOOR SITE (STREET, MARKET, PARK, FIELD, FOREST, POND, LAKE...)
07. OTHER INDOOR SITE (SHOP, BANK, RESTAURANT, CAFÉ, BAR, CINEMA, MUSEUM, HOSPITAL...)
08. IN TRANSIT
09. OTHER (SPECIFY)

CAPI implementation: "Warning: Change in location without intervening travel time. Please enter a valid value"

IF OPS_1 = 41

OPS_2A

What was the main reason for this travel?

01. COMMUTING FOR WAGED OR SALARIED JOB, OWN/HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS,
02. OTHER TRAVEL FOR WAGED OR SALARIED JOB, OWN/HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS
03. TRAVEL RELATED TO UNPAID TRAINEESHIP, VOLUNTEER WORK
04. TRAVEL RELATED TO STUDIES
05. TRAVEL RELATED TO GROWING CROPS/TENDING LIVESTOCK
06. TRAVEL RELATED TO FETCHING WATER / GATHERING FIREWOOD, FUEL
07. TRAVEL RELATED TO OTHER PRODUCTION OF GOODS ACTIVITIES
08. TRAVEL RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD SERVICES (SHOPPING, DOING LAUNDRY, PAYING BILLS, RUNNING ERRANDS...)
09. DROPPING OFF / COLLECTING / ACCOMPANYING HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY CHILDREN
10. DROPPING OFF / COLLECTING / ACCOMPANYING ADULT HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY MEMBERS
11. TRAVEL RELATED TO SELF-CARE (MEAL BREAK, MEDICAL APPOINTMENT, HAIRDRESSER / SALON VISIT)

- 12. TRAVEL RELATED TO SOCIALISING
- 13. TRAVEL RELATED TO COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
- 14. TRAVEL RELATED TO CULTURE / LEISURE / SPORTS OR EXERCISE
- 15. TRAVEL RELATED TO RELIGIOUS PRACTICE
- 16. OTHER TRAVEL, SPECIFY

OPS_3

IF (OPS_1<>1, 97, 41) <><> & (OPS_2<>08)

Who was there with you when you were [OPS_1]? That is, close enough that you could see them, or hear them if they called for you?

<><>OPS_1 = 41 OR OPS_2 = 08

Who was travelling with you?

[FOR SECOND LOOP OF OPS_1 ONWARDS: 99. NO CHANGE IN PERSONS PRESENT SINCE PRIOR ACTIVITY]

01. ALONE (INCLUDES WITH STRANGERS IN PUBLIC SETTING)

ALL THAT APPLY

[02] a. SPOUSE

[03] b. OTHER ADULT HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY MEMBERS

[04] c. OTHER ADULTS KNOWN TO RESPONDENT (E.G., FRIENDS / NEIGHBOURS / COLLEAGUES)

[05] d. OWN CHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 18

[06] e. GRANDCHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 18

[07] f. OTHER FAMILY CHILDREN AGED UNDER 18

[08] g. OTHER CHILDREN AGED UNDER 18

SOFT CHECK: IF OPS_1 = 13 – 17 AND OPS_3 DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY OF 05-08. PROMPT ACTIVATES: “CHILDCARE ACTIVITY REPORTED: CONFIRM CHILD(REN) CO-PRESENT”.

IF OPS_3 = 05 – 07 [DOES NOT ACTIVATE IF OPS_3 = 99]

OPS_3A

How old [is/are] [she / he / they]?

ALL THAT APPLY

- a. 0 TO 5 YEARS OLD
- b. 6 YEARS – 11 YEARS OLD
- c. 12 YEARS OLD TO 17 YEARS OLD

OPS_4

IF OPS_1 = 4–19 OR 26-33

IF OPS_1 = 13 – 17: RESPONSE OPTIONS CONSTRAINED TO 06 - 09

Who did you mainly do [OPS_1] for?

CONSTRAIN: SELECT ONE ONLY (MAIN BENEFICIARY)

[FOR SECOND LOOP OF OPS_1 ONWARDS: 99. NO CHANGE SINCE PRIOR ACTIVITY]

- 01. SELF
- 02. HOUSEHOLD AS A WHOLE (INCLUDES SELF AND ALL HH MEMBERS)
- 03. SPOUSE
- 04. OTHER ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
- 05. OTHER ADULTS (E.G., FRIENDS / NEIGHBOURS / COLLEAGUES / STRANGERS)
- 06. OWN CHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 18
- 07. GRANDCHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 18
- 08. OTHER HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN AGED UNDER 18
- 09. OTHER CHILDREN AGED UNDER 18
- 10. WAGED OR SALARIED JOB
- 11. OWN-BUSINESS OR HOUSEHOLD / FAMILY BUSINESS OR OTHER INCOME GENERATION
- 12. FOR A CHARITY, COMMUNITY GROUP, OR ORGANISATION
- 13. HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY LIVESTOCK
- 14. HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY PET
- 15. WILD OR STREET ANIMALS / NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 16. OTHER: SPECIFY

IF OPS_1 = 5, 26–33, AND OPS_4<>10 – 16

OPS_5

Are the products from [OPS_1] intended...?

- 01. ...Only for sale
- 02. ...Mainly for sale
- 03. ...Mainly for family use
- 04. ...Only for family use
- 05. NONE OF THE ABOVE

OPS_6

IF OPS_1B = 4–19 OR 26-33

IF OPS_1B = 13 – 17: RESPONSE OPTIONS CONSTRAINED TO 06 - 09

Who did you mainly do [OPS_1B] for?

CONSTRAIN: SELECT ONE ONLY (MAIN BENEFICIARY)

[FOR SECOND LOOP OF OPS_1 ONWARDS: 99. NO CHANGE SINCE PRIOR ACTIVITY]

- 01. SELF
- 02. HOUSEHOLD AS A WHOLE (INCLUDES SELF AND ALL HH MEMBERS)
- 03. SPOUSE
- 04. OTHER ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
- 05. OTHER ADULTS (E.G., FRIENDS / NEIGHBOURS / COLLEAGUES / STRANGERS)
- 06. OWN CHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 18
- 07. GRANDCHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 18
- 08. OTHER HOUSEHOLD CHILDREN AGED UNDER 18
- 09. OTHER CHILDREN AGED UNDER 18
- 10. WAGED OR SALARIED
- 11. OWN-BUSINESS OR HOUSEHOLD / FAMILY BUSINESS OR OTHER INCOME GENERATION
- 12. FOR A CHARITY, COMMUNITY GROUP, OR ORGANISATION
- 13. HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY LIVESTOCK
- 14. HOUSEHOLD OR FAMILY PET
- 15. WILD OR STREET ANIMALS / NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- 16. OTHER: SPECIFY

IF OPS_1B = 5, 26 – 33 AND OPS_6<>10 - 16

OPS_7

Are the products from [OPS_1B] intended...?

01. ...only for sale
02. ...mainly for sale
03. ...mainly for family use
04. ...only for family use
05. NONE OF THE ABOVE

END OF MODULE OPS_

2.3. OPS Module, Section 1: Pre-coded activity listing

OPS MEASUREMENT, HYBRID LIGHT DIARY MODULE (OPS_): ACTIVITY CODES

IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- 41 activity codes (+ “Other, specify”, “Nothing else” “Don’t Know”) have been developed as response codes for items:

Ø OPS_1

Ø OPS_1B

- NB: Activity codes are produced in lower case for readability (DO NOT READ ALOUD)

1 Sleeping or napping [DISABLED FOR OPS_1B]

2 Personal hygiene and health

3 Eating or drinking

4 Cooking / baking / preparing / serving food or drinks / cleaning dishes)

5 Manufacturing / processing foods, beverages, herbs, medicines, tobacco

6 Cleaning and tidying indoors

7 Outdoor cleaning and upkeep

8 Pet care (includes feeding, exercising, cleaning, grooming, taking pet to the vet)

9 Decorating or minor repairs, maintenance of buildings, durable goods, vehicles, machinery

10 Laundry / repair or maintenance of clothes, textiles, shoes

11 Shopping for/purchasing goods

12 Paying bills, budgeting, administration, planning, organising

13 Providing physical care or comforting children (feeding, cleaning, bathing, giving medical care, soothing...)

14 Teaching, helping, talking with, or reading to children

15 Playing games and sports with children

16 Attending children's sports or games match, play, dance, talent show, or similar (includes training, practice, rehearsals)

17 **[Minding or watching over]** children

18 Providing physical care, practical assistance, or emotional support to adults with a disability, illness, or frailty

19 **[Minding or watching over]** adults with a disability, illness, or frailty who need assistance

20 Waged or salaried employment / self-employment / paid traineeship

21 Helping without pay in a family or household business

22 Looking for paid work or setting up a new business

23 Unpaid traineeship or internship

24 Volunteering / community or social organising / environmental, nature conservation / protection of wild or street animals

25 Studying, learning

26 Growing crops, including kitchen garden, **(clearing, planting, fertilising, irrigating, weeding, picking / harvesting,)**

27 Tending to/herding livestock / Milking / gathering eggs / dung / other animal products

28 Gathering / processing firewood, straw

29 Fetching water from natural or other source

30 Fishing / Aquaculture / Gathering wild products / **[Hunting or trapping animals for food, pelts, medicines, etc.,]**

31 Forestry / Logging / Mining / Quarrying

32 Construction, major renovations, or major repairs

33 Weaving, knitting, sewing, embroidering, tanning, bead-, textile- / leather- / metal-, wood- / stone- / brickwork/clay work

34 Socializing, visiting, talking to friends / family / neighbours

35 Religious practice, practicing rites or marriages including funerals (individual or collective)

36 Participating in community festivals, celebrations

37 Attending cultural / entertainment / sports events including physical attendance

38 Playing sports or doing exercise

39 Watching tv shows, movies, online media / Reading for leisure / Listening to music, radio, podcasts, online audio

39a Spending time on social media eg facebook, tik tok, X

40 Hobbies, games, pass-times (includes resting / relaxing, “doing nothing”)

40a Gambling including betting

41 Travelling or commuting / Transporting or accompanying people or goods [DISABLED FOR OPS_1B]

42 Other: Specify

43 NOTHING ELSE [DISABLED FOR OPS_1]

97 DON’T KNOW [DISABLED FOR OPS_1B]

A note on time spent waiting

The activity list does not include a code for time spent “waiting”. The international guidance on time-use measurement[1] directs that “waiting” time be coded under the associated activity at the input stage (i.e., the activity which involved time spent waiting).

2.4. OPS Module, Section 2: Supervisory care

OPS MEASUREMENT, HYBRID LIGHT DIARY RECOVERY SERIES (RSB_)

OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

- To record persons’ background supervisory and on-call care responsibilities over a 24-hour reference period

IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

- Administered on completion of module OPS_
- **NB: Items RSC_3 and RSC_6 record relationship to care-recipient. Optional for countries.**

RSC_SCT

“The next questions ask about times yesterday when you were responsible for [minding or watching over] members of your household or family. During these times you may have been doing other things, but you remained close by and available in case they needed hands-on care, support, help, or attention.”

RSC_1

Yesterday, did you spend any time [minding or watching over] a child aged under 18, staying close enough to see or hear them? Please only include children who are family or household members.

01. YES

02. NO

IF RSC_1 = 01

RSC_2

When was that?

ALL THAT APPLY

Ø Drop down menu: Activities reported under LSB_1

[DISABLED IF OPS_1 = 13 – 17]

SOFT CHECK: IF OPS_3 DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY OF 05 – 07. ACTIVATE PROMPT: "CONFIRM SUPERVISORY CHILDCARE: NO CHILDREN REPORTED AS CO-PRESENT."

RSC_2A

When during [OPS_1] was that?

ALL THAT APPLY

[Select from drop-down list of 15-minute timeslots]

CONSTRAIN TO ONE RESPONSE ONLY IF CODE 97 "CONTINUOUS"

97. Continuously

RSC_3

What is [his / her / their] relationship to you?

ALL THAT APPLY

- a. OWN CHILD(REN)
- b. GRANDCHILD(REN)
- c. OTHER FAMILY CHILDREN

RSC_4

Yesterday, did you spend any time **[minding or watching over]** an adult aged 18 or over who needs help with daily life due to an illness, disability, or old age - staying close enough to see or hear them? Please only include adults who are family or household members.

01. YES

02. NO

IF RSC_4 = 1

RSC_5

When was that...?

[DISABLED IF OPS_1 = 18 – 19]

RSC_5A

When during [OPS_1] was that?

ALL THAT APPLY

[Select from drop-down list of 15-minute timeslots]

CONSTRAIN TO ONE RESPONSE ONLY IF CODE 97 “CONTINUOUS”

97. Continuously

RSC_6

What is [his / her / their] relationship to you?

ALL THAT APPLY

a. HOUSEHOLD MEMBER(S)

b. FAMILY MEMBER(S) LIVING IN A SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD

END OF MODULE RSB