

# QUESTIONNAIRE COMPONENTS

## DATA ITEM 5: LABOUR AND TIME-USE

This section of the database provides examples of questions and questionnaire components that can be used for the collection of sex-disaggregated data on labour and time-use. These examples relate to (i) farm labour used on own holdings, (ii) farm labour provided on other holdings, (iii) farm labour remunerations, (iv) the division of labour and responsibilities, and (v) time use.

The table below illustrates the kind of sex-disaggregated data that can be obtained from the examples included in this section of the database.

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPONENTS		Data Item 5: Labour and Time-Use														
No.	Sex-disaggregated data	Examples														
		E 5.1	E 5.2	E 5.3	E 5.4	E 5.5	E 5.6	E 5.7	E 5.8	E 5.9	E 5.10	F 5.11	E 5.12	E 5.13	E 5.14	E 5.15
<b>D 5.1</b>	<b>Farm labour used on own holding:</b>															
	1. Family labour used on own holding by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■	■	■		■	■			■					
	2. Hired labour (temporary and permanent) used on own holding by sex of holder or sub-holder	■	■		■	■		■			■					
	3. Mutual support groups used on own holding by sex of holder or sub-holder								■			■				
	4. Husband/wives' involvement in agricultural activities on plot(s) managed by their spouses by sex and activity						■									
<b>D 5.2</b>	<b>Farm labour provided on other holdings:</b>															
	Number of household members working on other holdings by sex, age and duration									■						
<b>D 5.3</b>	<b>Farm labour remunerations:</b>															
	1. Kind of remunerations received by sex, labour status and activity and sex of holder or sub-holder										■	■				
	2. Level of remunerations paid by sex of holder											■				
<b>D 5.4</b>	<b>Division of labour:</b>															
	Division of labour and responsibilities by sex and by sex of holder			■	■						■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>D 5.5</b>	<b>Time use:</b>															
	Amount of time spent on domestic and socio-economic activities by sex of holding member and by sex of holder													■	■	■

Most of the data obtained from agricultural censuses on labour and time-use are collected and presented at household levels. Sub-holding level data, however, provide better insight into gender inequalities that may exist in terms of access to labour, the division of labour and labour responsibilities, and time and labour constraints. Many of the examples provided in this section can also provide sub-holding level data with a few modifications.

## FARM LABOUR USED ON OWN HOLDING

### Example 5.1: Employment of farm labourers by sex and labour status (Ethiopia)

Availability of and access to farm labour can have a significant impact on agricultural production and productivity. This example gives a clear overview of the holders' access to various types of farm labourers and provides sex-disaggregated data on (i) the number of labourers working on the holding as permanent workers, temporary workers, family workers or partners, (ii) their payment status (unpaid/paid), and (iii) the duration of their employment (full-time/seasonal). Studies have shown that female holders often have less family labour at their disposal compared to male holders, which may bring about labour constraints and/or increased production costs. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household/holder can reveal whether this is the case.

#### 5. How many persons were engaged on the holding other than the holder? (Last 12 months)

S/N	Labour status	Number		
		Male	Female	Total
5.1	Permanent paid workers (full-time)			
5.2	Temporary (seasonal paid workers)			
5.3	Unpaid family workers			
5.4	Partners (share holders paid/unpaid)			
5.5	Total persons engaged at any time of the year			

Source: Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration Miscellaneous Questions – 2001/02 (1994 E.C.) – Form NASE 94/10

NOTE - This example does not allow for data collection on the type of agricultural activities performed by the labourers, their ages or payments received. Examples of how these aspects can be taken into account will follow.

### Example 5.2: Employment of farm labourers by sex, age and labour status (Senegal)

This example provides both sex and age-disaggregated data on different types of farm labourer used on the holding. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the holder will show differences, if any, between male and female managed holdings in terms of the employment of farm labourers.

Sous-section 2.1 : Participations individuelles - Inscrire les effectifs des différentes catégories d'individus ayant participé aux travaux agricoles au cours de la campagne 2000/01

Code	Catégorie de participant selon le statut ou l'âge	Effectif selon le sexe	
		Masculin	Féminin
1	2	3	4
10	Personnel permanent non salarié		
11	8 - 14 ans	_ _ _	_ _ _
12	15 - 59 ans	_ _ _	_ _ _
13	60 ans ou plus	_ _ _	_ _ _
20	Aides familiaux (participants temporaires ou à temps partiel)		
21	Elèves	_ _ _	_ _ _
22	Autres aides familiaux	_ _ _	_ _ _
30	Personnel permanent salarié		
31	8 - 14 ans	_ _ _	_ _ _
32	15 - 59 ans	_ _ _	_ _ _
33	60 ans ou plus	_ _ _	_ _ _

Suite:

40	Personnel temporaire salarié		
41	8 - 14 ans		
42	15 - 59 ans		
43	60 ans ou plus		

Source: République du Sénégal – Recensement National de l'Agriculture – Campagne Agricole 1998/99 – Questionnaire 2: Section

NOTE - This example does not provide insight into the type of agricultural activities performed or payments received.

### Example 5.3: Employment of farm labourers by sex, labour status and activity (Senegal)

This example gives a clear overview of the holders' access to farm labourers. It provides sex-disaggregated data on the number and type of labourers employed (family labourers, paid permanent labourers and paid temporary labourers) for selected agricultural activities and gives insight into the gender division of labour on the holding. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the holder will show whether significant differences exist between male and female managed holdings in terms of their access to family and external farm labourers.

Section 3 : Main-d'œuvre de l'exploitation: Observer les effectifs des travailleurs de chaque catégorie de main-d'œuvre utilisés sur l'exploitation au cours de la campagne horticole 1999/2000

Catégorie de main-d'œuvre	Type de travaux		Effectif total	Effectif Féminin
	Code	Dénomination		
1	2	3	4	5
Main-d'œuvre familiale	11	Préparation des sols		
	12	Semis ou repiquage		
	13	Arrosage		
	14	Traitement phytosanitaire		
	15	Autres travaux d'entretien		
	16	Récolte ou conditionnement		
	17	Autres travaux		
Salarié permanent	21	Préparation des sols		
	22	Semis ou repiquage		
	23	Arrosage		
	24	Traitement phytosanitaire		
	25	Autres travaux d'entretien		
	26	Récolte ou conditionnement		
	27	Autres travaux		
Salarié temporaire	31	Préparation des sols		
	32	Semis ou repiquage		
	33	Arrosage		
	34	Traitement phytosanitaire		
	35	Autres travaux d'entretien		
	36	Récolte ou conditionnement		
	37	Autres travaux		

Source: République du Sénégal – Recensement National de l'Agriculture: Campagne Agricole 1998/99 – Questionnaire 9: Section 3

NOTE - The list of activities highlighted in this example focuses on crop production only. However, the list can be expanded to also include other agricultural activities such as animal production, fish farming and agro-processing (refer to Example 5.4). It may also be useful to include male and female child labour as column variables. Such adjustments will increase the accuracy of data reflecting farm labour engaged by the holding.

### Example 5.4: Employment of farm labourers by sex, age, labour status and activity (Uganda)

This example from Uganda collects sex, age and activity-disaggregated data with regard to farm labour used by the household. It also provides insight into the division of labour between men, women and children and the period during which external labourers are employed. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the holder will reveal whether differences can be observed between male and female holders regarding farm labour used for selected activities.

#### 5.3.1 Number of household members working on the holding

26 How many household members worked permanently or temporarily on the holding this agricultural season? (Give the number worked for all categories).

Number of household members who worked permanently				Number of household members who worked temporarily			
Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children	
		Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

#### 5.3.2 Household members' work on the holding by specific operations

27 How many household members worked permanently or temporarily on the holding this agricultural season on the specified operations? (Give the number worked for all categories).

Operation	Code	Number who participated			
		Males	Females	Children	
				Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ploughing	1	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Planting	2	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Weeding	3	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Pruning	4	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Harvesting	5	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Bush clearing	6	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Herding	7	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Feeding	8	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Milking	9	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Fish farming	10	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Construction/maintenance	11	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Other, specify	12	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

#### 5.3.3 Hired labour

28 Were any persons hired permanently or temporarily for pay in cash or kind on the holding this agricultural season?

|\_| 1 = yes, 2 = No.

If yes, go to 29

If no, go to 32

#### 5.3.4 Hired labour total

29 How many persons were hired as permanent or temporary labourers during this agricultural season? (Give the number worked for all categories).

30 For how long period did you usually hire each type of labour (no. of expected days if piece meal)?

	Number of permanent labourers				Number of temporary labourers			
	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children	
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Number								
2. Payment period in no. of days								

### 5.3.5 Hired labour by specification

27 How many persons were hired as permanent or temporary labourers during this agricultural season on the specified operations? (Give the number hired for all categories).

Operation	Code	[Hired] Labourers			
		Males	Females	Children	
				Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ploughing	1	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Planting	2	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Weeding	3	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Pruning	4	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Harvesting	5	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Bush clearing	6	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Herding	7	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Feeding	8	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Milking	9	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Fish farming	10	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Construction/maintenance	11	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
Other, specify	12	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

Source: Uganda – Pilot Census of Agriculture 2003 – PCA Form 5: Section 5.3

NOTE - A more comprehensive list of activities will bring out more accurate information on the division of labour on the holding. Agricultural activities relating to irrigation, manure application, crop spraying, crop storage, the transportation of agricultural products and agro-processing can be added to the list, depending on country specific circumstances.

**Example 5.5: Employment of paid farm labourers by sex, age, marital status, education level and activity (Mauritania)**

This example provides sex and age-disaggregated data on the number of paid farm labourers working on the holding, their marital status, educational level and employment status (full or part-time employed).

III. MAIN D'ŒUVRE SALARIEE DE L'EXPLOITATION				اليد العاملة ذات الاجر في المنشأة					
N°	Nom et prénom الاسم واللقب	Sexe الجنس	Age العمر	Etat Matrimonial	الحالة الاجتماعية	Niveau d'instruction	المستوى التعليمي	Activités sur exploitation النشاط في المنشأة	Observations الملاحظات
		1=M 2=F 1=نكر 2=انثى		1=monogame 2=célibataire 3=divorcé 4=veuf 5=polygame	1=زوجة واحدة 2=اعزب 3=مطلق 4=ارمل 5=متعدد الزوجات	1 = analphabète 2 = S,L et E 3 = secondaire 4 = supérieur	1=امى 2=يكتب ويقرأ 3=تعليم ثانوي 4=تعليم عالي	1 = direction 2 = occasionnelle 3 = temps complet 4 = mi-temps	1=ادارة 2=مؤقت 3=الزمن الكامل 4=نصف الزمن
1		__	___		__		__		__
2		__	___		__		__		__
3		__	___		__		__		__
4		__	___		__		__		__
5		__	___		__		__		__
6		__	___		__		__		__
7		__	___		__		__		__
Etc.									

Source: République Islamique de Mauritanie – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage 2003/2004 – Questionnaire Exploitation: Section 3

### Example 5.6: Involvement of husbands and wives on plots managed by their spouses (Mali)

The following provides an interesting example of data collection on labour support provided by predominantly male holders to their wife/wives because in the African context female holders rarely have a spouse living on the holding.

113 En dehors de vos propres parcelles intervenez-vous sur celles de votre conjoint? .....|\_\_|\_\_|

1 = Oui      2 = Non      3 = Non concerné

114 Si oui, qui est ce conjoint? .....|\_\_|\_\_|

1 = Epoux      2 = Epouse

115 Si oui, quels sont les travaux auxquels vous participez? .....|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|

1= Préparation du sol      2= Semis      4= Sarclage      8= Désherbage      16= Epandage  
32= Traitement et défense des cultures      64= Récolte      128= Battage

(faire la somme des codes des modalités)

Source : République du Mali – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 1999/ 2000 : Questionnaire 4 – Section 4

NOTE – From a gender analysis perspective it would be interesting to determine the labour support provided by women farmers to lands managed by their spouse(s) and vice versa. Whereas in many countries in Africa it is a cultural obligation for women to assist their husbands on his lands, the opposite may not apply.

### Example 5.7: Employment of farm labourers on commercial holdings (Mali)

This example focuses on the employment of farm labourers on commercial holdings. It provides data on the sex and age of the owner and (assistant) manager and their educational status (both general and professional). It also provides sex-disaggregated data on the number of farm labourers employed and their employment status (permanent/temporary). Cross-tabulation of the results with the sex of the holder will reveal whether differences exist between male and female holders with regard to the number, sex and employment status of farm labourers employed on commercial holdings.

#### INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU PERSONNEL DE L'EXPLOITATION MODERNE

N°	Statut du personnel	Age	Niveau d'instruction (Code)	Formation professionnelle (Code)	Effectif/ sexe		Effectif total
					Masculine	Féminine	
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167
01	Propriétaire	_ _	_	_	_ _	_ _	_ _
02	Régisseur	_ _	_	_	_ _	_ _	_ _
03	Organisation paysanne				_ _	_ _	_ _
04	Salariés permanents				_ _	_ _	_ _
05	Salariés occasionnels				_ _	_ _	_ _
06	Aides familiaux				_ _	_ _	_ _
07	Autres				_ _	_ _	_ _
08	TOTAL				_ _	_ _	_ _

Source : République du Mali – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 1999/ 2000 – Questionnaire 8 : Section 12

### Example 5.8: Use of labour groups for farm work (Senegal)

This example focuses on the use of (mutual aid) labour groups for farming activities. Calling in the assistance of such groups is a common practice in many African countries, especially when labour intensive agricultural activities such as land clearing and harvesting need to be performed within a short time frame. This example from Senegal provides insight into the use of labour groups for farm work, the number of men and women involved in such groups and group composition. Cross-tabulation of the results with the sex of the holder will indicate whether differences exist between male and female holders with regard to the use of labour groups.

Sous-section 2.2 : Participations collectives ou "santanés" \* - Inscrire les informations recherchées sur les "santanés" ou participations collectives aux travaux agricoles de la campagne 2000/01

Code	Variable observée	Valeur de la variable
1	2	3
51	Nombre de santanés masculins	_ _ _ _
52	Effectif total des participants des santanés masculins	_ _ _ _
53	Nombre de santanés féminins	_ _ _ _
54	Effectif total des participants des santanés féminins	_ _ _ _
55	Nombre de santanés mixtes	_ _ _ _
56	Effectif total des participants masculins des santanés mixtes	_ _ _ _
57	Effectif total des participants féminins des santanés mixtes	_ _ _ _

\* "Santané" is a form of mutual aid (labour group) practiced in rural areas in Senegal, originally in a spontaneous manner to help out friends or neighbours. A "santané" is usually formed at the request of the holder who wishes to avoid delays in farming operations or is overwhelmed by the work that needs to be done.

Source : République du Sénégal – Recensement National de l'Agriculture – Campagne Agricole 1998/99 – Questionnaire 2: Section 2

NOTE - It could be interesting to add questions on the kind of work undertaken by the labour groups. The holder may decide to employ male labour groups for land clearing activities, female labour groups for weeding activities and/or mixed groups for harvesting activities. The example below shows how this can be done.

Code	Variable observed	Value of the variable	Main activity performed by the groups (code)	Second most important activity performed by the groups (code)
1	2	3	4	5
51	Number of male santanés	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
52	Total number of participants in the male santanés	_ _ _ _		
53	Number of female santanés	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
54	Total number of participants in the female santanés	_ _ _ _		
Etc.				

## FARM LABOUR PROVIDED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TO OTHER HOLDINGS

### Example 5.9: Household members employed as farm labourers on other holdings by sex, age and labour status (Uganda)

Besides working on their own holdings, household members may also work on holdings managed by other households. This example shows how data can be collected relating to the employment of household members as farm labourers by other holders, specified by sex, age and the number of days for which they were paid. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household can illustrate differences that may exist between male and female-headed households in this regard. Careful interpretation is called for as the results could be more of a reflection of the number of active household members available to the household or the (limited) size of the households' holding(s) rather than the sex of the head of household.

#### 5.3.7 Number of household members working for other holdings

33. How many household members worked permanently or temporarily on any other holding this agricultural season? (Give the number for all categories).
34. For how long period did each type of household member usually engage (no of expected days if piece meal)?

	Number of permanent labourers				Number of temporary labourers			
	Male	Female	Children		Male	Female	Children	
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Number								
2. Payment period in no. of days								

Source: Uganda – Pilot Census of Agriculture 2003 – PCA Form 5:Section 5.3.7

NOTE - The same question can be raised on household members' participation in mutual aid groups. This question could also cover data collection on wages received. Examples on how this can be done are provided below (refer to examples 5.10 and 5.11).

## FARM LABOUR REMUNERATIONS

### Example 5.10: Employment of farm labourers by sex, age, activity, labour status and type of payment (Guinea)

This example provides a wealth of sex and age-disaggregated information on family and external labourers working on the holding. Cross-tabulation of the outcomes with the sex of the holder will indicate whether differences can be observed between male and female holders with regard to their use of family or external farm labourers.

#### Main d'œuvre familiale

a) Quel est le nombre de membres du ménage qui ont participé de façon importante aux activités agricoles en général (agriculture, élevage et pêche) ? |\_|

b) Pour chacune de ces personnes, veuillez nous fournir les informations ci-après :

Nom et Prénoms	N° d'ordre	Sexe 1 = Masc. 2 = Fém.	Age (ans)	Activité		
				Principale	Secondaire1	Secondaire2
		_				
		_				
Etc.		_				

#### Main d'œuvre extérieure au ménage durant la campagne agricole de cette année.

a) Avez vous employé durant cette campagne agricole des ouvriers ( ne faisant pas partie du ménage) ayant travaillé, soit de façon permanente, soit pendant une durée limitée (quelques jours, quelques semaines, quelques mois) ? Oui = 1 ; Non = 2 |\_|

b) Si oui parmi ces ouvriers :

- -Quel est le nombre ayant travaillé de façon permanente : |\_|\_|
- -Quel est le nombre ayant travaillé pendant une durée limitée : |\_|\_|

c) Pour chacun des ouvriers permanents, veuillez nous fournir les informations ci-après :

N° d'ordre	Nom et Prénom de l'ouvrier	Sexe 1 = Masc. 2 = Fém.	Age (ans)	Activité principale (code)	Forme de paiement Espèce = 1 Nature = 2 Entraide = 3
		_			_
		_			_
Etc.		_			_

d) Pour les ouvriers temporaires , veuillez nous fournir les informations ci-près :

Tâche	Hommes employés			Femmes employées		
	Nombre	Durée d'occupation (jours)	Forme de paiement Espèce = 1 Nature = 2 Entraide = 3	Nombre	Durée d'occupation (jours)	Forme de paiement Espèce = 1 Nature = 2 Entraide = 3
	_ _	_ _	_	_ _	_ _	_
	_ _	_ _	_	_ _	_ _	_
Etc.	_ _	_ _	_	_ _	_ _	_



NOTE - The example above distinguishes payments made in relation to the activity undertaken. It does not illustrate differences, if any, in payments received by male and female labourers. Such data could be collected by making a slight modification of the format, as shown below.

Activity	Sex	Number of labourers employed	Month/ months of employment	Length of employment (Number of days worked)	State the payment, if any					
					Cash paid per day (e)					In kind (state equivalent in cash)
					Less than D40	D40 to D60	D60 to D80	D80 to D100	Over D100	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)						(f)
1. Clearing of bush	Male labourers									
	Female labourers									
2. Burning of bush	Male labourers									
	Female labourers									
3. Sowing/planting	Male labourers									
Etc.	Male labourers									
	Female labourers									

Source: The Republic of the Gambia - Agricultural Census 2001– Form 3: Section 5

## DIVISION OF LABOUR AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Example 5.12: Division of labour and responsibilities (Tanzania)

This example from Tanzania allows for the collection of a wealth of sex disaggregated data on the division of labour among household members, illustrating the roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls in the agricultural sector. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household will illustrate differences that may exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

Q. 31.1 Who is mainly responsible for undertaking the following tasks:

S/N	Activity	Tick whether activity is carried out by the household	Main responsibility (code)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
31.1.1	Land clearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.2	Soil preparation (by hand)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.3	Soil preparation (oxen/tractor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.4	Planting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.5	Weeding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.6	Crop production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.7	Harvesting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.8	Crop processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.9	Crop marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.10	Cattle rearing/ husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.11	Cattle herding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.12	Cattle marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.13	Goat/ sheep rearing/ husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.14	Goat and sheep herding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.15	Goat and sheep marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.16	Milking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.17	Pig rearing/ husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.18	Poultry keeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.19	Collecting water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.20	Collecting firewood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.21	Pole cutting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.22	Timber wood cutting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.23	Building/ maintaining the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.24	Making beer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.25	Bee keeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.26	Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.27	Fish farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.1.28	Off-farm income generation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Main responsibility (Col 3)

- 1 = Household head alone
- 2 = Adult males
- 3 = Adult females
- 4 = Adults
- 5 = Boys
- 6 = Girls
- 7 = Boys and girls
- 8 = All household members
- 9 = Hired labour

**NOTE** - This example will provide more accurate insight into the gender division of labour and responsibilities within the household if domestic activities such as cooking, taking care of children and the sick, and cleaning are also included in the activity list. Moreover, depending on country specific circumstances, activities such as fishing, fish farming and off-farm income generation could be too general and require further specification. Men, for example, may dominate in offshore fishing activities, while women may dominate in fish processing and marketing activities.

## TIME-USE

### Example 5.13: Time-use I (Ethiopia)

This question provides information on the time-use of male and female household members in relation to their principal farming activities. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households with regard to their time-use.

21 How much time do men and women spend in the household on each of the following agricultural activities? Use the codes given below the table

S/N	Activity	Adults		Children	
		Male (code)	Female (code)	Boys (code)	Girls (code)
21.1	Tilling	__	__	__	__
21.2	Sowing	__	__	__	__
21.3	Weeding	__	__	__	__
21.4	Harvesting	__	__	__	__
21.5	Feeding/Treating	__	__	__	__
21.6	Milking	__	__	__	__
21.7	Marketing of agricultural products	__	__	__	__

**Codes:**

- 1 = Not participated
- 2 = One fourth of the time (1/4)
- 3 = One half of the time (1/2)
- 4 = Three fourth of the time (3/4)
- 5 = Full time
- 6 = Not applicable

**NOTE** - This is a good example for basic data collection on time-use. It can easily be included in an agricultural census, given the pre-coding of the amount of time spent on the various activities. Where required, the number of activities listed can be expanded and questions about the involvement of children (boys and girls) can be added, as shown above.

Source: Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Enumeration Miscellaneous Questions – 2001/02 (1994 E.C.) – Form NASE 94/1

### Example 5.14: Time-use II (Benin)

The example below can provide sex-disaggregated data on the division of labour between husbands and their spouse(s), and the amount of time spent on activities such as farming, fishing, livestock raising, agro-processing, trade, social obligations, leisure, child care other domestic activities.

Activités (1)	Code (2)	Temps mis en heures et minutes		
		Homme (3)	1ère épouse(4)	2me épouse(5)
<b>Travaux agricoles</b>	_1_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Défrichage	_1_ _1_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Labour	_1_ _2_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Buttage	_1_ _3_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Semailles	_1_ _4_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Entretien	_1_ _5_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Arrosage	_1_ _6_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Traitement	_1_ _7_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Récolte	_1_ _8_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Séchage	_1_ _9_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Pêche</b>	_2_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Pêche elle-même	_2_ _1_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Réparation outils	_2_ _2_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Autres travaux	_2_ _3_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Elevage</b>	_3_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Pâturage	_3_ _1_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Soins des bêtes	_3_ _2_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Autres travaux	_3_ _3_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Travaux domestiques</b>	_4_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Cuisine	_4_ _1_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Corvée de bois	_4_ _2_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Corvée d'eau	_4_ _3_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Autres travaux	_4_ _4_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Transformation prod.</b>	_5_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Gari	_5_ _1_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Huile	_5_ _2_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Autres	_5_ _3_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Commerce</b>	_6_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Obligations sociales</b>	_7_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Visite à un malade	_7_ _1_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Veillées funèbres	_7_ _2_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Cérémonies	_7_ _3_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
* Autres	_7_ _4_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Loisirs</b>	_8_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Soins aux enfants</b>	_9_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _
<b>Divers</b>	_0_ _0_	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _

NOTE - The outcomes of this question would be of greater relevance if the data are collected for more household members (including children). Moreover, it is unlikely that respondents remember the time spent on selected tasks by the minute. Therefore, it may be necessary to round off at ½ hours.

Source: Example from Benin. In: *Statistiques et Genre Recensements Agricole - Orientations pour une révision des concepts et de la méthodologie* (FAO, 1998)

### Example 5.15: Time-Use III (Tunisia)

Nom de la Personne..... No!\_!\_!

GRILLE BUDGET-TEMPS																							
Temps		Heure réveil!_!_!_! HIER..... He					Semaine dernière (heures)					Mois dernier (jours)				Année dernière (jours)							
Activités	P. mat	Matin	Midi	A. midi	Soir	Total	2è j.	3è j.	4è j.	5è j.	6è j.	7è j.	Total	2ème	3ème	4ème	Total	Eté	Print.	Autom	Hiver	Total	
<b>A. AGRICOLE</b>																							
1. Préparation du sol (labour, binage, sarclage, désherbage, fertilisation, semis, taille, piquage, irrigation)																							
2. Récolte, cueillette, moisson																							
3. Act. para-agricoles (transport, récolte, marché, entretien, stock, etc.)																							
<b>B. ELEVAGE</b>																							
1. Elevage ruminants (ovins, bovins, caprins, soins, alimentation, tonte, etc.)																							
2. Petit élevage (poulailler, apiculture, cuniculture, etc.)																							
<b>C. PECHE</b>																							
1. Pêche côtière																							
2. Pêche palourde																							
<b>D. ACTIVITES DOMESTIQUES NON REMUNEREES</b>																							
1. Production domestique (transf. produits agricoles, séchage, etc.)																							
2. Artisanat																							
3. Préparation du repas et du pain																							
4. Autres travaux ménagers et soins membres de la famille																							
5. Transport eau																							
6. Transport bois																							
7. Commercialisation																							
<b>E. ACTIVITES. NON AGRICOLE. REMUNEREES (commerce. services. administration., industrie)</b>																							
1. Secteur structuré																							
2. Secteur informel																							
<b>F. AUTRES</b>																							
1. Ecole																							
2. Déplacement lieu de travail																							

This example, which is to be completed for various household members, provides detailed insight into time spent by the respondent during the past day, week, month and year on agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Cross tabulation with the sex of the respondent can illustrate whether differences exist between male and female household members in terms of time-use. The sex of the respondent is not recorded in this example but can be derived from the name and identification number of the respondent and previously collected demographic data.

NOTE - Rather than having to refer to other sections of the census to determine the sex of the respondent, it would be easier and better to simply add a variable to the question which records the sex of the respondent. This can prevent the potential loss of sex-disaggregated data at the processing stage.

NB: Faire suivre le chiffre par l'indice "a" si l'activité est exercée sur une autre exploitation.

Source: Statistiques et Genre Recensements Agricole – Orientations pour une révision des concepts et de la méthodologie (FAO, 1998)