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UGANDA TIME USE SURVEY REPORT 2017-2018





TIME USE SURVEY REPORT - UGANDA (TUS-UGANDA) 2017/18

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This report presents findings from the Time Use Survey undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

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PREFACE



Uganda has been collecting data on time use since 1992/93 through questions in the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) and stand-alone Time Use pilot studies. However, there was still need to provide estimates of the time used for unpaid care work in order to inform formulation and implementation of programs on economic empowerment. The 2017/18 Time Use Survey (TUS) is the first of its kind that Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has undertaken. The survey collected information on the time spent on different activities from day to day by different individuals - women and men, girls and boys, in rural and urban, the various sub-regions. The main objective of the survey was to increase the visibility of unpaid care work through better statistics on their contribution to the economy.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), in implementation of her Strategic Goal three on usability of statistics, produces and disseminates quality statistics to support evidence based Government policy, planning, decision making and monitoring performance of development initiatives.

The report includes findings on several indicators on the respondents' profile, attitudes on whether men or women agree to a series of statements, the amount of time spent in different activities and much more, presented at national, rural-urban, and regional levels.

We are grateful to the Government of Uganda for providing the necessary infrastructure for the conduct of the time use survey. Also appreciation goes to the Department for International Development (DFID) and UN-Women for the financial and technical support that enabled the survey to take place and the production of this report. Special gratitude goes to all Gender Focal Persons, Gender Sub-committees and the Gender Advisory Groups and UBOS staff engaged in the conduct of the Time Use Survey. Finally, we recognise the input from the respondents for providing the prerequisite information and the Local Governments for the support rendered during data collection in their districts.

UBOS calls upon all stakeholders to utilize the wealth of data available from this survey to undertake in-depth analysis to better inform policy debate, and to guide future improvements of Time Use Surveys. The report can be accessed on the UBOS website while the data can be obtained on request through the email address ubos@ubos.org.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'C' followed by several sweeping lines that extend to the right.

Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD)

Executive Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The demand for and use of statistical information for evidence-based policy and decision making has transcends administrative boundaries to cover household activities and behavior. Monitoring changes at household and individual level through household surveys has, therefore, become more important now than ever before. The 2017/18 Time Use Survey (TUS) is the first of its kind that Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has undertaken. The survey collected information on the time spent on different activities on a day-to-day basis by individuals (women and men, girls and boys), in the rural, and urban areas, and the sub-regions. The main objective of the survey was to increase the visibility of unpaid care work through better statistics on their contribution to the economy. The 2017/18 TUS covered all the 112 districts in Uganda existing at the time. A total of 3,364 households scientifically selected countrywide were covered. The survey tool used was an individual diary where activities, duration, and location were recorded for eligible household members 14 years and above.

Respondents' Profile

According to the survey, one third of the respondents were in the age group 25-39, with two (2) percent more women than men. Twenty three (23) percent of the women lived in urban areas compared to 19 percent of the men. Central region had the largest share of both men and women respondents (29% respectively); while the North had the least. Literacy was higher among men (76%) than women (61%). More than half of the respondents (55%) had completed Primary level however, thrice as many women as men had no education.

Slightly less women (47%) than men (52%) reported that they were self-employed. Twice as many men (15%), as women (7%) were in paid employment. On the contrary, twice as many women (29%) as men (14%) were engaged in household chores. About three (3) and two (2) percent more women than men were employed in the Primary and Service sectors, respectively, while twice as many men (9%) as women (4%) were employed in the Production sector. Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries work employed the highest proportion of both women (59%) and men (50%). More women were engaged in Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries work (59%) and Service and sales work (17%) compared to men (50% and 13%, respectively), whereas, more men were engaged in Elementary occupations (14%) and Craft and related Trade (9%), compared to women (10% and 5%, respectively).

Time Use in Uganda

Survey findings showed that Ugandans spend only four (4) hours of their day time on productive work with the remaining 20 hours used for unpaid care work or unproductive work. Most of the hours of the day (13 hours) are spent on unproductive work like sleeping, resting, relaxing, eating, drinking, and personal care work. On average, women spend more time in unpaid care work (7 hours) compared to men (5 hours) while men spend more time in productive work (5 hours) compared to women (3 hours). During weekdays, an additional hour is spent on productive work (5 hours) compared with the weekend where only four (4) hours are spent on the same activity). With respect to unproductive

work two extra hours are used on weekends (15 hours) compared to the weekdays (13 hours).

On average women in rural areas spent four (4) hours on productive work whereas their counterparts in urban areas spent three (3) hours. On the other hand, men in urban areas spend six (6) hours on productive work compared to their rural counterparts who spend five (5) hours. Analysis by region shows that women in the Central, Northern, and Eastern regions spend slightly more time on unpaid care work (7 hours respectively) compared to the western region where women spend (6 hours). Regardless of the education level, most people spent between 13 to 16 hours of their day on unproductive work than on productive work (3 to 6 hours) and unpaid care work (4 to 8 hours). Men with no education spent one extra hour in productive work compared and women in the same category who spent an extra hour in unpaid care work.

Overall, there is a huge gap in the time spent by women on unpaid care work compared to men by the hour of the 24 hours that comprise a day. Women spend more minutes within the hour on unpaid care work which peaks from 7:00 to 9:00 am, 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm, and 6:00 to 9:00 pm where 25 to 30 minutes are spent within the hour. On the other hand, the most that men spent on unpaid care work was about 11 to 12 minutes at 7:00 to 9:00 am, and 6 to 7 minutes at 7:00 to 9:00 pm. Women aged 18 to 30 years spent slightly more time on unpaid care work (2 hours) compared to those in the other age category. The time spent by women on unpaid care work increases with increase in education.

Furthermore, women in the production and service sectors spent more time on unpaid care work than the counterparts in the primary sector. Men (1.1 hours) spent slight more time per day collecting firewood than women (0.8 hours) while women spent more time taking care of the sick. Men in rural areas spent more time (1.2 hours) gathering firewood compared to women (0.8 hours) while the reverse is true in the urban areas i.e women (1.3 hours) and men (0.4 hours).

Attitudes towards Gender Equality

Among women, 81 percent agree that it's a woman's responsibility to take care of her home and family while it was 79 percent among men. In addition, 76 percent of women agree that child care is the mother's responsibility compared to their male counterparts (68%). More women (68%) agree that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work, compared to men (62%). Furthermore, 63 percent of men agree with the statement that men's work is more important than women's work while it was 50 percent among women. Regardless of the literacy status and sex, overall at least seven in every ten of the respondents agree that; both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family, many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there, A woman's role is to take care of her home and family; Men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working, and Child care is the mother's responsibility.

In rural areas, regardless of sex, a higher percentage agree that taking care of children (73%), care for the elderly (55%), and cooking all the time (67%) are women activities compared to their counterparts in urban areas i.e. 67%, 45% and 59% respectively. On the other hand, more men and women in urban areas agree that, many women who are housewives and would prefer to work outside of the house should (89%); men should help women with cooking (73%), a man can cook dinner for his family (71%) compared to their counterparts in the rural areas (79%, 65%, and 61% respectively). The Northern region had the highest percentage of men (82%) and women (77%) who agree that a man can cook dinner for his family compared to the other regions. Across the four region, fewer men agree that child care is the mother's responsibility compared to the women. A slightly higher percentage of women than men in the Central, Eastern, and Northern agree that both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family except in the Eastern region where no notable difference was observed among men (88%) and women

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
TUS	Time Use Survey
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
US	Uganda Standard

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	5
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	6
LIST OF TABLES.....	8
LIST OF FIGURES.....	9
CHAPTER ONE	10
INTRODUCTION	10
1.0 Overview.....	10
1.1 Survey Objectives.....	10
1.2 Survey Process.....	11
1.3 Scope and Coverage.....	11
1.4 Sampling Design	11
1.5 Response Rate.....	12
1.6 Pretest, Main Training and Fieldwork.....	13
1.7 Data Processing and Management.....	15
1.8 Funding.....	14
1.9 Estimates of Sampling Errors.....	14
1.10 The Structure of the Report.....	14

CHAPTER TWO	15
PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS.....	15
2.0 Background characteristics.....	15
2.1 Residence and Region.....	15
2.2 Age groups and Education level.....	16
2.3 Employment profile.....	17
2.4 Summary of Findings.....	19
CHAPTER THREE	20
TIME USE	20
3.0 Introduction.....	20
3.1 Time Use by Sex.....	20
3.2 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care work.....	28
3.3 Summary of the Findings.....	29
CHAPTER FOUR	30
ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES	30
4.0 Introduction.....	30
4.1 Perceptions of gender equality.....	30
4.2 Summary of the findings.....	38
LIST OF REFERENCES	39
APPENDIX I: DEFINITION OF TERMS	40
APPENDIX II: APPENDIX TABLES	41
APPENDIX III: SAMPLE DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	60
APPENDIX IV: SAMPLING ERRORS	63
APPENDIX V: PERSONS INVOLVED IN 2017/18 TIME USE SURVEY	69
APPENDIX VI: QUESTIONNAIRE	71

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Results of Household Interviews (Un-weighted).....	12
Table 2.1: Respondent distribution by residence and region (%).....	16
Table 2.2: Household Population by selected Age groups and sex (%).....	17
Table 3.1: Average time spent per day by activity group and sex (hours).....	21
Table 3.2: Average time spent on weekdays and weekends by activity group and Sex (hours).....	22
Table 3.3: Average time spent by activity classification, Residence, and Sex (Hours).....	23
Table 3.4: Average time in hours spent per day on broad activity categories by region and sex.....	24
Table 3.5: Average time in spent per day on Activities by education attainment and sex (Hours).....	25
Table 3.6: Average time spent on selected unpaid care work activities by residence and sex (Hours)	28
Table 3.7 Average time spent on selected unpaid care work activities by age group (Hours).....	29
Table 3.8 Average time spent on selected unpaid care work activities by education level attained (Hours)	32
Table 4.1: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by literacy status and sex (%)	32
Table 4.2: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by residence and sex (%)...	33
Table 4.3: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by region and sex (%).....	35
Table 4.4: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by education level and sex (%)	36
Table 4.5: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by age group and sex (%)...	37
Table A.1: Detailed Description of activities under the ICATUS 2016.....	41
Table A.2: Average time spent on detailed activities (ICATUS level 3) per day by sex (Hours).....	47
Table A.3: Average time spent on activities in weekdays by Residence and sex (Hours).....	49
Table A.4: Average time spent on Activities in weekends by Residence and sex (Hours).....	49
Table A.5: Average time spent on activities per day in weekdays by region and sex (Hours).....	50
Table A.6: Average time spent on activities per day in weekends by region and sex (Hours).....	50
Table A.7: Average time spent on activities per day on weekdays by education attainment and sex (Hours)	51
Table A.8: Average time spent on activities per day on weekends by education attainment and sex (Hours)	52
Table A.9: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex and age.....	53
Table A.10: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location...	54
Table A.11: Average time spent on activities per day by age group and sex (Hours).....	55
Table A.12: Average time spent on activities per day by Residence, age group and sex (Hours).....	57
Table A.13: Average time spent on individual activities, for those carried out simultaneously by sex (Hours)	58
Table A.14: Average time spent on both activities, for those carried out simultaneously by sex (Hours)	59

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Respondent distribution by age group (%).....	15
Figure 2.2: Respondent's Main activity status and sector of employment by sex (%).....	18
Figure 2.3: Respondents by the main occupation and sex (%).....	18
Figure 3.1: Percentage of men and women who spend time on unpaid work by the hour (%).....	26
Figure 3.2: Average time spent on unpaid care work per day by age group, marital status, education level, and sector of employment (Hours).....	27
Figure 4.1: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by sex (%).....	31

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

Traditional concepts and theories related to the measurement of economies mainly consider the market economy and remunerated work, offering limited guidance for policies to promote women's empowerment

and gender justice. Target 5.4 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 calls for the recognition and valuation of unpaid care and domestic work through provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

Time use surveys record the activities done by different individuals from a representative selection of households, and the time spent on each activity. The time spent on an activity is measured in terms of the number of minutes or hours in a specified period, such as a 24-hour day. The data provide a picture of people's daily lives and are a rich source of gender relevant information. Looking at how people spend their time can tell us a tremendous extent about the quality of life in Uganda and the way people live in their community. Time use surveys show us:

- the balance we have between work, family and personal time;
- how we spend our leisure time;
- how we care for our children, and for elderly or sick parents;
- how we contribute to the community;
- time stresses on families;
- the way men and women divide up work;

And much more.

Time use surveys are important sources of information for improving the work force/labour force statistics; improving estimates of national income by getting better data on System of National Accounts (SNA) activities, including additional activities into the national accounts system incorporated in the 1993 SNA. The improved SNA activities included: Household production of goods for own final use i.e. Subsistence agriculture, Collecting firewood, Fetching water; Production of household unincorporated enterprises, including informal sector enterprise. That would inform the drawing of useful policy guidelines for poverty reduction, employment generation, and welfare promotion.

The 2017/18 Time Use Survey (TUS) is the first of its kind conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The survey collected information on the time spent by different individuals- women and men, girls and boys, in the rural and urban, the various sub-regions- on different activities in a day.

1.1 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the survey was to increase visibility of unpaid care work through better statistics on their contribution to the economy.

The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- i) Profile the distribution of paid/unpaid work as a means to infer policy/ programme implications from the perspective of gender equity.
- ii) Analyze the time use pattern of the individuals in order to help draw inferences for employment and welfare programmes.
- iii) Collect and analyze comprehensive information about the time spent by people on market and non-market economic activities covered under the 1993 SNA, i.e. non-market and non-SNA activities within the General Production Boundary and personal care and related activities that cannot be delegated to others.

Survey Process

The 2017/18 TUS underwent several stages before production and sharing of the final findings. These included: survey planning, consultative user needs assessment meetings, survey and sampling design, questionnaire development, pretesting and finalization of questionnaires, recruitment and training of field staff, field data collection and capture, data processing, management, checking and analysis; report writing and production; and dissemination and sharing of survey findings and data. At each of the stages, the survey conformed to the Uganda Standard (US) 942 (Code of Practice for Official Statistics) and the US 493 (Guidelines for Production of Quality Statistics). In addition, all relevant international standards have been followed in generation of the indicators.

1.3 Scope and Coverage

1.3.1 Coverage

In terms of coverage, the 2017/18 TUS, covered all the 112 districts in Uganda at the time. The survey was based on the household population and excluded the population in institutions, refugee camps, forest reserves, police and army barracks, and other special areas. Field data collection was spread over a 4 months' period, from December 2017 to April 2018. The survey data collection was planned in such a way that the sampled EAs covered were spread out equally across the country.

1.3.2 Scope

The 2017/18 TUS questionnaire captured demographic information about members of households such as age, sex education etc. It also provides information on housing and living conditions of households as well as an individual diary in which activities, duration, and location of these activities for eligible household members 14 years and above were recorded.

1.4 Sampling Design

The 2017/18 TUS sample was designed to allow for generation of separate estimates at the national level, for urban and rural areas and for the 4 statistical regions of Uganda. At the time of the survey, there were only 112 districts. A two-stage stratified sampling design was used. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs)

were grouped by districts of similar socio-economic characteristics and by rural-urban location. The EAs were then drawn using Probability Proportional to Size. At the second stage, households which are the ultimate sampling units were drawn using Systematic Random Sampling.

A total of 350 EAs were selected from the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) list of EAs which constituted the Sampling Frame. The 2017/18 TUS sample covers the entire country and was selected in such a way that it will generate estimates for the whole of Uganda, for urban and rural Uganda and for 4 strata. The survey targeted to interview 10 households per EA, implying a total sample of 3500 households. Prior to the main survey data collection, all the sampled EAs were updated by listing all the households within their boundaries.

1.5 Response Rate

Table 1.1 shows that, of the total 3,496 households selected for the 2017/18 TUS sample, 3,364 households were successfully interviewed, giving a response rate of 96 percent overall. The response rate was higher in rural areas (97%) compared to urban areas (94%).

Table 1.1: Results of Household Interviews (Un-weighted)

Interview Results	Rural	Urban	Total
Completed (C)	2,574	790	3,364
Entire household absent (TA)	42	29	71
Refused (R)	10	5	15
Other reasons	30	16	46
Households selected	2,656	840	3,496
Response Rate	97%	94%	96%

1.6 Pretest, Main Training and Field-work

1.6.1 Pretest

Before the main fieldwork, the data collection tool was pretested to ensure that the questions were clear and could be well understood by the respondents. The overall objective of pre-testing the TUS tool was to understand the probable challenges in the field as well as the clarity and update of the questions in the tool and methodology based on the field experiences.

Experienced field workers comprising both adult men and women were recruited and trained on how to administer the modules after which they were deployed in seven districts namely; Kampala, Mukono, Iganga, Mbale, Lira, Arua, Masaka, and Mbarara. The pretest fieldwork was done over a seven-day period and feedback on the flow and ease of administering questions was provided and discussed. The field pre-test the Self-Reporting Diary Method also known as the tomorrow diary where respondents were given a diary to fill for activities of the next day as they are executed, and the Recall Interviewer Method where the field

interviewers conducted face to face interviews with the respondents who were asked what they had done from 4:00am up to the time of interview. The interviewers visited the same households at least three times a day for the seven days to minimize with the issue of memory lapse on time given by respondents. Thereafter, the tools were further refined in preparation for the main training.

1.6.2 Main Training

UBOS recruited and trained 48 field staff to serve as team supervisors and interviewers for the main survey (See Appendix V for details). The training was conducted in November 2017. The main approach of the

training comprised instructions in relation to interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the data collection tool, quizzes and hands-on practice using hand-held Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices. The training also included classroom mock interviews and field practice in selected EAs outside of the main survey sample. Team supervisors were further trained in data quality control procedures and coordination of fieldwork activities.

1.6.3 Fieldwork

A centralized approach to data collection was employed through which 12 mobile field teams grouped at the UBOS headquarters were deployed to the different sampled areas. Each team comprised one field supervisor, three or four enumerators and a driver. The field staff were recruited based on fluency of the local language spoken in the respective region of deployment while the supervisors were balanced between men and women. Prior to the deployment of fieldwork teams, listing teams each comprising of a team leader and two listers were constituted to update the number of households within the sampled EAs.

At the headquarters, a team of regional and senior supervisors undertook several other survey activities in line with the survey including data scrutiny, field monitoring, coordination, and supervision among others. The field data collection commenced in December 2017 and was completed in April 2018. Fieldwork was carried out in 3 separate trips, between which teams met at the headquarters for refresher training and debriefing

sessions. During the meetings, the main issues discussed included logistical and data collection challenges which were resolved instantly.

1.7 Data Processing and Management

The 2017/18 TUS data was collected and directly captured electronically using CAPI devices while in the field. Prior to field data collection, applications were designed for each questionnaire and field staff were trained on how to use the application in CAPI.

The hardware used included Tablets (Samsung Model – SMT 231) and Power Banks for interviewers. Field supervisors were equipped with Laptops and Internet Modems to facilitate synchronization, scrutinizing, editing and submission of data collected to the UBOS Headquarters in real time. The software used was Survey Solutions Version 5.21. Survey Solutions is a free tool developed by the World Bank to improve survey data collection by enabling better communication between enumerators and supervisors; more reliable statistics due to checks performed during the interview; and more up-to-date statistics due to a reduced time lag between data collection and data analysis.

The data processing largely involved: the design of questionnaires in the Survey Solution's Designer Interface as well as inclusion of consistency checks, skip patterns, and validation rules. The Application was tested for the flow of questions and entries before training of the field staff. During the training, field staffs were familiarized with use of the application and field practice was undertaken for quality assurance purposes. In the field, data was directly captured by interviewers then transferred to field supervisors as well as UBOS headquarters in real time for further scrutiny and quality assurance. In cases where clarification or re-interviews were required, interviewers were sent back to the households.

With the advent of CAPI, data management for the 2017/18 TUS started in the field with scrutiny of the captured data. This was first undertaken by the supervisors who then transferred the data to the headquarters on the Survey Solution's Cloud. Data was converted and exported to STATA format for further checks and quality assurance as well as generation of statistical tables.

1.8 Funding

The funding for the survey was provided by UN-Women and DFID.

1.9 Estimates of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors usually result from mistakes made during data collection and capture and those include misunderstanding of the questions, either by the respondent or by the interviewer and by capture of wrong entries. Such errors were controlled through rigorous training of the data collectors and through field spot-checks undertaken by the supervisors at the different

levels.

On the other hand, sampling errors (SE) are evaluated statistically. The 2017/18 TUS sample is one of the many possible samples that could have been selected from the same population using the same sampling design. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples that would yield different results from the selected sample. Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic such as the mean, percentages, etc. The Tables in Appendix IV present standard errors and Coefficients of Variations (CVs) for selected indicators at national, rural-urban, and regional levels.

1.10 The Structure of the Report

This report comprises of 5 Chapters. The chapters are on the background of the survey, the profile of the respondents, how Ugandans use their time; and attitudes of the respondents respect to gender equality.

CHAPTER TWO: PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

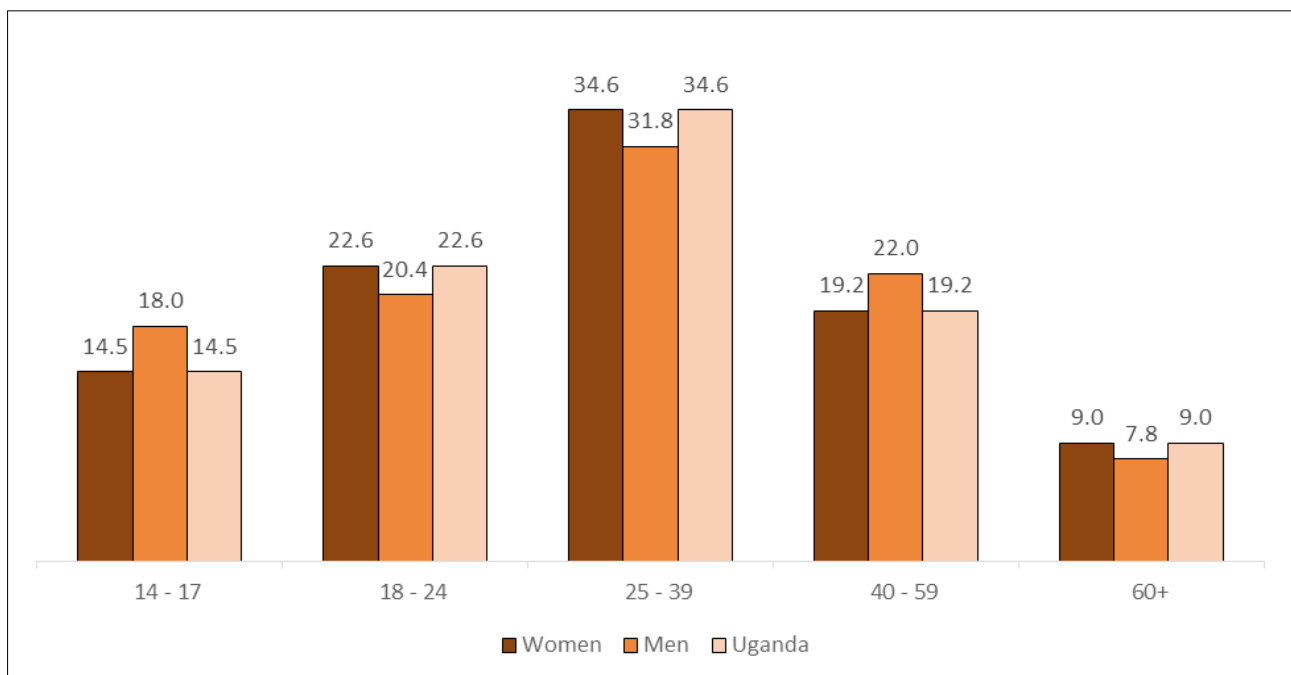
2.0 Background characteristics

The 2017/18 Time Use Survey (TUS) solicited information on the background characteristics of the respondents in general. This information is important for providing an explanation for the methodology selected, as well as contextualizing results presented in the report and can provide an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The characteristics information presented includes: the sex of the respondent, residential status, level of education and sector of occupation.

2.1 Age group

The survey collected information from respondents 14 years and above. Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the respondents by age group. Overall, one third of the respondents were in the age group 25-39 (33%), with slightly more women (35%), than men (32%). The age group of 60 years and above had the least proportion of respondents (8%). There were more men in the age groups of 14-17 years (18% of men compared to 15% of women), and 40-59 years (22% of men compared to 19% of women).

Figure 2.1: Respondent distribution by age group (%)



2.2 Residence and Region

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the respondents that were surveyed by their regional and residential location. The majority of respondents lived in the rural areas (79%) compared to the urban areas (21%). Twenty three (23) percent of the women lived with in urban areas compared to 19 percent of the men. Regional breakdown shows that the Central region had the largest share of both men and women respondents (29% respectively); while the North had the least.

Table 2.1: Respondent distribution by residence and region (%)

	Women	Men	Uganda
Residence			
Rural	77.5	81.4	79.3
Urban	22.5	18.6	20.7
Region			
Central	29.3	28.8	29.1
East	24.6	25.5	25.1
North	20.0	19.6	19.8
West	26.0	26.0	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Education attainment and Literacy Status

The survey collected information on education attainment and literacy status of respondents. Education attainment refers to the highest level of education attained. Literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language. Table 2.2 presents findings of the education attainment and literacy status of respondents.

More men (76%) than women (61%) were found to be literate. More than half of the respondents (55%) had completed Primary level, with more men (57%) than women (53%). Further to this, there were almost thrice as many women (20%) as men (9%) with no education.

Table 2.2: Household Population by selected Age groups and sex (%)

	Women	Men	Uganda
Literacy Status			
Literate	61.0	76.1	68.1
Illiterate	39.0	23.9	31.9
Highest Educational Level Completed			
No Education	20.2	9.2	15.0
Primary Education	53.2	57.2	55.0
Secondary Education	21.7	25.7	23.6
Above Secondary	5.0	8.0	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 Employment profile

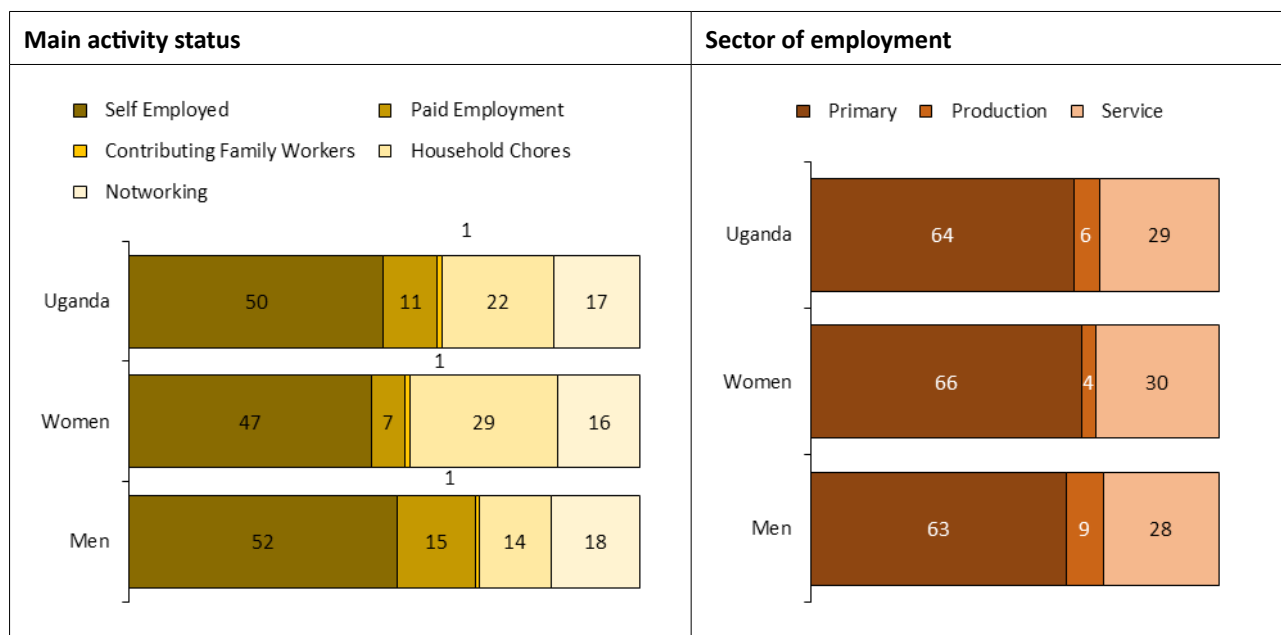
One's quality of life is also determined by their employment status and incomes derived from it among other factors. Many times, our surroundings or activities that an individual engages in determine the reaction or response in various situations in relation to time use.

2.3.1 Main activity status

Respondents were asked to indicate the main activity status they had engaged in the seven days preceding the survey. Figure 2.2 shows that, half of the respondents were self-employed (50%) followed by those engaged in household chores (22%) and those not working (17%). Among the women, 47 percent were self-employed compared to 52 percent of men. Only seven percent of women were in paid employment compared to 15% of men, and twice as many women (29%) as men (14%) were engaged in household chores.

The survey collected information on the sectors in which respondents were employed. The primary sector includes those in Agriculture; the Production sector includes those in Manufacturing while the service sectors comprises those in Trade and Services. Slightly more women (66%) than men (63%) were employed in the primary, and Service (30% of women and 28% of men). More than twice as many men (9%) as women (4%) were employed in the Production sector.

Figure 2.2: Respondent’s Main activity status and sector of employment by sex (%)



2.3.2 Occupation status

Respondents were also asked about their main occupation of engagement in the 7 days preceding the survey. All occupations were classified and coded using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Figure 2.2 shows that, overall, more than half of the respondents were engaged in Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries work (55%). There were more women were engaged in Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries work (59%) and Service and sales work (17%) compared to men (50% and 13%, respectively). More men were engaged in Elementary occupations (14%) and Craft and related Trade (9%), compared to women (10% and 5%, respectively).

Figure 2.3: Respondents by the main occupation and sex (%)



2.4 Summary of Findings

One third of the respondents were in the age group 25-39, with two (2) percent more women than men. Eight in every ten respondents were from the rural areas. Twenty three (23) percent of the women lived with in urban areas compared to 19 percent of the men. Central region had the largest share of both men and women respondents (29% respectively); while the North had the least.

Literacy was found to be higher among men (76%) than women (61%). More than half of the respondents (55%) had completed Primary level however, thrice as many women as men had no education.

Half of the respondents were self-employed, and about two in every ten were engaged in household chores (22%) or not working (17%). Slightly less women (47%) than men (52%) reported that they were self-employed. While twice as many men (15%), as women (7%) were in paid employment, twice as many women (29%) as men (14%) were engaged in household chores.

About three (3) and two (2) percent more women than men were employed in the Primary and Service sectors, respectively. However, more than twice as many men (9%) as women (4%) were employed in the Production sector.

Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries work employed the highest proportion of both women (59%) and men (50%). More women were engaged in Agricultural, Forestry, and Fisheries work (59%) and Service and sales work (17%) compared to men (50% and 13%, respectively), whereas, more men were engaged in Elementary occupations (14%) and Craft and related Trade (9%), compared to women (10% and 5%, respectively).

CHAPTER THREE: TIME USE

3.0 Introduction

According to Andorka, 1987; Juster and Stafford, 1991, the use of the diary method, first became popular in the 1960s and has since become a vital tool in social, economic and policy research in time-use (TU) data collection. It is arguably the most effective tool for gauging the time people spent on activities and are associated with much less error than questions which ask the respondent directly to estimate how much time they spend on any given activity per week (Gershuny, 2000).

The 2017/18 TUS offers the potential to study how people spend their days as well as engagement in unpaid care work, leisure activities, paid care work and other economically fruitful activities about which little is known. The data can inform policy debates on issues such as work-life balance, the provision of child-care, caring for the elderly, the knowledge society, equality issues, and social capital.

This chapter presents the first national results on time-use and allows for quantifying gender differences in time spent on productive work, unpaid domestic and care work as well as other activities, as classified by the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) 2016. The ICATUS 2016 is a classification of all the activities a person may spend time on during the 24 hours in a day. Its purpose is to serve as a standard framework for time-use statistics based on activities grouped in a meaningful way. Findings of the 2017/18 TUS, analysed by age, sex, employment status, educational level, residence, and region, have been categorized according to the nine (9) major divisions of the ICATUS 2016.

3.1 Time Use by Sex

Overall, Ugandans spend about four (4.2) hours of the day on productive work, six (6.1) hours on unpaid work, and thirteen (13.3) hours on unproductive work. Under productive work, more time is spent on employment and related activities (2.8 hours), than production of goods for own final use (1.4 hours). In the category of unpaid work, majority of the time is spent on learning (2.6 hours), and unpaid domestic services for household and family members (2 hours). Generally, a greater part of the day (13.3 hours) is spent on unproductive work, such as Self care and maintainance (10 hours). The findings show that men spend more time (5.3 hours) than women (3.4 hours) on productive work, while women spend more time (6.6 hours) than men (5.1 hours) on unpaid work. The detailed time spent on specific activities is presented in Appendix Table A.2.

¹ A description of the ICATUS 2016 by levels is provided in Appendix Table A.1

Table 3.1: Average time spent per day by activity group and sex (hours)

Activity	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.4	5.3	4.2
Employment and related activities	2.1	3.6	2.8
Production of goods for own final use	1.3	1.7	1.4
Unpaid work	6.6	5.1	6.1
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.4	1.1	2.0
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.7	0.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.7	0.7
Learning	2.6	2.6	2.6
Unproductive work	13.1	13.5	13.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.7	2.0	1.8
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.2	1.7	1.5
Self-care and maintenance*	10.2	9.8	10.0

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

3.1.1 Time Use in the Weekdays and Weekend

The 2017/18 TUS data was also analysed to capture variations in how women and men spend their time in weekdays compared to weekends. Table 3.2 presents the average hours spent on the various activities on weekdays and weekends by the sex of the respondent. Overall, both women and men spent approximately one more hour on productive work (5 hours) during the weekdays than on weekends (4 hours). Consequently, two more hours are spent on unproductive work over the weekend (15 hours), than during week days (13 hours).

A breakdown of the productive work shows that men spent more time on productive work during the weekdays (5.6 hours) than over the weekends (4.8 hours), however this was still higher than that spent by women on either week days (3.7 hours) or weekends (3.2 hours).

In the category of unpaid work, both women and men spent slightly more time on unpaid domestic services over the weekends (2.2 hours), than weekdays (1.9 hours), while the time spent on unpaid caregiving services and volunteer work remained almost the same over weekdays and weekends, for both women and men. Both women and men spent one more hour on learning, during the weekdays (3 hours), than on weekends (2 hours). More detailed results are presented in the Appendix tables Table A.3 to Table A.8.

Table 3.2: Average time spent on weekdays and weekends by activity group and Sex (hours)

Activity	Weekdays			Weekends		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.7	5.6	4.6	3.2	4.8	3.9
Employment and related activities	2.3	3.7	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.7
Production of goods for own final use	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Unpaid work	7.1	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.7	5.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.5	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Learning	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Unproductive work	13.2	13.2	13.1	14.7	14.5	14.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7
Self-care and maintenance*	10.5	9.7	10.0	11.2	10.2	10.6

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

3.1.2 Time Use by Residence

Disaggregation of time use by the rural and urban domain shows that, there were no major differences except for productive work between women. For instance, women in rural areas spent 4 hours on productive work whereas those in the urban areas spent 3 hours. On the other hand, men in urban areas (6 hours) spent an extra hour on productive work compared to their rural counterparts (5 hours). There is no major difference in time utilization on unpaid care work and unproductive work for men in the urban and rural areas.

Table 3.3: Average time spent by activity classification, Residence, and Sex (Hours)

Activity	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.5	5.1	4.2	3.0	6.2	4.3
Employment and related activities	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	4.7	3.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.0
Unpaid work	6.7	5.4	6.4	6.5	4.7	6.0
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.2	2.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Learning	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	2.1
Unproductive work	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.1
Self-care and maintenance*	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.7	9.0	9.4

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

3.1.3 Time Use by Region

Regardless of the region, women spend more hours on unpaid domestic services for households compared to their male counterparts. A similar pattern is observed across all the regions. Furthermore, women in the central, northern, and Eastern spend slightly more time on unpaid care work (7 hours respectively) than in the western region (6 hours).

Table 3.4: Average time in hours spent per day on broad activity categories by region and sex

Activity	Central			Eastern			Northern			Western		
	W	M	Both	W	M	Both	W	M	Both	W	M	Both
Productive work	3.2	6.0	4.4	2.9	4.5	3.6	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.5	5.9	5.1
Employment and related activities	2.1	4.0	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	4.0	3.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8
Unpaid work	7.1	4.5	6.2	7.5	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.0	4.8	5.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.7	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Learning	2.7	1.9	2.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3
Unproductive work	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3
Self-care and maintenance*	10.3	9.3	9.7	10.9	10.3	10.5	11.4	10.0	10.6	10.6	9.6	10.0

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance
 *** W=Women; M=Men

3.1.4 Time Use by Education level

Table 3.5 shows that, regardless of the education level, people spent between 13 to 16 hours of their day on unproductive work than on productive work (3 to 6 hours) and unpaid care work (4 to 8 hours). Disaggregation by sex reveals that men with no education spent one extra hour in productive work compared and women in the same category who spent an extra hour in unpaid care work. A similar pattern is observed among men and women in the other education categories. Interesting to note is that women with no formal education the same number of hours per day on unpaid care work and productive work (4 hours) while those with primary education and above spent more hours on unpaid care work (6 to 8 hours) compared to productive work (3 to 4 hours).

Table 3.5: Average time in spent per day on Activities by education attainment and sex (Hours)

Activity	No formal education			Primary			Secondary			Above secondary		
	W	M	Both	W	M	Both	W	M	Both	W	M	Both
Productive work	4.2	5.4	4.5	3.7	5.0	4.3	3.0	5.7	4.4	4.0	5.8	4.8
Employment and related activities	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.9	4.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.6
Production of goods for own final use	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.2
Unpaid work	4.3	3.7	4.3	6.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	5.5	6.7	6.1	3.8	5.1
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.0
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Learning	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Unproductive work	15.5	15.0	15.2	13.6	13.3	13.4	13.4	12.8	12.9	13.9	14.4	14.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.3
Self-care and maintenance*	12.6	11.6	12.1	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.2	9.0	9.5	10.3	9.5	9.8

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

** W=Women; M=Men

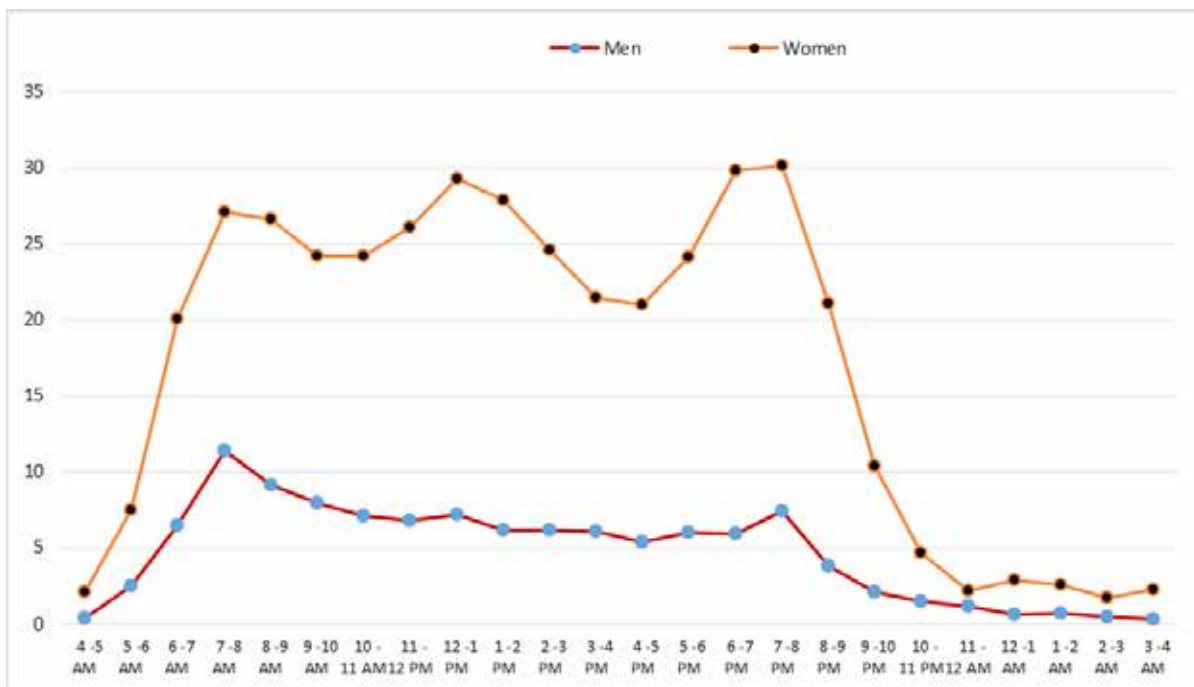
3.2 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care work

This section provides information for assessing and reporting on progress under Goal 5 on gender equality and women’s empowerment. Unpaid domestic work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning, and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing, and repair of personal and household goods. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major division “3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members”. Unpaid care work includes childcare, and care of the sick, elderly, or disabled household and family members. These activities are listed in ICATUS 2016 under the major division “4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members.”

3.2.1 Engagement in Unpaid care work by the hour

Figure 3.1 present findings on the proportion of men and women that spend their time on unpaid care work across the 24 hours in a day. Overall, there is a huge gap in the percentage of women that spend time on unpaid care work compared to men by the hour of a day. From one’s waking at 4:00 am in the morning, the percentage of women that spend time on unpaid care work is high and peaks from 7:00 to 9:00 am (27%), 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm (29%), and 6:00 to 9:00 pm (30%). On the other hand, the percentage of men that spend time on unpaid care work was about 11 percent at 7:00 to 9:00 am, and four to seven percent at 7:00 to 9:00 pm respectively.

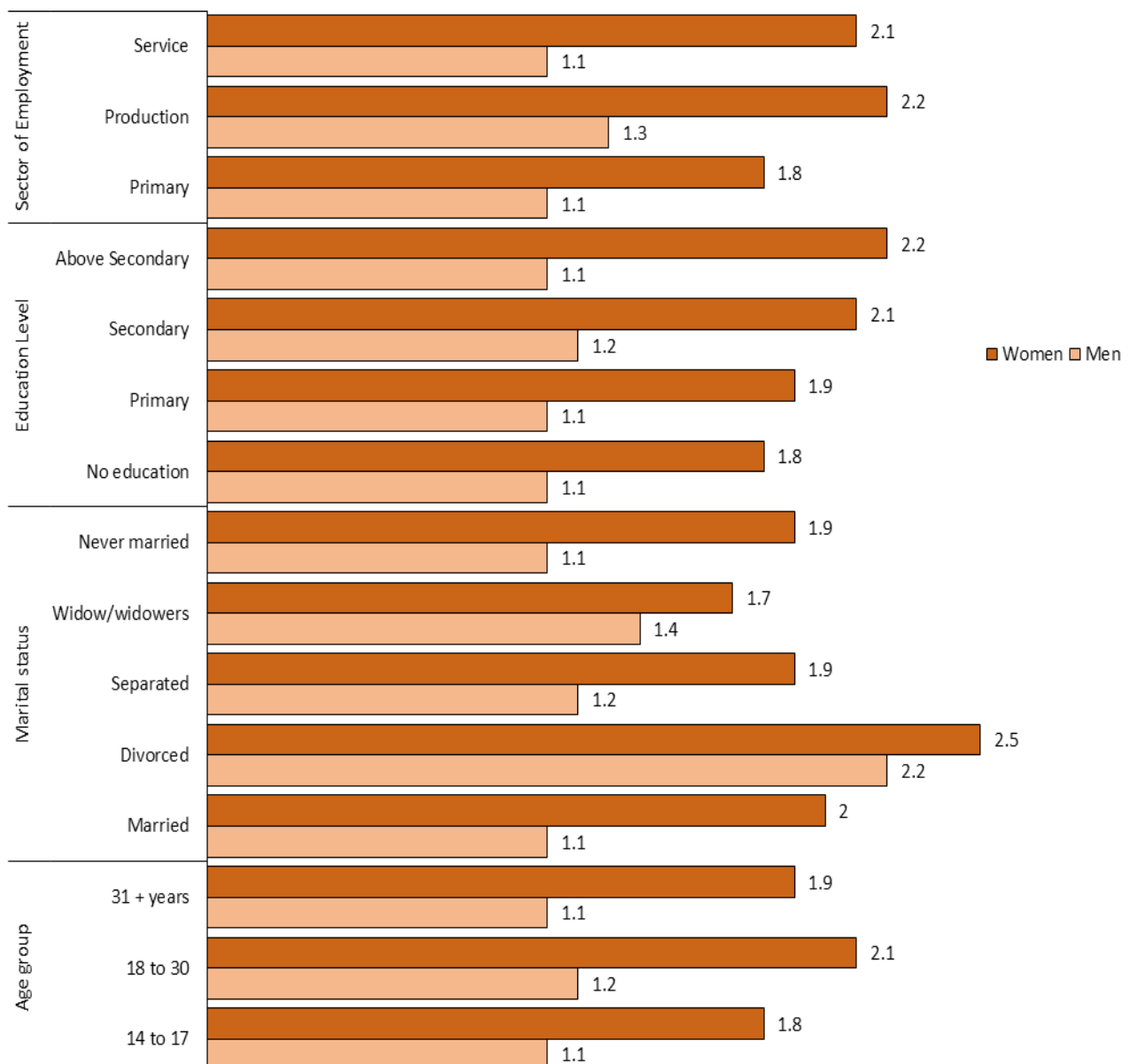
Figure 3.1: Percentage of men and women who spend time on unpaid work by the hour (%)



3.2.2 Time spent on unpaid care work by selected characteristics

The results in Figure 3.2 shows that, regardless of the age group, marital status, education level, and sector of employment, women spent more time on unpaid care work than men. Women aged 18 to 30 years spent slightly more time on unpaid care work (2 hours) compared to those in the other age category. Considering the marital status, divorced women and men spent more time on unpaid care work compared with the others. The time spent by women on unpaid care work increases with increase in education. Furthermore, women in the production and service sectors spent more time on unpaid care work than the counterparts in the primary sector. Additional Tables on unpaid care work are in Appendix Tables A.9 and A.10

Figure 3.2: Average time spent on unpaid care work per day by age group, marital status, education level, and sector of employment (Hours)



3.2.3 Time spent on selected unpaid care work Activities

Time utilisation on some selected unpaid care activities (collecting water, firewood, and health/medical care) was analyzed to examine any gender differences by residence. Table 3.6 shows that, men (1.1 hours) spent slight more time per day collecting firewood than women (0.8 hours) while women spent more time taking care of the sick. There was no difference in the time spent on collecting water for both sexes. Disaggregation by residence reveals that men in rural areas spent more time (1.2 hours) gathering firewood compared to women (0.8 hours) while the reverse is true in the urban areas i.e women (1.3 hours) and men (0.4 hours).

Table 3.6: Average time spent on selected unpaid care work activities by residence and sex (Hours)

Activity category	Rural		Urban		Uganda	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Collecting water	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Collecting firewood	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.1
Health/medical care	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3

With respect to the age group of the respondents, Table 3.7 shows that women spent more time in collecting water and caring for the sick than men across all the age groups except those 60+ years. Men on the other hand spent more time collecting firewood than women. Men aged 25 to 59 years spent twice as much time collecting firewood as those below 25 years.

Table 3.7 Average time spent on selected unpaid care work activities by age group (Hours)

Activity category	14-17		18-24		25-39		40-59		60+	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Collecting water	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Collecting firewood	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
Health/medical care	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.8

Time utilization on unpaid care work by education category shows that men spent more time on firewood collection than women regardless of the education level, while the reverse is true for women in water collection and caring for the sick.

Table 3.8 Average time spent on selected unpaid care work activities by education level attained (Hours)

Activity category	No Education		Primary Education		Secondary Education		Above Secondary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Collecting water	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Collecting firewood	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	3.5
Health/medical care	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3

3.3 Summary of the Findings

Ugandans spend only 4 hours of their day time on productive work with the remaining 20 hours used for unpaid care work or unproductive work. The greater part of the day (13 hours) is spent on unproductive work like sleeping, resting, relaxing, eating, drinking, and personal care work. Furthermore, on average, women spend more time in unpaid care work (7 hours) compared to men (5 hour) while men spend more time in productive work (5 hours) compared to women (3 hours). On weekdays, an additional hour is used for productive work (5 hours) compared with the weekend for the same activity (4 hours). Two extra hours are used for unproductive work on weekends (15 hours) compared to the weekdays (13 hours).

Women in rural areas spent 4 hours on productive work whereas those in the urban areas spent 3 hours. On the other hand, men in urban areas (6 hours) spent an extra hour on productive work compared to their rural counterparts (5 hours). Women in the central, northern, and Eastern spend slightly more time on unpaid care work (7 hours respectively) than in the western region (6 hours). Regardless of the education level, people spent between 13 to 16 hours of their day on unproductive work than on productive work (3 to 6 hours) and unpaid care work (4 to 8 hours). Men with no education spent one extra hour in

productive work compared and women in the same category who spent an extra hour in unpaid care work.

Overall, there is a huge gap in the time spent by women on unpaid care work compared to men by the hour of the 24 hours that comprise a day. Women spend more minutes within the hour on unpaid care work which peaks from 7:00 to 9:00 am, 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm, and 6:00 to 9:00 pm where 25 to 30 minutes are spent within the hour. On the other hand, the most that men spent on unpaid care work was about 11 to 12 minutes at 7:00 to 9:00 am, and 6 to 7 minutes at 7:00 to 9:00 pm. Women aged 18 to 30 years spent slightly more time on unpaid care work (2 hours) compared to those in the other age category. The time spent by women on unpaid care work increases with increase in education. Furthermore, women in the production and service sectors spent more time on unpaid care work than the counterparts in the primary sector. Men (1.1 hours) spent slight more time per day collecting firewood than women (0.8 hours) while women spent more time taking care of the sick. Men in rural areas spent more time (1.2 hours) gathering firewood compared to women (0.8 hours) while the reverse is true in the urban areas i.e women (1.3 hours) and men (0.4 hours).

CHAPTER FOUR: ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY ISSUES

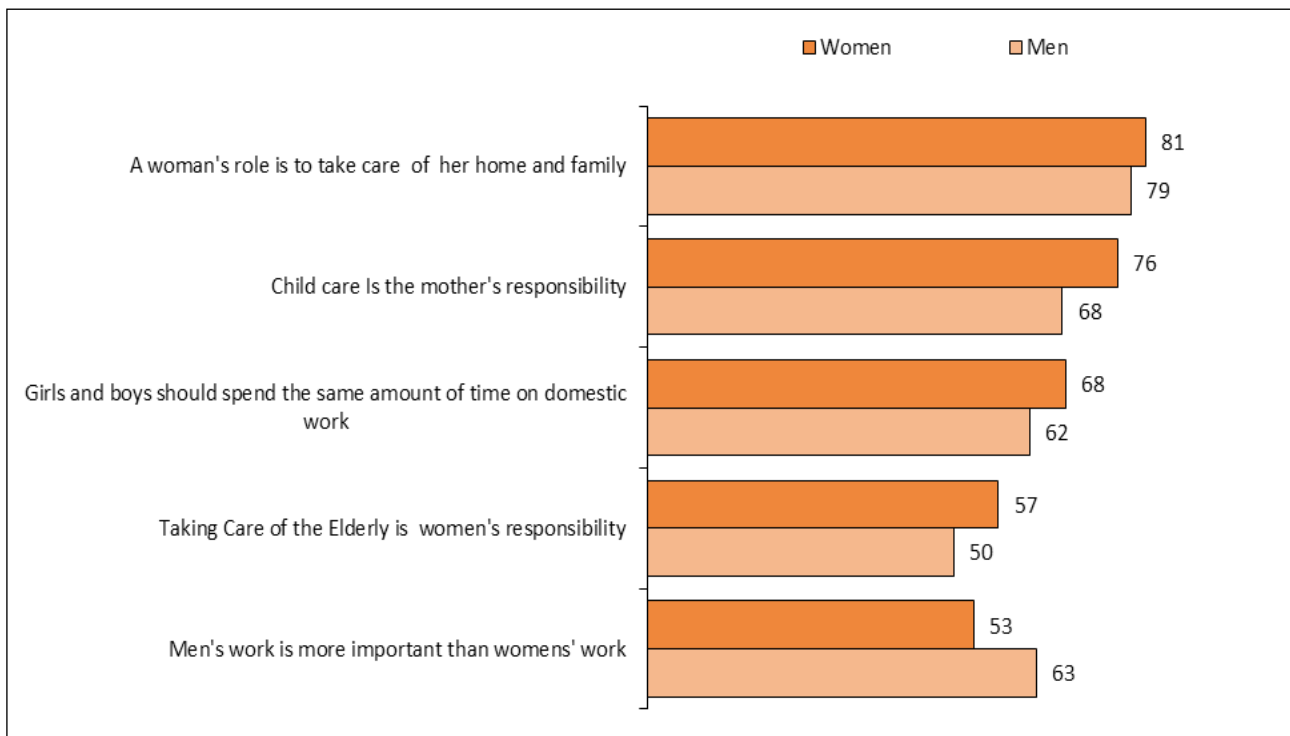
4.0 Introduction

Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society. This includes economic participation and decision-making, meeting the different behaviors, aspirations, and needs of women and men equally. It can be measured by looking at the representation of men and women in various roles. The Government of Uganda is committed to ensuring gender equality through different policies and programmes. Such deliberate efforts are seen in the Vision 2040 as well as Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly Goal 5, which is specific to gender equality. A number of policies have been institutionalized to support the efforts towards achieving gender equality in Uganda including: The Constitution of Uganda (1995), The Uganda Gender Policy (2007) and several other Sector Policies on Gender.

4.1 Perceptions of gender equality

Respondents were asked for their opinions on different areas with gender equality in order to capture the perceptions of men and women; not necessarily about what was happening in their relationship with spouses or partners. The results are presented by literacy status, education attainment, residence, and region.

Figure 4.1 shows that, among women, 81 percent agree that it's a woman's responsibility to take care of her home and family while it was 79 percent among men. In addition, 76 percent of women agree that child care is the mother's responsibility compared to their male counterparts (68%). More women (68%) agree that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work, compared to men (62%). Furthermore, 63 percent of men agree with the statement that men's work is more important than women's work while it was 50 percent among women.

Figure 4.1: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by sex (%)

4.1.1 Perceptions about gender equality by literacy Status

The findings in Table 4.1 show that, regardless of literacy status and sex, overall at least seven in every ten of the respondents agree that; both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family, many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there, A woman's role is to take care of her home and family; Men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working, and Child care is the mother's responsibility.

Considering the literacy status, more illiterate men (73%) agreed that childcare is the mother's responsibility compared to literate men (66%); similarly, 79 percent of the illiterate women agreed with the statement compared to 74 percent of literate women. Furthermore, more illiterate men (55%) than the literate ones (52%) agree that men must be responsible for household chores compared to literate women (55%) and their illiterate counterparts (46%).

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

Statement	LITERATE			ILLITERATE		
	W	M	Both	W	M	Both
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	90.8	89.0	89.8	88.6	86.6	87.9
Many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there were opportunities	84.7	81.4	83.0	77.1	74.0	76.0
A woman's role is to take care of her home and family	79.9	78.6	79.2	82.7	79.9	81.7
Men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working	72.8	73.7	73.3	70.5	71.5	70.9
Child care is the mother's responsibility	74.0	65.6	69.7	78.9	73.2	76.8
Men should help women with cooking	68.5	67.3	67.9	63.6	66.3	64.6
A man can cook dinner for his family	64.3	65.2	64.8	59.8	62.9	60.9
Women should cook all the time	64.8	63.8	64.3	68.4	66.3	67.6
Men's work is more important than women's work	53.2	63.6	58.5	50.6	61.4	54.5
Men must be responsible for household chores	54.8	51.9	53.3	46.2	53.6	48.9
Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	54.2	49.0	51.5	59.9	49.8	56.2
A man who shares housework with his wife will eventually be overpowered by her	35.7	40.8	38.3	40.3	43.9	41.6
Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered to be behaving like women	25.5	26.3	25.9	30.0	25.3	28.3

** W=Women; M=Men

4.1.2 Perceptions about gender equality by residence

Table 4.2 shows that, in rural areas, regardless of sex, a higher percentage agree that taking care of children (73%), care for the elderly (55%), and cooking all the time (67%) are women activities compared to their counterparts in urban areas i.e. 67%, 45% and 59% respectively. On the other hand, more men and women in urban areas agree that, many women who are housewives and would prefer to work outside of the house should (89%); men should help women with cooking (73%), a man can cook dinner for his family (71%) compared to their counterparts in the rural areas (79%, 65%, and 61% respectively).

Table 4.2: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by residence and sex (%)

Statement	RURAL			URBAN		
	Women	Men	Uganda	Women	Men	Uganda
	Many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there were opportunities	80.0	77.0	78.5	87.7	89.9
Men should help women with cooking	64.2	66.0	65.0	74.3	71.2	73.0
A man can cook dinner for his family	60.0	62.6	61.3	70.6	72.4	71.4
Men do not know how to take care of a toddler without a woman	76.7	71.2	74.1	73.3	68.1	71.1
Childcare is the mother's responsibility	78.5	67.9	73.4	67.9	65.2	66.7
Women should cook all the time	69.0	65.2	67.2	57.5	61.4	59.2
Men always work outside as women do in the home	64.3	65.4	64.8	53.4	58.3	55.5
Taking care of elderly is women's responsibility	59.9	50.3	55.2	45.6	45.2	45.4
Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered	28.1	26.9	27.5	24.2	22.9	23.6

4.1.3 Perceptions about gender equality by region

The perception of respondents on gender equality statements notably varied by region, depending on how individuals have been shaped by the social and cultural norms of the societies in which they were raised. Results in Table 4.3 reveal that, the Northern region had the highest percentage of men (82%) and women (77%) who agree that a man can cook dinner for his family compared to the other regions. Across the four region, fewer men agree that child care is the mother's responsibility compared to the women.

At least seven in every 10 respondents in the Central, Northern and Western regions agree that men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working compared to the Eastern region (67%). A slightly higher percentage of women than men in the Central, Eastern, and Northern agree that both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family except in the Eastern region where no notable difference was observed among men (88%) and women (87%). In the Northern region, the proportion of men (35%) and women (36%) that agree with statement that men must be responsible for household chores is remarkably lower compared to other regions which registered at least 50 percent among men and women respectively.

Table 4.3: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by region and sex (%)

Statements	CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	93	91	84	81	95	93	87	88
A woman's role is to take care of her home and family	76	79	79	77	84	81	86	78
Childcare is the mother's responsibility	71	63	72	67	82	69	82	72
Men always work outside as women do in the home	62	66	58	60	48	51	77	77
Women should cook all the time	66	66	66	66	53	50	79	74
Men do not know how to take care of a toddler without a woman	73	68	71	66	83	82	78	69
Men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working	69	73	67	67	79	78	73	74
Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered	64	58	62	57	63	52	74	71
Many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there were opportunities	91	92	78	76	84	78	72	71
Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered	87	85	87	82	93	89	70	68
Men's work is more important than women's work	60	74	53	64	34	41	61	67
Men should help women with cooking	68	70	62	60	75	77	58	63
Taking care of elderly is women's responsibility	55	49	50	48	62	54	63	51
Girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work	69	64	75	67	69	67	60	52
Men must be responsible for household chores	58	53	57	60	35	36	51	58
A man can cook dinner for his family	66	65	60	58	77	82	45	57
A man who shares housework with his wife will eventually be overpowered by her	41	44	39	44	24	25	44	49
Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered	29	29	29	28	21	18	28	27
Girls under 18 years may be married	10	14	17	20	14	10	14	9
Boys under 18 years may be married	5	10	10	11	13	9	10	7

4.1.4 Perceptions about gender equality by education level attained

Table 4.4 shows that, it was universal that men (97%) and women (99%) with above secondary education agree that both the husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family. In addition, only three in every ten men (30%) and women (31%) with above secondary education agree that taking care of the elderly is a women's responsibility while about half of those with secondary education or lower agree with the same statement. This findings show that, education shapes people's perceptions on gender equality issues among others.

Table 4.4: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by education level and sex (%)

Statement	No Education		Primary		Secondary		Above Secondary	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	89.8	85.7	88.4	86.9	90.4	88.6	98.7	96.9
Many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there were opportunities	78.9	68.5	79.7	77.9	86.1	84.9	91.9	86.8
A man can cook dinner for his family	49.1	51.4	61.6	64.0	66.1	64.6	84.7	80.1
Men should help women with cooking	55.7	57.3	65.6	67.7	68.8	64.3	82.3	81.9
Men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working	68.4	68.2	71.5	71.7	71.3	75.6	80.5	77.6
Girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work	70.1	56.5	66.3	63.0	67.9	62.3	78.8	62.0
A woman's role is to take care of her home and family	84.8	82.2	82.5	79.9	76.5	77.5	71.8	70.2
Men always work outside as women do in the home	64.6	75.3	64.8	66.7	57.2	58.8	45.4	48.6
Women should cook all the time	76.1	75.0	67.8	68.5	62.8	60.6	36.9	40.9
Taking care of elderly is women's responsibility	65.6	57.6	58.8	52.3	50.9	47.8	31.3	29.7
Men's work is more important than women's work	54.5	67.7	54.4	65.3	54.8	63.2	26.1	43.5

4.1.5 Perceptions about gender equality by age group

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of men and women who agree with the gender equality statement among youths and persons aged over 30 years. Only half of the female youth agree that men's work is more important than women's work (50%) compared to their male counterparts (67%). In addition, slightly more male youths (42%) agree that a man who shares work with his wife will eventually be overpowered by her compared to their female counterparts in the same age group (36%). Seven in every ten female youth (70%) agree that, a man can cook dinner for his family compared to 56 percent of the females above 30 years.

Table 4.5: Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by age group and sex (%)

Statements	18 - 30 years		Above 30 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
A woman's role is to take care of her home and family	78.6	80.6	83.4	76.9
Men do not know how to take care of a toddler without a woman	73.4	70.3	78.2	67.2
Childcare is the mother's responsibility	75.2	68.3	76.5	62.7
Men always work outside as women do in the home	59.7	65.7	63.6	60.9
Taking care of elderly is women's responsibility	53.7	49.2	58.1	46.0
A man can cook dinner for his family	70.0	67.6	55.9	65.3
Men's work is more important than women's work	49.9	66.6	54.6	57.9
A man who shares housework with his wife will eventually be overpowered by her	35.6	41.7	40.6	40.2

4.2 Summary of the findings

Slightly more women (81%) than men (79%) agree that it's a woman's responsibility to take care of her home and family. Similarly, 76 percent of women and 68 percent of men agree that child care is the mother's responsibility. More women (68%) agree that girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work, compared to men (62%). More men (63%) than women (50%) agree with the statement that men's work is more important than women's work. Regardless of literacy status and sex, at least seven in every ten of the respondents agree that; both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family, many women who are house wives would prefer to work outside the house if there were opportunities, A woman's role is to take care of her home and family; Men and women must equally share household tasks and child care if both are working, and Child care is the mother's responsibility.

In rural areas, regardless of sex, a higher percentage of respondents agree that taking care of children (73%), care for the elderly (55%), and cooking all the time (67%) are women activities compared to their counterparts in urban areas i.e. 67%, 45% and 59% respectively. On the other hand, more men and women in urban areas agree that, many women who are housewives and would prefer to work outside of the house (89%); men should help women with cooking (73%), a man can

cook dinner for his family (71%) compared to their counterparts in the rural areas (79%, 65%, and 61% respectively). The Northern region had the highest percentage of men (82%) and women (77%) who agree that a man can cook dinner for his family compared to the other regions. Across the four region, fewer men agree that child care is the mother's responsibility compared to the women. A slightly higher percentage of women than men in the Central, Eastern, and Northern agree that both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family except in the Eastern region where no notable difference was observed among men (88%) and women (87%). It was universal that men (97%) and women (99%) with above secondary education agree that both the husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family. In addition, only three in every ten men (30%) and women (31%) with above secondary education agree that taking care of the elderly is a women's responsibility while about half of those with secondary education or lower agree with the same statement. Only half of the female youth agree that men's work is more important than women's work (50%) compared to their male counterparts (67%). Seven in every ten female youth (70%) agree that, a man can cook dinner for his family compared to 56 percent of the females above 30 years.

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APPENDIX I: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Time Dairy: Time dairy is to enable respondents to report all activities undertaken over a prescribed period of time and the beginning and ending time for each activity. The respondents report what activity they were doing when they began the day, what came next and at what time this activity began and ended, and so on successively through the 24 hours of the day. In this case, the 24 hours in a day are subdivided into 60 minutes intervals.

Activity: means to capture human behavior in terms of what is being to be done during a specific period of time.

Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household: Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household are considered work in relation to the general production boundary (housework) but not in relation to the SNA production boundary such as preparing and serving food, cleaning, sweeping etc. of dwelling and surroundings.

Providing unpaid caregiving services to household members: It includes all activities in relation to unpaid services for the care of children and adults of one's household including care provided to members of the household who are sick or disabled.

Personal care and maintenance: It includes activities required by the individual in relation to biological needs: sleeping, eating, resting, doing health-care, religious care etc.

Household: means a group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen. The terms 'household' and 'dwelling household' were used synonymously.

Household members: are defined on a de jure basis i.e., they are considered as members of the household if they actually live in the household

most of the time. This criterion was deemed necessary to avoid double counting of person living in more than one residence. For example, if a family member lives, works or in studying away from his family residence, he/she is still considered as a member of the household.

Household head: is a person who is acknowledged as such by other members of the household.

Non-Productive activities: includes social and cultural events, learning, socializing and community participation, mass media consumption, personal care and self-maintenance.

Employed person: is a person who was either working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay in a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or found not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.

Unpaid work: is a work for which no salary/wages or any financial benefit are carried out. For example- Eating, Praying, Watching Television, Volunteer work etc.

Paid work: is a work for which one who has a regular employment and receives in cash (Wage/ Salary) or in kind to which they are attached for performing assigned work.

Household work: is defined as a type of unpaid household based activity usually performed by household members. For example- providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household and providing unpaid caregiving services to household members.

Leisure work: is defined as a type of recreational work. For example- Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events, Hobbies, games, Indoor and outdoor sports and Mass media.

APPENDIX II: APPENDIX TABLES

Table A.1: Detailed Description of activities under the ICATUS 2016

ID		Title	Description
1	Productive work	Employment and related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to employment, defined as activities to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit and to other activities directly related to employment. • Related activities are travelling and commuting for employment, breaks during working time, training and studies in relation to employment, seeking employment, and other related activities outside working time. • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions 12 Employment in household enterprises to produce goods 13 Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services 14 Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment 15 Training and studies in relation to employment 16 Seeking employment 17 Setting up a business 18 Travelling and commuting for employment <p>Activities in all branches of economic activities in both self-employment and paid employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (including internships)

ID		Title	Description
2		Production of goods for own final use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to activities to produce goods for own final use where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households. • Production of “goods” is defined within the 2008 SNA production boundary • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use 22 Making and processing goods for own final use 23 Construction activities for own final use 24 Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use 25 Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment and related activities 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 <p>Activities for entirely recreational purposes (8)</p>
3	Unpaid work	Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to activities to provide services for own final use (excluding unpaid caregiving services for household and family members classified under major division 4). Provision of 'services' is beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but inside the General production boundary • 'Households and family members' refers to 'household members and related family members living in other households' who are related, to a specified degree, through blood, adoption or marriage. • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 Food and meals management and preparation 32 Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings 33 Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair 34 Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear 35 Household management for own final use 36 Pet care 37 Shopping for own household and family members 38 Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members 39 Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment and related activities 2. Production of goods for own final use 4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members 5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work

ID		Title	Description
4		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to activities to provide caregiving services for own final use (excluding unpaid domestic services for household and family members classified under major division 3). Provision of 'services' is beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but inside the General production boundary • Care work refers to all those activities which are undertaken for family members including those belonging to another household either to comply with the law or out of love/moral obligations (obligation or in some countries by law). • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 Childcare and instruction 42 Care for dependent adults 43 Help to non-dependent adult household and family members 44 Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members 49 Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment and related activities 2. Production of goods for own final use 3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members 5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work

ID		Title	Description
5		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others • 'Unpaid' is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, volunteer workers may receive some small form of support or stipend in cash, when below one third of local market wages (e.g. for out-of-pocket expenses or to cover living expenses incurred for the activity), or in kind (e.g. meals, transportation, symbolic gifts). • Unpaid trainee: Refers to any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others, in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession. • Other unpaid work refers to activities such as unpaid community service and unpaid work by prisoners, when ordered by a court or similar authority, and unpaid military or alternative civilian service, and any other compulsory work performed without pay for others. • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51 Unpaid direct volunteering for other households 52 Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering 53 Unpaid trainee work and related activities 54 Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work 59 Other unpaid work activities • Excludes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

ID		Title	Description
6		Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to the studies at all levels of instruction: pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical and vocational, post-secondary and tertiary education, extra or catch up classes and second chance programmes. • This group considers literacy and other special programmes for handicapped children, adults, and other groups who have no opportunity to attend school; completing homework assignments, private studies, research, studying for examinations in relation to courses; attending short-term courses, seminars, etc. in relation to one's own professional development; and travel to and from classes and school activities. • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 Formal education 62 Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education 63 Additional study, non-formal education and courses 64 Travelling time related to learning 69 Other activities related to learning • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Training and studies in relation to employment 53. Unpaid trainee work and related activities 82. Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities 83. Sports participation and exercise and related activities
7	Unproductive work	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to socializing with family, visiting or receiving visitors. • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71. Socializing and communication 72. Participating in community cultural/social events 73. Involvement in civic and related responsibilities 74. Religious practices 75. Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice 79. Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices

ID		Title	Description
8		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to the attendance of cultural or entertainment events and the use of mass media, as well as practicing hobbies and sports. • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81. Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues 82. Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities 83. Sports participation and exercise and related activities 84. Mass media use 85. Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing 86. Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices 89. Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
9		Self-care and maintenance*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to activities required by the individual in relation to biological needs, such as sleeping, eating, etc. • This group includes performing own personal and health-care and maintenance or receiving this type of care • Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91. Sleep and related activities 92. Eating and drinking 93. Personal hygiene and care 94. Receiving personal and health/medical care from others 95. Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities 99. Other self-care and maintenance activities • Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities in relation to spiritual/religious practice (74) and Doing nothing, resting, relaxing (85)

Table A.2: Average time spent on detailed activities (ICATUS level 3) per day by sex (Hours)

Activity	W	M	Both
Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions	2.4	3.2	3.0
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	2.3	3.1	2.7
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	1.4	2.3	1.8
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	0.4	1.4	1.3
Training and studies in relation to employment	0.0	0.4	0.4
Seeking employment	0.5	0.5	0.5
Travelling and commuting for employment	0.4	0.9	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	2.9	3.5	3.2
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	0.8	0.6	0.7
Food and meals management and preparation	2.4	0.9	2.0
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	0.1	0.3	0.3
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	1.3	1.2	1.2
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	1.3	1.0	1.2
Household management for own final use	0.3	0.7	0.5
Pet care	0.0	0.4	0.4
Shopping for own household and family members	0.5	0.5	0.5
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	0.7	0.7	0.7
Childcare and instruction	1.1	0.7	1.0
Care for dependent adults	1.3	0.9	1.1
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.3	0.7	0.6
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.6	0.7	0.7
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1.0	1.7	1.6
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	0.9	0.8	0.8

Activity	W	M	Both
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.6	0.6
Other unpaid work activities	0.7	0.8	0.7
Formal education	4.6	4.2	4.4
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	1.9	2.0	1.9
Additional study, non-formal education and courses	0.0	1.2	1.2
Travelling time related to learning	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other activities related to learning	0.7	0.8	0.7
Socializing and communication	1.7	2.2	2.0
Participating in community cultural/social events	3.0	2.5	2.7
Religious practices	1.5	1.6	1.5
Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues	0.8	1.3	1.1
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	0.6	1.4	1.4
Mass media use	2.2	2.1	2.1
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.4	0.6	0.5
Sleep and related activities	11.2	10.7	11.0
Eating and drinking	1.0	1.0	1.0
Personal hygiene and care	0.8	0.6	0.7
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	0.8	0.4	0.5
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	0.4	0.5	0.5

Table A.3: Average time spent on activities in weekdays by Residence and sex (Hours)

Activity	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.8	5.3	4.5	3.2	6.7	4.6
Employment and related activities	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.4	4.8	3.5
Production of goods for own final use	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.1
Unpaid care work	7.1	5.5	6.5	7.2	4.6	6.3
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.3	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.1	2.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Learning	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.4
Unproductive work	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.5	12.7	13.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Self-care and maintenance*	10.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	8.9	9.5

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

Table A.4: Average time spent on Activities in weekends by Residence and sex (Hours)

Activity	RURAL			URBAN		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.2	4.7	3.8	3.1	5.0	4.0
Employment and related activities	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.3	3.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Unpaid care work	6.1	4.8	5.7	6.2	4.9	5.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Learning	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6
Unproductive work	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.0	14.4
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.3
Self-care and maintenance*	11.5	10.4	10.8	10.5	9.2	9.9

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

Table A.5: Average time spent on activities per day in weekdays by region and sex (Hours)

Activity	CENTRAL			EASTERN			NORTHERN			WESTERN		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.2	6.5	4.7	3.0	4.5	3.7	4.1	5.0	4.4	4.8	6.2	5.4
Employment and related activities	2.1	4.0	3.0	1.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.4
Production of goods for own final use	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.0
Unpaid care work	7.4	4.7	6.4	7.5	5.7	6.8	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.0	4.8	5.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.8	2.8	0.9	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.8
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Learning	3.0	2.1	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.8	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4
Unproductive work	13.4	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.8	13.5	13.6	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
Self-care and maintenance*	10.1	9.2	9.5	10.8	10.2	10.4	11.5	9.9	10.4	10.6	9.7	10.0

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

Table A.6: Average time spent on activities per day in weekends by region and sex (Hours)

Activity	CENTRAL			EASTERN			NORTHERN			WESTERN		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.1	4.9	3.9	2.9	4.3	3.5	3.3	4.7	3.8	3.4	5.5	4.3
Employment and related activities	2.3	3.9	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.9
Production of goods for own final use	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Unpaid care work	5.7	4.4	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.7	4.9	6.0	6.2	4.3	5.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Learning	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.7
Unproductive work	15.2	14.7	14.8	15.1	14.6	14.7	14.0	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.6
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.4
Self-care and maintenance*	11.2	9.8	10.3	11.8	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.5	10.9	10.7	9.8	10.2

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

Table A.7: Average time spent on activities per day on weekdays by education attainment and sex (Hours)

Activity	No formal education			Primary			Secondary			Above secondary		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
	Productive work	4.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.3	4.5	3.0	5.8	4.4	4.6	6.5
Employment and related activities	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.9	1.8	4.1	3.0	3.6	4.8	4.2
Production of goods for own final use	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.4
Unpaid care work	4.2	4.5	4.1	6.9	5.6	6.4	8.0	5.7	7.0	5.6	3.5	4.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.4	1.1	2.1	2.5	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.8	0.8	1.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Learning	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	0.6	1.0	0.9
Unproductive work	15.3	14.0	15.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.4	12.6	13.7	13.9	13.7
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.0
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0
Self-care and maintenance*	12.5	11.0	12.2	10.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	8.8	9.3	10.2	9.5	9.7

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

Table A.8: Average time spent on activities per day on weekends by education attainment and sex (Hours)

Activity	No formal education			Primary			Secondary			Above Secondary		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Productive work	3.8	4.6	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.8	3.2	5.4	4.3	2.6	4.3	3.4
Employment and related activities	2.2	3.2	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.6	2.3	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.7	2.4
Production of goods for own final use	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.0
Unpaid care work	4.1	3.7	4.7	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	4.5	5.4	6.8	4.4	5.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.6	1.1	2.3	2.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.1
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Learning	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.9
Unproductive work	16.1	15.8	15.5	14.5	13.7	14.2	14.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.8
Self-care and maintenance*	12.9	11.8	12.1	11.1	9.8	10.5	10.9	9.7	10.1	10.6	9.7	10.0

*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

Table A.9: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex and age

Age group	Location	Sex	Time spent on unpaid domestic work (in hours per day)	Time spent on unpaid care work (in hours per day)	Total time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
15+	National	Female	2.6	0.9	3.5	15%
15-24	National	Female	2.6	1.0	3.6	15%
25-44	National	Female	2.8	1.0	3.8	16%
45-54	National	Female	2.6	0.6	3.2	13%
55-64	National	Female	2.7	0.6	3.3	14%
65+	National	Female	1.9	0.7	2.6	11%
15+	National	Male	1.1	0.7	1.8	8%
15-24	National	Male	1.1	0.5	1.6	7%
25-44	National	Male	1.2	0.7	1.9	8%
45-54	National	Male	0.8	1.0	1.8	8%
55-64	National	Male	1.3	0.5	1.8	8%
65+	National	Male	1.1	0.3	1.4	6%

Table A.10: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location.

Age group	Location	Sex	Time spent on unpaid domestic work (in hours per day)	Time spent on unpaid care work (in hours per day)	Total time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work
15+	Urban	Female	2.8	1.0	3.8	16%
15-24	Urban	Female	2.8	1.0	3.8	16%
25-44	Urban	Female	3.2	1.1	4.3	18%
45-54	Urban	Female	2.9	0.6	3.5	15%
55-64	Urban	Female	3.0	1.0	4.0	17%
65+	Urban	Female	1.4	0.7	2.1	9%
15+	Urban	Male	1.2	0.9	2.1	9%
15-24	Urban	Male	1.0	0.8	1.8	8%
25-44	Urban	Male	1.4	0.9	2.3	10%
45-54	Urban	Male	1.0	1.3	2.3	10%
55-64	Urban	Male	1.3	0.6	1.9	8%
65+	Urban	Male	0.7	0.1	0.8	3%
15+	Rural	Female	2.5	0.9	3.4	14%
15-24	Rural	Female	2.5	1.0	3.5	15%
25-44	Rural	Female	2.7	1.0	3.7	15%
45-54	Rural	Female	2.5	0.6	3.1	13%
55-64	Rural	Female	2.6	0.5	3.1	13%
65+	Rural	Female	2.0	0.7	2.7	11%
15+	Rural	Male	1.0	0.6	1.6	7%
15-24	Rural	Male	1.1	0.5	1.6	7%
25-44	Rural	Male	1.1	0.7	1.8	8%
45-54	Rural	Male	0.8	0.8	1.6	7%
55-64	Rural	Male	1.2	0.6	1.8	8%
65+	Rural	Male	1.1	0.3	1.4	6%

Table A.11: Average time spent on activities per day by age group and sex (Hours)

Activity	15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - 54			55 - 64			65+		
	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men	Both
Employment and related activities	1.8	3.2	2.5	2.7	4.5	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Learning	3.0	3.5	3.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4
Self-care and maintenance*	10.6	9.6	10.0	11.2	9.7	10.4	11.6	10.6	11.0	11.9	10.6	11.2	14.0	12.7	13.0

Table A.12: Average time spent on activities per day by Residence, age group and sex (Hours)

Activity	Rural					Female					Male							
	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+	Total
Employment and related activities	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	3	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.5						
Production of goods for own final use	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8						
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	1						
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1	1	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6						
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1	1	0.7	0.8						
Learning	3.3	1	0.3	0.6	0	2.4	3.9	1.2	1	0.7	1.1	2.7						
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.8	1.8	2	2.4	2	1.8	2	2.3	2.6	2	1.8	2.1						
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1	1	1	1	1	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5						
Self-care and maintenance*	10.6	11.5	12	12.1	14.1	11	9.6	10.1	10.7	11.7	12.8	10						
	Urban					Female					Male							
Activity	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Employment and related activities	1.9	3.1	3	2.4	1.6	2.5	4.3	5.5	3.4	2.9	2.1	4.7						
Production of goods for own final use	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1	3.6	4.1	3.1	1.5						
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.8	3.2	2.9	3	1.4	2.8	1	1.4	1	1.3	0.7	1.2						
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1	1.1	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.9						
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	1	0.6						
Learning	2.8	0.7	1	0.5	0	2.2	2.4	1.4	0.5	2.7	0	1.7						
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.5	1.8	1.9	2	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.9	2	1.2	2.2	1.9						
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.2	2	1.7	1.9	2.9	2	2.3	2.2	1.8	3.8	2.3	2.3						
Self-care and maintenance*	10.5	10.6	10.4	11.2	13.4	10.3	9.3	8.9	9.7	7	12.7	9.1						

Table A.13: Average time spent on individual activities, for those carried out simultaneously by sex (Hours)

Activity	Simultaneously		
	Women	Men	Both
Employment and related activities	2.3	2.7	2.3
Production of goods for own final use	1.1	2.5	1.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.8	1.9	1.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	5.0	1.8	4.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	1.6	1.7	1.5
Learning	4.0	1.6	3.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	6.8	8.8	7.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.5	3.1	2.0
Self-care and maintenance*	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A.14: Average time spent on both activities, for those carried out simultaneously by sex (Hours)

Activity	BOTH		
	Women	Men	Both
Employment and related activities	2.1	3.5	2.7
Production of goods for own final use	1.3	1.6	1.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.4	1.0	1.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.3	0.7	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.7	0.7	0.7
Learning	2.7	2.5	2.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.5	2.9	2.6
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.0	1.8	1.4
Self-care and maintenance*	10.1	9.3	9.6

APPENDIX III: SAMPLE DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Time Use Surveys (TUS) collect information from individuals on what they do with their time and how they allocate it to different activities over a specified period, typically 24 hours of one or more days. The data provide a picture of people's daily lives and are a rich source of gender relevant information. Statistics produced from the surveys show the activities people engage in, how much time is spent doing each of the paid and unpaid activities, and the context in which they are undertaken. The time use statistics are usually disaggregated by sex, age group, rural/urban and other population groups.

There are several uses of these surveys, such as improving the work force/labour force statistics; improving estimates of national income by getting better data on System of National Accounts (SNA) activities, including additional activities into the national accounts system incorporated in the 1993 SNA (Improved SNA activities to be included Household production of goods for own final use: Subsistence agriculture, Collecting firewood, Fetching water; Production of household unincorporated enterprises, including informal sector enterprise); and drawing useful policy guidelines for poverty reduction, employment generation and welfare promotion.

Sustainable Development Goals Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate one of the indicators relating to unpaid care work, is 'Average number of hours a week spent on unpaid domestic and care work (hrs) by sex (14- 64 years)'. The indicator needs to be estimated with the upto date information.

Whilst Uganda has been collecting data on time use since 1992-93 through questions in the UNHS and standalone pilots, there is still need to sto

provide the estimate of time used for unpaid care work as per SDG indicator. Estimation of time used by women in Unpaid Care Work (UCW) is necessary to formulate and the implement programs for women's economic empowerment. It was mentioned that UPW is one of the major barriers of women's economic empowerment. The patterns of time allocation by women and men reflect differences in their roles, conditions, and opportunities and have consequences for their family and social life. The statistics are vital for exploring issues such as division of labour within households and the extent to which women and men experience time stress.

It is within this framework, that the 2017/18 TUS was undertaken, to get up-to-date estimate of time use data by sex. The diary technique was applied for the data collection of the last 24 hours preceeding the survey. The level of estimation of the indicator is provided at national, regional, (including the 10 statistical sub-regions) and rural/urban levels. The tool was reviewed and updated by the gender statistics sub-committee in December 2016 in a stakeholder meeting.

To finalize the tool and methodology for data collection of the time use, pre-testing was done to understand the issues at the field.

Sampling design

The survey was designed to produce representative estimates for the TUS indicators at national, rural/urban and the 10 statistical sub-regions.

2. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame used for the 2017/18 TUS was derived from the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC). The sampling frame is a complete list of census Enumeration Areas (EA) created for the census covering the whole country. An EA is a natural village in rural areas and a city block in urban areas. Uganda is divided into 116 administrative districts, each of which is

sub-divided into Sub Counties, each sub country into parishes, and each parish into villages and then EA. The frame file contains the administrative belongings for each EA and its number of households at the time of the census operation (Aug/Sept 2014). Each EA also has a designated residence type, urban or rural. Following are the definition of the geo-regions and the study domains.

The allocation of clusters (EA) per sub-region was relatively equal across domains. The allocation per domain was well balanced, and with no effect the precision of estimates and small changes did not affect the allocation. About 5,580 households were successfully interviewed. The sample was selected independently from each stratum using probability proportional to size.

The country currently has 116 districts, grouped into the following 15 statistical sub-regions:

South Buganda: Butambala, Gomba, Mpigi, Bukomansimbi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Rakai, Sembabule,

North Buganda: Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola

Busoga: Bugiri, Namutumba, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo

Wakiso: Wakiso

Kampala: Kampala

Lango: Alebtong, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira, Otuke, Apac, Kole, Oyam

Acholi: Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, Nwoya, omoro

Tooro: Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa,

Bunyoro: Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Kagadi

Bukedi: Budaka, Butaleja, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo, Busia

Bugisu: Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bududa, Manafwa, Mbale, Sironko, Bukwo,

Karamoja: Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak,

Teso: Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Serere

Kigezi: Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Rubanda

Ankole: Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Sheema

West Nile: Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Zombo

Sample size, Sampling Procedure and Sample Allocation

Sample size determination

The sample size for a particular survey is determined by the accuracy required for the survey estimates for each domain, resource, and operational constraints. The accuracy of the survey results depends on both the sampling error, which can be measured by variance estimation, and the non-sampling error extremely difficult to measure accruing from all other sources, such as response and other measurement errors, coding and data entry errors. The sampling error is inversely proportional to the square root of the sample size. On the other hand, the non-sampling error may actually increase with the sample size, since it is more difficult to control the quality of a larger operation. It is therefore important that the overall sample size be manageable for quality and operational control purposes. The sample size also depends on cost considerations and logistical issues related to the organization of the teams of enumerators and the workload for the data collection.

Using a margin of error ranging between 5% for Kampala to 15% in Karamoja for persons aged 15 to 64 years, a sample of 12,298 respondents was considered. Given that on average, they are 2.2 persons per household, a sample of 5,580 households was considered. A fixed number of 12 households per EA, subsequently translated to about 460 EAs.

The sample for the 2017/18 TUS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Samples were selected independently from each stratum according to the sample allocation given in table 3 by a probability proportional to size selection (PPS). Before the sample selection, the sampling frame was sorted within sampling stratum by residence type first, then by district, sub-district, parish, village, and EA code. With this sorting and the PPS sampling procedure, implicit stratification by residence type was achieved. The sample points were proportionally allocated to the urban and rural areas respectively.

After the first stage selection and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EAs before the main survey. The household listing operation consisted

of visiting each of the 460 selected EAs; to draw a location map and a detailed sketch map; and to record on the household listing forms, all residential households found in the EA with the address and the name of the head of the households. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

At the second stage, a fixed number of 12 households was selected from the newly established household listing for each selected EA. Household selection was performed in central office prior the main survey. The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. Table 3 below shows the sample allocation of clusters and respondents by study domain.

Table 3: Sample distribution by region

Table 0.1

	Number of Eas	Number of households	Expected Number of respondents
Kampala	32	384	768
Wakiso	32	384	768
South Buganda	32	384	768
North Buganda	38	456	912
Busoga	36	432	864
Bugishu	30	360	720
Bukedi	30	360	720
Teso	30	360	720
Karamoja	24	288	576
Acholi	28	336	672
Lango	30	360	720
West Nile	32	384	768
Bunyoro	32	384	768
Tooro	34	408	816
Ankole	34	408	816
Kigezi	28	336	672
	502	6024	12048

APPENDIX IV: SAMPLING ERRORS

Distribution of respondents in the TUS by Location

		Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]		CV (%)	DEFT	Un weighted
				Lower	Upper			
Women	Rural	0.7	0.026	0.7	0.8	3.6	2.9	1,880
	Urban	0.3	0.026	0.2	0.3	10.4	2.9	582
	Central	0.3	0.017	0.3	0.3	5.7	1.8	541
	East	0.2	0.014	0.2	0.3	5.7	1.5	689
	North	0.2	0.015	0.2	0.2	7.5	1.8	588
	West	0.3	0.013	0.2	0.3	4.9	1.4	644
	Men	Rural	0.8	0.026	0.7	0.8	3.3	2.9
	Urban	0.2	0.026	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.9	378
	Central	0.3	0.020	0.3	0.3	6.8	2.0	399
	East	0.3	0.016	0.2	0.3	6.4	1.7	522
	North	0.2	0.015	0.2	0.2	7.4	1.6	423
	West	0.3	0.014	0.2	0.3	5.5	1.4	490

Distribution of respondents in the TUS by selected Characteristics

		[95% Conf. Interval]						
		Mean	Std. Err.	Lower	Upper	CV (%)	DEFT	Un weighted
WOMEN	LITERACY STATUS							
	Literate	0.6	0.015	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.5	1,455
	Illiterate	0.4	0.015	0.3	0.4	4.1	1.5	1,007
	AGE GROUP							
	14- 17	0.2	0.014	0.1	0.2	8.7	1.8	235
	18- 24	0.2	0.012	0.2	0.3	5.1	1.4	545
	25- 39	0.4	0.014	0.3	0.4	3.7	1.4	1,051
	40- 59	0.2	0.010	0.2	0.2	4.7	1.1	548
	60+	0.0	0.003	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.9	83
	EDUCATION LEVEL							
	No Education	0.2	0.011	0.1	0.2	6.6	1.4	513
	Primary Education	0.6	0.016	0.5	0.6	2.9	1.5	1,329
	Secondary Education	0.2	0.014	0.2	0.3	6.2	1.6	495
	Above Secondary	0.1	0.007	0.0	0.1	12.5	1.4	125
	Literacy Status							
MEN	Literate	0.8	0.015	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.6	1,414
	Illiterate	0.2	0.015	0.2	0.3	6.6	1.6	420
	AGE GROUP							
	14- 17	0.2	0.015	0.2	0.2	8.1	1.8	208
	18- 24	0.2	0.013	0.2	0.2	5.9	1.4	325
	25- 39	0.3	0.014	0.3	0.4	4.2	1.4	759
	40- 59	0.2	0.012	0.2	0.3	5.2	1.3	468
	60+	0.0	0.003	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.9	74
	EDUCATION LEVEL							
	No Education	0.1	0.010	0.1	0.1	12.7	1.7	152
	Primary Education	0.6	0.019	0.5	0.6	3.2	1.7	1,060
	Secondary Education	0.3	0.015	0.2	0.3	5.8	1.6	477
	Above Secondary	0.1	0.010	0.1	0.1	12.8	1.7	145

Average Time spent on Activities by Sex (Hours)

Activity	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]		CV (%)	DEFT
			Lower	Upper		
WOMEN						
Employment and related activities	2.7	0.086	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.6
Production of goods for own final use	1.6	0.069	1.5	1.8	4.2	1.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.1	0.067	3.0	3.2	2.2	1.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.1	0.039	1.0	1.2	3.5	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.023	0.8	0.9	2.6	1.6
Learning	3.4	0.363	2.7	4.1	10.7	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.1	0.065	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.6
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.6	0.073	1.4	1.7	4.7	1.7
Self-care and maintenance*	13.1	0.099	12.9	13.3	0.8	1.4
MEN						
Employment and related activities	4.6	0.127	4.4	4.9	2.7	1.5
Production of goods for own final use	2.2	0.124	2.0	2.5	5.6	1.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.4	0.069	1.3	1.5	4.9	1.4
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.093	0.7	1.1	10.5	1.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.031	0.9	1.0	3.3	1.1
Learning	3.4	0.412	2.6	4.2	12.2	1.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.6	0.083	2.4	2.7	3.2	1.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.2	0.079	2.0	2.3	3.6	1.5
Self-care and maintenance*	12.5	0.134	12.3	12.8	1.1	1.6

Average Time spent on Activities in the Weekend and Week days by Sex (Hours)

Weekend	[95% Conf. Interval]					
Activity	Mean	Std. Err.	Lower	Upper	CV (%)	DEFT
WOMEN						
Employment and related activities	2.4	0.138	2.1	2.7	5.8	1.5
Production of goods for own final use	1.4	0.123	1.2	1.7	8.6	1.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.2	0.128	2.9	3.4	4.0	1.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.1	0.060	1.0	1.2	5.5	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.042	0.8	1.0	4.7	1.6
Learning	2.1	0.355	1.4	2.8	16.9	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.5	0.136	2.3	2.8	5.4	1.6
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.6	0.121	1.4	1.9	7.5	1.6
Self-care and maintenance*	13.3	0.184	12.9	13.7	1.4	1.5
MEN						
Employment and related activities	4.4	0.241	3.9	4.9	5.5	1.5
Production of goods for own final use	1.6	0.129	1.3	1.9	8.1	1.1
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.6	0.151	1.3	1.9	9.5	1.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.255	0.4	1.4	27.5	1.5
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	1.0	0.059	0.8	1.1	6.1	1.1
Learning	2.3	0.444	1.4	3.2	19.1	1.1
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	3.0	0.168	2.6	3.3	5.7	1.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.4	0.160	2.1	2.7	6.6	1.6
Self-care and maintenance*	12.6	0.254	12.1	13.1	2.0	1.7

Average Time spent on Activities in the Weekday by Sex (Hours)

Weekday	[95% Conf. Interval]					
Activity	Mean	Std. Err.	Lower	Upper	CV (%)	DEFT
WOMEN						
Employment and related activities	2.9	0.102	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.5
Production of goods for own final use	1.7	0.081	1.6	1.9	4.7	1.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.0	0.079	2.9	3.2	2.6	1.5
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.1	0.049	1.0	1.2	4.4	1.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.026	0.8	0.9	3.0	1.5
Learning	3.7	0.416	2.9	4.5	11.3	1.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.9	0.066	1.8	2.0	3.5	1.4
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.5	0.086	1.4	1.7	5.6	1.7
Self-care and maintenance*	13.0	0.115	12.8	13.3	0.9	1.4
MEN						
Employment and related activities	4.7	0.145	4.5	5.0	3.1	1.4
Production of goods for own final use	2.5	0.154	2.2	2.8	6.3	1.6
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.3	0.070	1.2	1.4	5.4	1.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.9	0.080	0.7	1.0	9.2	1.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.9	0.033	0.9	1.0	3.6	1.1
Learning	3.7	0.502	2.7	4.7	13.6	1.5
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.4	0.093	2.2	2.6	3.9	1.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.1	0.087	1.9	2.2	4.2	1.4
Self-care and maintenance*	12.5	0.152	12.2	12.8	1.2	1.5

Average time Men and Women spend on Selected Activities (Hours)

	[95% Conf.]					
Activity	Mean	Std. Err.	Lower	Upper	CV (%)	DEFT
Women						
Collecting water	0.6	1.6139	0.6	0.7	4.2	1.5
Collecting firewood	0.8	5.2324	0.6	1.0	10.8	1.4
Health/medical care	0.8	6.8278	0.5	1.0	14.9	1.5
Men						
Collecting water	0.5	2.2029	0.4	0.5	8.0	1.3
Collecting firewood	1.1	8.7535	0.9	1.4	12.7	1.0
Health/medical care	0.3	1.8388	0.3	0.4	9.0	0.9

APPENDIX V: PERSONS INVOLVED IN 2017/18 TIME USE SURVEY

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (UBOS)

SURVEY MANAGEMENT

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 N. Madaya, **Director, Statistical Coordination Services**
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A. Mupere		

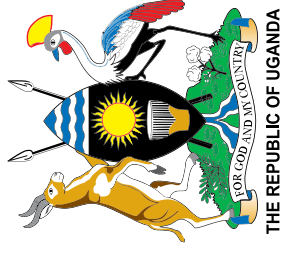
Interviewers

G. Abigaba	C. Agolu	J. Kabuye	O. Nalule
R. Apenduno	W. Ahabwe	I. Kambabazi	C. Nalwoga
J. Isout	C. Ahumuza	D. Kateme	J. Namoma
I. Madaya	E. Akurut	V. Kateme	S. Namusana
C. Makumbi	G. Ariho	B.Kiiza	M. Nkoobe
M. Nabakka	S. Arop	F. Lukwago	A. Ocokoru
P. Nakaima	W. Atimango	L. Manang	F. Opifeni
O. Nalule	R. Barasa	M. Mbabazi	J. Opolot
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APPENDIX VI: QUESTIONNAIRE



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS 2017/18 TIME USE SURVEY

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ACT, 1998.

Section 1: Identification particulars and eligibility

HA1	DISTRICT	
HA2	COUNTY/ MUNICIPALITY	
HA3	SUB-COUNTY/TOWN COUNCIL	
HA4	PARISH	
HA5	VILLAGE	
HA6	ENUMERATION AREA	
HA7	RURAL/URBAN	
HA8	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
HA9	HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE NUMBER	
HA10	NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD	

HA11 CONTACT OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD	
Interview control section	
Visits	Interview results:
1	1 Completed (fully responding household)
2	2 Partly completed
3	3 Non-contact
4	4 Refused
5	5 Temporarily absent, inadequate informant
FINAL VISIT	6 Vacant, demolished dwelling, change of status
	7 Listing error
	8 Other reasons
Field staff	
Interviewer's Comments (if any problems encountered):	
Supervisor's Comments:	
Interviewer	Field supervisor/Editor
_____ CODE _____	_____ CODE _____
Name:	Data entry officer
_____	_____ CODE _____
Signature:	_____
_____	_____
Date:	____/____/____
____/____/____	____/____/____

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE:
Complete list of household members (Usual and regular residents)

Names	ID of person reporting	Sex	Relationship	Residence Status	Age	Marital status (For those aged 10 years and above)	Eligibility (For those aged 14 years and above)	Selected Respondents (Randomly select 1 male and/or 1 female from aged 14 years and above)
<p>A. What is the name of the head of this household? (This is usually the person who is the main decision maker, who manages the income/expenses of the household, or who owns or rents the house.)</p> <p>B. Give me the names of the other members of this household?</p> <p>C. Are there any other members of this household who we have missed like babies, students at boarding school, or people temporarily away for work? If yes, what are their names?</p>	<p>Which household member is providing data on the individual? (Write person ID number from Col R00)</p>	<p>READ IF NECESSARY:</p> <p>What is [NAME'S] sex?</p> <p>1=Male 2=Female</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] relationship to the head of household?</p> <p>1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter 4= Grand child 5= Step child 6= Other relatives 7= Servant 8= Non-relative 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Is this [NAME'S] usual place of residence?</p> <p>1=Yes, present 2= Yes, absent 3=No>> Next person</p> <p>IF NO, ASK NO FURTHER QUESTIONS FOR THAT PERSON</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] age in completed years?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 00</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] marital status?</p> <p>1= Married, spouse present 2= Married, spouse absent 3= Divorced 4=Separated 5= Widow/Widower 6= Never married</p>	<p>1=YES 2=NO</p>	<p>1=YES 2=NO</p>
<p>P E R S O N I D</p>								

R00	R01	2	R02	R03	3	R07	R09	8	9
01								1 2	1 2
02								1 2	1 2
03								1 2	1 2
04								1 2	1 2
05								1 2	1 2

START DATE FOR THIS SECTION	START TIME FOR THIS SECTION (24 HOURS)	Individual interview result
		1= Completed 2=partially done 3=Not done

SECTION 3: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE
ONLY FOR SELECTED MALE RESPONDENT (The individual must be A USUAL household member who is PRESENT)

PERSON ID	Literacy	Educational attainment	Activity status	Occupation	Kind of activity (Industry)	
	Can you read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write only 2= Able to read and write only 3= Able to read and write 4= Uses Braille	Has you ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past 3= Currently attending school	What is the highest level of education you completed? 1=Self employed 2=Government Employees 3=Private Employees 4=Contributing family worker (Not in Agriculture) 5=Available and actively looking for work 6=Not working and not looking work 9=Engaged home duties 10=Full Time student 11= Too young/Too old 96=Others (specify)	During the last 7 days, what was your MAIN activity status? 1= Self employed 2=Government Employees 3=Private Employees 4=Contributing family worker (Not in Agriculture) 5=Available and actively looking for work 6=Not working and not looking work 9=Engaged home duties 10=Full Time student 11= Too young/Too old 96=Others (specify)	IF Q4=CODES (1,2,3 AND 4 ONLY) What kind of work do you usually do in the job/activity that you had last week? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES USING AT LEAST 2 WORDS. Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver Occupational title;	ONLY IF Q4=CODES (1,2,3 AND 4 ONLY) What are the main goods or services produced at your place of work or its main functions? Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick

SECTION 3B: ATTITUDE TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

Let's next talk about your opinion on the roles of men and women. I am now going to read some statements. After I read each statement please tell me if you agree, or disagree with it

Statement	Agree	Disagree
a. Girls under 18 years may be married	1	2
b. Women should not move around outside on their own	1	2
c. Men always work outside as women do in the home	1	2
d. Women should cook all the time	1	2
e. Men should help women with cooking	1	2
f. Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	1	2
g. Men's work is more important than women's work	1	2
h. Men need to eat more than women	1	2
i. Men can beat their wives if they displease them	1	2
j. Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	1	2
k. Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman	1	2
l. Giving a bath & feeding children are the mother's responsibility.	1	2
m. A woman's role is to take care of her home and family.	1	2
n. Only a father who is feared by his child will be able to discipline the child	1	2
o. A man who shares housework with his wife will eventually be overpowered by her	1	2
p. A man can cook dinner for his family	1	2
q. It is shameful to be found by friends and neighbors washing your wives' clothes	1	2
r. Men do not know how to take care of a toddler without a woman	1	2
s. Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered to be behaving like women	1	2

SECTION3C: HOURS OF WORK

Person ID number in household		01		
	Main occupation (D1a)	Secondary occupation (D1b).	Other occupation D1c.	
	<i>Describe the occupation</i>			
	<i>Occupation code</i>			
D1	<p>On average, how many hours do you usually work per DAY...?</p> <p><i>Interviewer: Add the hours usually worked per day in the main job/activity secondary job (D1a) and in any other job(s)/activities (D1b). Record the total in D1c. Read the total to the respondent and ask to confirm if correct.</i></p>			
DO NOT READ				
D1d. Total for all jobs/activities				
D2	Thinking of each day last week, how many hours did you actually work on...	Main occupation	Secondary occupation	Other occupation
	Monday?			
	Tuesday?			
	Wednesday?			
	Thursday?			
	Friday?			
	Saturday?			
	Sunday?			
	Total			

SECTION 3D: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE CTD..

Do you usually wear a watch or have a clock with you? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Date of day for which activities are recorded: <i>(This is the day before today)</i>			Day of the week for which activities are recorded <i>(This is the day before today)</i> 1 = Monday 2 = Tuesday 3 = Wednesday 4 = Thursday 5 = Friday 6 = Saturday 7 = Sunday
	Day	Month	Year	
5	6a	6b	6c	7

SECTION 3E: MALE RESPONDENT'S DIARY

To fill in the diary

Write down the respondent's main activity (e.g. at work, cooking, child minding, watching television, etc.)

Write down anything else the respondent did at the same time (e.g. eating or drinking, child minding, watching television, listening to the radio, talking to a neighbour)

Write down where the respondent was when carrying out the activity (e.g. at work, home, shops, park, doctor, driving or riding in a car or bus, etc.)

Time period	ACTIVITY NO	Description of activities	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (in min)	Simultaneous activity 1= Yes 2= No >> col10	Description of simultaneous activities	Activity Code	Duration of Activity (in min)	Location 1 IF 8 GOTO NEXT ACTIVITY (code)	Location 2 (code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		1 to 5 activities per time period								
01:00										
To										
02:00										
02:00										
To										
03:00										
03:00										
To										
04:00										

Note to interviewer: Probe for more activities if:
Activities that normally follow each other seem to be missing.

SECTION 3E CTD.

<p>Did you spend any time during the day looking after children/elderly/ disabled/sick person? 1= Yes, not mentioned all the times – go back and fill in care activity 2= Yes, already mentioned all the times 3= No</p>	<p>Was yesterday a typical day for you? 1= Yes 2= No, because I was ill 3= No, because it was school/university/college holidays 4= No, because I was on leave from work 5= No, because there was a funeral, wedding, bereavement, etc 6= No, because there was a problem with the weather 7= No, because I was looking after another family/ household member 8= No, because there was another family problem 9= No, because it was a weekend day 96= No, other reason (Specify)</p>	<p>Did you enjoy any activity during the day? 1= No, activity 2= Yes</p>	<p>If yes, which activity during the day did you enjoy most?</p>	<p>Were any other people present during the interview?*</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>						
<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>15a</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>15b</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Code		15a		15b	<p>16</p>
Description	Code									
	15a									
	15b									
<p>START DATE FOR THIS SECTION</p>	<p>START TIME FOR THIS SECTION (24 HOURS)</p>	<p>Individual interview result 1= Completed 2=partially done 3=Not done</p>								

**SECTION 4: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE
ONLY FOR SELECTED FEMALE RESPONDENT (The individual must be A USUAL household member who is PRESENT)**

	Literacy	Educational attainment	Activity status	Occupation	Kind of activity (Industry)
PERSON ID	Can you read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to read and write 4= Uses Braille	Has you ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past 3= Currently attending school	During the last 7 days, what was your MAIN activity status? 1=Self employed 2=Government Employees 3=Private Employees 4=Contributing family worker (Not in Agriculture) 5=Available and actively looking for work 6=Not working and not looking work 9=Engaged home duties 10=Full Time student 11=Too young/Too old 96=Others (specify)	IF Q4=CODES (1,2,3 AND 4 ONLY) What kind of work do you usually do in the job/activity that you had last week? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES USING AT LEAST 2 WORDS. Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver Occupational title;	ONLY IF Q4=CODES (1,2,3 AND 4 ONLY) What are the main goods or services produced at your place of work or its main functions? <i>Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick</i>
				DESCRIPTION	ISIC
R00	E02	E03	4	B1A	B4A
		E05		B1B	B4B

Codes for Column E05

<p>1 no schooling 10=Some schooling but not completed P.1 11=Completed P.1. 12=Completed P.2. 13=Completed P.3. 14=Completed P.4. 15=Completed P.5. 16=Completed P.6. 17=Completed P.7. 21=Completed J.1. 22=Completed J.2.</p>	<p>23=Completed J.3. 31=Completed S.1. 32=Completed S.2. 33=Completed S.3. 34=Completed S.4. 35=Completed S.5. 36=Completed S.6. 41=Completed post primary/junior specialized training /certificate. 51=Completed Post-secondary Specialized training or diploma. 61=Completed Degree and above. 98=Don't Know.</p>
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SECTION 4B: ATTITUDE TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

Let's next talk about your opinion on the roles of men and women. I am now going to read some statements. After I read each statement please tell me if you agree, or disagree with it

Statement	Agree	Disagree
a. Girls under 18 years may be married	1	2
b. Women should not move around outside on their own	1	2
c. Men always work outside as women do in the home	1	2
d. Women should cook all the time	1	2
e. Men should help women with cooking	1	2
f. Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	1	2
g. Men's work is more important than women's work	1	2
h. Men need to eat more than women	1	2
i. Men can beat their wives if they displease them	1	2
j. Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	1	2
k. Only when a woman has a child is she a real woman	1	2
l. Giving a bath & feeding children are the mother's responsibility.	1	2
m. A woman's role is to take care of her home and family.	1	2
n. Only a father who is feared by his child will be able to discipline the child	1	2
o. A man who shares housework with his wife will eventually be overpowered by her	1	2
p. A man can cook dinner for his family	1	2
q. It is shameful to be found by friends and neighbors washing your wives' clothes	1	2
r. Men do not know how to take care of a toddler without a woman	1	2
s. Men who are seen playing, dancing, singing with their children are considered to be behaving like women	1	2

SECTION4C: HOURS OF WORK

	Person ID number in household	01	
	Main occupation (D1a)	Secondary occupation (D1b)	Other occupation (D1c)
	<i>Describe the occupation</i>		
	<i>Occupation code</i>		
D1	On average, how many hours do you usually work per DAY...?		
	<i>Interviewer: Add the hours usually worked per day in the main job/activity secondary job (D1a) and in any other job(s)/activities (D1b). Record the total in D1c. Read the total to the respondent and ask to confirm if correct.</i>		
	<i>DO NOT READ</i>		
	D1d. Total for all jobs/activities		
D2	Thinking of each day last week, how many hours did you actually work on...	Main occupation	Secondary occupation
	Monday?		
	Tuesday?		
	Wednesday?		
	Thursday?		
	Friday?		
	Saturday?		
	Sunday?		
	Total		

SECTION 4D: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE CTD.

Do you usually wear a watch or have a clock with you? 1= Yes 2= No	Date of day for which activities are recorded: <i>(This is the day before today)</i>			Day of the week for which activities are recorded <i>(This is the day before today)</i> 1 = Monday 2 = Tuesday 3 = Wednesday 4 = Thursday 5 = Friday 6 = Saturday 7 = Sunday
	Day	Month	Year	
5	6a	6b	6c	7

SECTION 4E: FEMALE RESPONDENT'S DIARY**To fill in the diary**

Write down the respondent's main activity (e.g. at work, cooking, child minding, watching television, etc.)

Write down anything else the respondent did at the same time (e.g. eating or drinking, child minding, watching television, listening to the radio, talking to a neighbour)

Write down where the respondent was when carrying out the activity (e.g. at work, home, shops, park, doctor, driving or riding in a car or bus, etc.)

Note to interviewer: Probe for more activities if: Activities that normally follow each other seem to be missing.

SECTION 4E CTD..

<p>Did you spend any time during the day looking after children/elderly/disabled/sick person? 1= Yes, not mentioned all the times – go back and fill in care activity 2= Yes, already mentioned all the times 3= No</p>	<p>Was yesterday a typical day for you? 1= Yes 2= No, because I was ill 3= No, because it was school/university/college holidays 4= No, because I was on leave from work 5= No, because there was a funeral, wedding, bereavement, etc 6= No, because there was a problem with the weather 7= No, because I was looking after another family/household member 8= No, because there was another family problem 9= No, because it was a weekend day 96= No, other reason (Specify)</p>	<p>Did you enjoy any activity during the day? 1= No, activity 2= Yes</p>	<p>If yes, which activity during the day did you enjoy most?</p>	<p>Were any other people present during the interview?*</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>15a</p>	<p>15b</p>
<p>Code for activity</p>				

ACTIVITY GROUP	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY CODE
PERSONAL CARE AND RESTING	SLEEPING	1
	RESTING/RELAXING (doing nothing, 'time out')	2
	PERSONAL CARE (washing, dressing, toilet)	3
	EATING/DRINKING/HAVING A MEAL	4

TRAVEL	<p>TRAVEL TO AND FROM HEALTHY FACILITY</p> <p>TRAVEL TO AND FROM SCHOOL</p> <p>TRAVEL TO AND FROM WORK</p> <p>TRAVEL TO AND FROM LEISURE</p> <p>TRAVEL TO AND FROM OTHER (specify)</p>	<p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>34</p>
PAID EMPLOYMENT STUDY	<p>PAID EMPLOYMENT (include paid and unpaid overtime, work from home, self-employment and farm work. Exclude lunch and other breaks.</p> <p>STUDY, EDUCATION include courses, night classes, studying at home. Exclude lunch and other breaks.</p> <p>BREAKS FROM WORK OR STUDY</p> <p>UNEMPLOYED Seeking employment and related activities</p>	<p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>
HOUSEWORK AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	<p>COOKING & preparing food (including making lunches), washing-up</p> <p>CLEANING the house, doing the laundry, the house, doing the laundry, ironing, hoovering, tidying up</p> <p>Collecting water</p> <p>Collecting fuel, firewood or dung</p> <p>HOUSE REPAIRS & maintenance, DIY, gardening</p>	<p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p>
SHOPPING AND APPOINTMENTS	<p>SHOPPING, MESSAGES/ERRANDS & APPOINTMENTS Shopping for food or leisure, services e.g. hairdressers, visiting doctor, paying bills</p>	<p>16</p>

CARING FOR OTHERS	CHILDCARE looking after children, physical care, supervision	17
	PLAYING AND TALKING WITH CHILDREN include reading, games, helping with homework, accompanying children to activities	18
	CARING FOR ADULTS with special needs or with special needs or elderly persons, either in your home or elsewhere (e.g. help with personal care)	19
VOLUNTARY AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY	VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY for a charitable organisation, sports club or other organisation, include meetings & informal helping outside the home	20
	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY Attending religious services, prayer	21
SOCIALISING AND GOING OUT	SPENDING TIME/CHATting WITH FAMILY, FRIENDS, NEIGHBOURS including spouse	22
	PHONING/TEXTING FAMILY, FRIENDS, NEIGHBOURS include writing a letter	23
	EATING OUT/GOING TO THE PUB include going to cafes, bars, restaurants, nightclubs	24
	GOING OUT to concerts, theatre, cinema, galleries, sporting events, bookies, bingo	25
SPORTS & LEISURE	PLAYING SPORTS, EXERCISE AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITY including playing football, walking the dog, going to the park	26
	COMPUTER/INTERNET FOR PERSONAL USE e.g. play station, x-box, surfing the net, email, using computer for leisure, shopping	27
	HOBBIES AND OTHER LEISURE ACTIVITIES e.g. playing musical instruments, playing cards, other games	28
TV, RADIO, READING	WATCHING TV and videos/DVDs	29
	READING a book, magazine or newspaper or	30
	LISTENING to radio or music	31
	OTHERS(SPECIFY)	99

Grid for Females

Persons 10 yrs +	HH1	HH2	HH3	HH4	HH5	HH6	HH7	HH8	HH9	HH10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2
4	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	2
5	5	3	1	2	4	3	5	1	3	5
6	1	1	4	4	2	4	6	6	4	1
7	6	7	5	7	5	2	2	5	7	5
8	4	8	2	7	6	3	3	6	8	2
9	2	8	8	3	6	9	4	4	1	9
10	1	3	6	2	9	9	3	1	3	2

Grid for Males

Persons 10 yrs +	HH1	HH2	HH3	HH4	HH5	HH6	HH7	HH8	HH9	HH10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2
4	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	1	2
5	5	3	1	2	4	3	5	1	3	5
6	1	1	4	4	2	4	6	6	4	1
7	6	7	5	7	5	2	2	5	7	5
8	4	8	2	7	6	3	3	6	8	2
9	2	8	8	3	6	9	4	4	1	9
10	1	3	6	2	9	9	3	1	3	2

Location Codes

	Location code 1		Location code 2
1	Own dwelling	1	Inside
2	Someone else's dwelling	2	Outside
3	Field, farm, communal land or other agricultural workplace	3	Travelling on foot
4	Other workplace outside private dwelling	4	Travelling by private transport (car, van, motorcycle)
5	Educational establishment	5	Travelling by taxi (boda boda or other)
6	Public area i.e. not in a private dwelling workplace or educational establishment	6	Travelling by bus
7	Travelling or waiting to travel	7	Travelling by bicycle
8	Other (specify)	8	Other (specify)

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