



REPORT ON

TIME USE SURVEY 2021



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning





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TIME USE SURVEY 2021

July 2023

DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH WING
BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning



TIME USE SURVEY 2021

@ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and
UN Women Bangladesh

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Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	V
List of Tables	VI
List of Figures	VIII
MESSAGE: Minister, Ministry of Planning	IX
MESSAGE: Minister of State, Ministry of Planning	XI
FOREWORD: Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	XIII
PREFACE: Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	XV
MESSAGE: Representative, UN Women Bangladesh	XVII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	XIX
Acknowledgments from UN Women	XXI
Executive Summary	XXII
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Survey Objectives	1
1.3 Survey Process	2
1.4 Characteristics of the Time Use Survey, 2021	2
1.5 Sampling Design and Methods of Data Collection	2
1.6 Workshops and Trainings	5
1.7 Field Work	5
1.8 Operation during COVID-19: Challenges and Mitigation	6
1.9 The Structure of the Report	7
Chapter Two: Population Characteristics	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Profile of Household Population	10
2.2.1 Sex	10
2.2.2 Age Group	10
2.2.3 Literacy Status	10
2.2.4 Level of Education	11
2.2.5 Marital Status	11
2.2.6 Household Headship	12
2.3 Profile of time diary respondents	12
2.3.1 Division	13
2.3.2 Location	14
2.4 Findings of this Chapter	15
Chapter Three: Time Use Pattern In Bangladesh	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Time Use by Sex	17
3.2.1 Time use by Age Group	18
3.2.2 Time Use by Location and Sex	20
3.2.3 Time Use by Divisions and Sex	21
3.2.4 Time Use by Educational Attainment and Sex	24
3.2.5 Time use by Marital Status	25
3.2.6 Time Use by Wealth Quintile	26
3.3 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work	28
3.3.1 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Age Group and Sex	28
3.3.2 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Location and Sex	29
3.3.3 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Age Groups and Location	31

3.3.4 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Sex and Marital Status	32
3.4 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities	33
3.4.1 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Sex	33
3.4.2 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Age Group	33
3.4.3 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Location	35
3.4.4 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Education	36
3.4.5 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Marital Status	37
3.4.6 Participation Rates in Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Sex	38
3.5 Unpaid Care Work Activities	39
3.5.1 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Sex	39
3.5.2 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Age Group	39
3.5.3 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Residence	40
3.5.4 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Education	41
3.5.5 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Marital Status	42
3.5.6 Participation Rates in Unpaid Care Work Activities by Sex	43
3.5.7 Time Distribution Pattern of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Activities by Sex	44
3.5.8 Time distribution pattern of employment and related activities by sex	45
3.6 SNA and Non-SNA Activities	46
3.6.1 Average Time Spent on SNA and Non- SNA by Location	47
3.6.2 Percentage of Time Spent on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and Residuals by Location and Sex	48
3.7 Findings of this Chapter	48
Chapter Four: Attitude Towards Gender Equality and Life Satisfaction	51
4.1 Introduction	51
4.2 Attitude Towards Gender Equality	51
4.2.1 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Age Groups	51
4.2.2 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Residence	53
4.2.3 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Divisions	54
4.2.4 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Literacy Status	58
4.2.5 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Education	59
4.3 Life Satisfaction	61
4.3.1 Life Satisfaction by Residence, Age, Marital Status and Sex (percent)	61
4.4 Findings of this Chapter	62
List of References	63
ANNEXES	64
ANNEX 1: Additional Tables	65
ANNEX 2A: Main Questionnaire	78
ANNEX 2B: Time Diary	86
ANNEX 3: International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)	97
ANNEX 4: Time Use Survey All Committee	108
Working Committee, Time Use Survey 2021	108
Steering Committee, Time Use Survey 2021	109
Technical Committee, Time Use Survey 2021	110
Report Review Committee, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	111
Editor's Forum, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	112
Monitoring Committee, Time Use Survey 2021	113
General Note	
In some cases, the discrepancy between the totals and the sum is evident due to rounding.	

List of Acronyms

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EA	Enumeration Area
HH	Household
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNA	System of National Accounts
TUS	Time Use Survey
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

List of Tables

Table 2.1	Percentage distribution of household by location and division	9
Table 2.2	Percentage distribution of sample population by sex	10
Table 2.3	Percentage distribution of sample population by age group and sex	10
Table 2.4	Percentage distribution of sample population by literacy status and sex	10
Table 2.5	Percentage distribution of sample population by level of education and sex	11
Table 2.6	Percentage distribution of sample population by marital status and sex	11
Table 2.7	Percentage distribution of sample population by household headship and sex	12
Table 2.8	Summary statistics of time diary respondents by sex and division (percent) (Unweighted data)	12
Table 2.9	Percentage distribution of time diary respondents by sex and division	13
Table 2.10	Percentage distribution of time diary respondent by division and location	14
Table 3.1	Average time spent (hour) per day by ICATUS-2016 major division and sex	17
Table 3.2	Average time spent (hour) on broad activity categories by sex and selected age group	18
Table 3.3	Average time spent (hour) by activity group, location and sex	20
Table 3.4	Average time spent (hour) per day on broad activity categories by sex and division	21
Table 3.5	Average time spent (hour) per day on activities by education attainment and sex	24
Table 3.6	Average time spent (hour) on broad activity categories by sex and marital status	25
Table 3.7	Average time spent (hour) on work activities by wealth index and sex	26
Table 3.8	Proportion of time spent (%) on unpaid domestic and care work by sex	28
Table 3.9	Proportion of Time Spent (%) on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by age group and sex	28
Table 3.10	Proportion of Time Spent (%) on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Location	29
Table 3.11	Proportion of Time Spent (%) on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by age group and location	31
Table 3.12	Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by sex	32
Table 3.13	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by age group and sex	32
Table 3.14	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by location and sex	35

Table 3.15	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by education level attained and sex	36
Table 3.16	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by Marital status and Sex	37
Table 3.17	Average time spent (hour) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by sex	39
Table 3.18	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by Age group and sex	39
Table 3.19	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by Residence and Sex	40
Table 3.20	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by education level attained and sex	41
Table 3.21	Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by marital status and sex	42
Table 3.22	Average time spent (minutes) on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and residuals by location and sex	47
Table 3.23	Percentage of time spent on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and residuals by location and sex	48
Table 4.1	Respondents that agree with the statements assessing gender equality, by age group and sex (percent)	51
Table 4.2	Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by residence and sex (percent)	53
Table 4.3	Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by division and sex (percent)	54
Table 4.4	Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by literacy status and sex (percent)	58
Table 4.5	Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by education level and sex (percent)	59
Table 4.6	Life satisfactions of respondents by residence, age, marital status and sex (percent)	61

List of Figures

Figure 2.1	Percentage distribution of time diary respondent by sex and age group	13
Figure 3.1	Average time spent (hour) per day by activity group and sex	18
Figure 3.2	Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic and care work by sex and selected age group	29
Figure 3.3	Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic and care work by sex and location	30
Figure 3.4	Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic and care work by sex and marital status	32
Figure 3.5	Participation rates in unpaid domestic work by sex	38
Figure 3.6	Participation rates in unpaid care work by location and sex	43
Figure 3.7	Time distribution pattern (mean percentage) of unpaid domestic and care work by sex	44
Figure 3.8	Time distribution pattern (mean percentage) of employment and related activities by sex	45



Minister

Ministry of Planning
Government of the Republic of Bangladesh



MESSAGE

It is an immense pleasure for me to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with UN Women Bangladesh is going to publish the final report of 'Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021'. As the National Statistical Organization (NSO), BBS conducted such type of nation-wide survey for the first time though a piloting on TUS was conducted by BBS in 2012.

'Time Use survey (TUS) 2021' under the 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)' programme provides data about time spent on various activities by persons aged 15 years and above from selected households. Based on this data the survey provides estimates of several indicators on time use in different activities which individuals usually perform in 24 hours in a day with disaggregation like gender, age, locality etc. The survey findings would help to develop satellite account for women on unpaid domestic and care work and take necessary steps to improve women's participation in the labor market.

We know that BBS regularly conducts surveys on various subjects and prepares necessary statistics which are helpful in the planning and policy making of the country. In the context of Bangladesh, Time Use Survey is very timely. The survey will contribute to understand the real picture of unpaid domestic and care work, in assessing the progress of 5.4.1 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This survey will play a very effective role for making policy to ensure the country's gender equity and women's empowerment.

I extend my sincere appreciation to Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Director General of BBS for their commitment to make the survey success. I would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of our important development partner UN Women Bangladesh.

I am confident enough that the data and information presented in this publication will be very useful for the planners, policymakers, researchers, NGO's and other potential stakeholders to realize the productive potentials and take initiative for gender equitable socioeconomic development of Bangladesh.



M. A. Mannan MP

July, 2023

TIME USE SURVEY 2021



Minister of State
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I am very pleased to know that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted the 'Time Use Survey (TUS) 2021' under the 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)' programme in collaboration with the UN Women Bangladesh. The survey aimed at generating statistically reliable and internationally comparable time use data in Bangladesh, improving gender statistics, estimating indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and informing policies focused on gender equality.

For women development, the Constitution made under the directives of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman ensured human and fundamental rights of women. To ensure women empowerment, equal rights and opportunities, the government has formulated the National Women Development Policy 2011. Bangladesh has actively participated in almost all the programme in the international arena and involved in the global thoughts in the matter of women development by signing important international charters and documents. The data generated by the survey will serve as a reliable source of information about the time spent by the population on various activities including unpaid domestic and care work. The findings of this survey will assist to recognize the disproportionate share of unpaid domestic and care work which falls almost exclusively on women. It will also focus on the value of domestic work and redistribute domestic responsibilities equitably between women and men to promote gender equality in Bangladesh.

I would like to thank Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) for providing guidance for the successful completion of the survey. Special thanks to Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS and his team who accomplished the task. I deeply acknowledge the collaboration of our important development partner UN Women Bangladesh in carrying out the survey.

I hope, this report will be useful for planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Therefore, I request all the users of this report to use the findings very productively to uplift the development of women in Bangladesh.

Dr. Shamsul Alam

July, 2023

TIME USE SURVEY 2021



Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



FOREWORD

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

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

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Director General, BBS for providing timely support and guidance to make the survey successful. Special thanks to Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS and his team for completing the survey and preparing this final report.

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

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

July, 2023

Dr. Shahnaz Arefin, ndc

TIME USE SURVEY 2021



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

PREFACE

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

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

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

Furthermore, my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS, Mrs. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer of 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)' programme with her team for their hard work and dedication for completing the survey and preparing this report. I would also like to extend my thanks to the officials of BBS who are getting involved in conducting this survey.

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

Suggestions and comments for further improvement will be highly appreciated.

Md. Matiar Rahman

July, 2023

TIME USE SURVEY 2021



MESSAGE

As the world grapples with multiple crises- economic, climate, and environmental, women, girls, and gender-diverse people continue to be disproportionately affected. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic exposed and exacerbated deep structural inequalities, reversing decades of progress on gender equality. A stark example is the increasing burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women.

The gendered division of care and domestic responsibilities has cost implications for individuals, society, and the economy. Women's lack of time to participate in paid work constitutes a significant barrier to their access to income, which limits their autonomy and leadership. Women engaged in the formal labour force often end up working a "double shift" of paid and unpaid work posing severe consequences for their health and well-being. In addition, given the common perception of "care" related work as primarily "women's work," a strong cultural notion persists for the undervaluation of the work.

Time-use survey (TUS) is globally recognized as a key statistical tool to measure unpaid care and domestic work. Data collected through TUS offer important insights into how gender roles shape the division of labour between men and women.

Implementing TUS at the national level is not recent. Some countries conducted their first TUS as early as 1966 (Belgium), 1970 (Norway), or 1974 (France). The Beijing Conference on Women in 1995 gave an impetus to data collection by setting two primary goals for these surveys, supporting, and reinforcing the advocacy towards gender equality. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 clearly recognizes unpaid care work and includes target 5.4, Indicator 5.4.1 to measure the "proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location."

UN Women congratulates the Government of Bangladesh for conducting the first-ever nationwide TUS covering 8000 households. It brings visibility to an issue that has long remained invisible and is critical to deliver sustainable development for all.

The survey shows that time spent by women in Bangladesh on care work is seven times more than men. The gender differences in time allocation persist across age groups and residential areas.

We sincerely hope that this study's findings will inform both gender-responsive policies that recognize, reduce, and redistribute women's unpaid care and domestic work and targeted public investments in care-related infrastructure, enabling more women to join the formal workforce and increasing female labour force participation rate – as committed by the Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh at the Generation Equality Forum. It also serves as an essential resource to develop a satellite account that will help measure the contribution of women's unpaid care and domestic work to the country's GDP.

UN Women takes this opportunity to thank the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) for successfully producing the TUS on unpaid care and domestic work at such a critical juncture. Sincere appreciation to the Demography and Health Wing for their dedication and tireless efforts to complete the TUS despite the substantial challenges posed by COVID-19. We also extend special thanks to the Secretary of SID and the Director General of BBS for their unwavering leadership and commitment to generating official statistics to measure unpaid care and domestic work in Bangladesh.



Gitanjali Singh

July 2023

TIME USE SURVEY 2021



Director

Demography and Health Wing
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Demography and Health Wing of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the 'Time Use Survey 2021' in collaboration with UN Women Bangladesh using the two-stage stratified cluster sampling method. A total of 8000 households were selected for this cross-sectional survey. Individual information was collected from 15+ years aged one male and one female respondent from each selected household. This report presents the average time spent in different activities with a reference period of 24 hours (recall method) of women and men aged 15 years and above in Bangladesh.

This survey focused mostly on time patterns in different aspects of human activities and how people perform different activities. Time-use survey data are important to show how different circumstances and responsibilities determine activity choices. From an economic viewpoint, it provides information on productive, paid, unpaid, and unproductive activities. These data are useful sources in estimating the burden of women's unpaid work.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Shahnaz Arefin, ndc, Honorable Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, and Mr. Md. Matiar Rahman, Respected Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, for their valuable suggestions and continuous guidance for the smooth completion of the survey and to prepare the report. I am also grateful to Mr. Parimal Chandra Bose, Deputy Director General, BBS, for his support in finalizing the report.

It is worth mentioning that UN Women Bangladesh has provided financial and technical support for implementing the 'Time Use Survey 2021'. I would like to take the opportunity to express my indebtedness to UN Women Bangladesh. I thank Ms. Gitanjali Singh, Country Representative of UN Women Bangladesh, Ms. Sara Duerto Valero, Regional Gender Statistics Specialist, and Cecilia Tinonin, Statistics Specialist of the UN Women Asia and Pacific Office, for their cordial cooperation and support in conducting the survey.

I acknowledge the technical inputs and support of Professor Muhammad Shuaib, Institute of Statistical Research and Training (ISRT), University of Dhaka, Dr. Tania Haque, Professor, Department of Women and Gender Studies, University of Dhaka, Mr. Md. Shohel Rana, Programme Analyst, Gender Responsive Governance, Mr. Md. Delwar Hossain, Programme Associate, Gender Responsive Governance and Women's Peace and Security, and Ms. Nubayra Jeheen, Communication Officer-Gender Statistics of UN Women Bangladesh and all the members of the Working Committees for conducting the survey and to finalize the report.

My sincere thanks to Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director, Ms. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director, Mr. Md. Lutfor Rahman, former Statistical Officer, Mr. Md. Mahabub Alam, Statistical Officer and all other team members of this survey and field officials for their extensive hard work to make the survey successful. All the enumerators and supervisors of the survey also deserve special thanks for their cordial effort.

I hope this report will be useful for policymakers, planners, researchers, development partners, and other stakeholders. I firmly believe that the report's findings will be fruitful in better designing and adopting necessary policies and programmes to promote women's empowerment and gender equality in Bangladesh.

Suggestions and comments on further improvement will be highly appreciated.

Md. Mashud Alam

July 2023

TIME USE SURVEY 2021

Acknowledgments from UN Women

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), under the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), conducted the Time Use Survey (TUS) for the first time in Bangladesh with technical assistance from UN Women. In 2012, BBS conducted the piloting on Time Use Survey. The TUS sought to produce and analyze high-quality, sex-disaggregated data on the time use behaviours of women and men in Bangladesh. The survey offers the sole crucial source of data required to track the country's progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 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." The successful implementation of the 2021 TUS and the development of this report resulted from a collaboration between a number of individuals, institutions, and organizations. BBS conducted the survey within the framework of the UN Women-implemented project "Making Every Bangladeshi Woman and Girl Count: Supporting the Monitoring and Implementation of the SDGs through Better Production and Use of Gender Statistics," generously funded by the Government of Australia, and UN Women's flagship programme Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count). We are grateful to the Demography and Health Wing at BBS, the data enumerators and supervisors, and the entire TUS team who worked tirelessly on the field survey. Most of all, we want to express our sincere gratitude to the thousands of men and women who generously contributed their time to complete the survey questionnaires and fill in the diaries.

Executive Summary

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the Time Use Survey (TUS) in 2021 to collect information on the time spent by individuals in their daily activities. It applied an intersectional lens in designing the survey to capture the time use patterns of individuals across gender, geographical location, age, marital status, educational attainment, and employment. The survey aimed to visualize women's unpaid domestic and care work in their everyday lives. The TUS 2021 covered both urban and rural areas of all eight divisions of Bangladesh. Using a two-stage stratified sampling design, 8,000 households were randomly selected for the survey. To collect data, individual time diaries and household questionnaires were used where all activities performed by 15 years+ individuals within the last 24 hours were recorded in the time diary. The TUS 2021 is the first standalone national survey in the country though there was a piloting on TUS in 2012 conducted by BBS.

The TUS 2021 ensures almost equal representation of respondents, with 49.7 percent of men and 50.3 percent of women in the sample design. The majority of the sample belonged to the age range of 25-44 years at 41.6 percent, followed by 24.3 percent from the age group of 15-24 years; 14.5 percent of respondents were within the 45-54 age range; 10.7 percent from the 55-64 age range, and lastly 8.9 percent of the respondents fell within the 65+ years or above age range- with the distribution of men and women nearly equal across all age groups. Representation of both urban and rural areas was also ensured. In the survey, a gendered pattern in marital status was observed as more women than men had been reported as widowed, separated, and/or divorced. The role of household headship was predominantly men (86.9 percent), which was seven times higher than women (13.1 percent).

According to the survey findings, irrespective of age, residence, educational level, or marital status, women spend more time doing unpaid domestic and care work than men. In contrast, men spend more time in employment-related activities. Men spend 6.1 hours on average in employment and related activities, whereas women spend only 1.2 hours, which is five times lower than men. On the other hand, women spend a total of 5.8 hours on both unpaid domestic services for household and family members and unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, whereas men spend only 0.8 hours which is one-seventh of the time women spend.

Women in the age group of 25-44 spend the most time on employment and related activities (1.47 hours), unpaid domestic (5.47 hours), and caregiving services (1.59 hours) compared to the women in the other age categories. The contribution of men to unpaid domestic services fluctuates between 0.37 and 0.83 hours, irrespective of the age range of 15-24 and 25-44. Level of education, and location (urban and rural), urban women (1.53 hours) spend more time than rural women (1.09 hours) in employment-related activities, whereas the burden of domestic work is similar for both the urban and rural women. Education is considered a tool to enhance female labor force participation, however, the survey findings show the reverse phenomenon. Despite the level of education, men spend at most 1 hour on unpaid domestic and care work. Women with no formal education (1.54 hours) and primary education (1.35 hours) are more active in employment-related activities than women with higher levels of education (around 1.0 hours). With increasing wealth levels, women disengage from the labor market. No notable gender gap was found in the amount of time spent on unpaid volunteering, training, learning, socializing, leisure, or self-care.

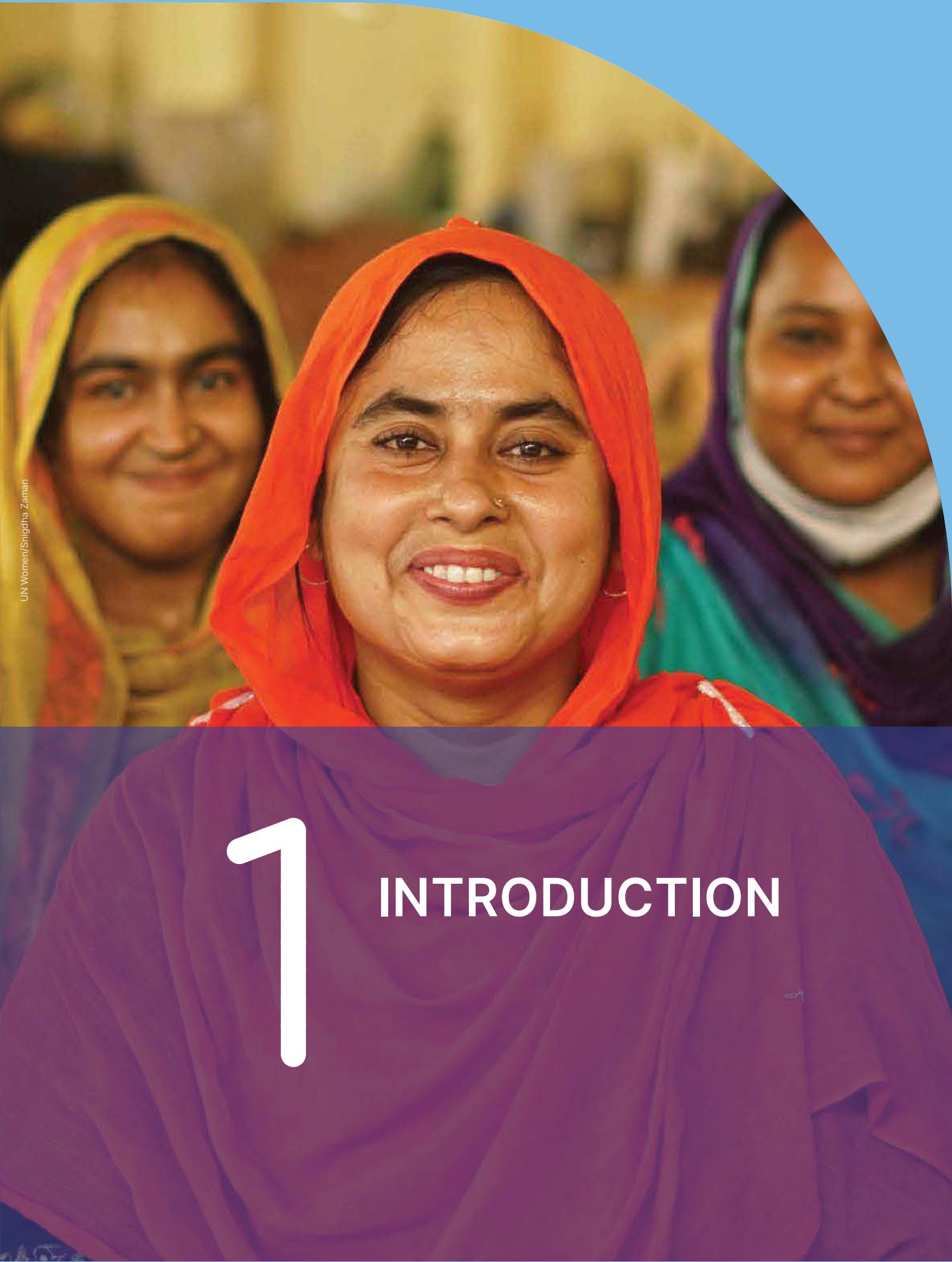
Under domestic work activities, women spend the most time on food and meal management and preparation than men. Similar goes for other domestic work activities (cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding, household management for own final use, and as such) except for shopping for own household and family members and traveling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for the household where men (0.17 and 0.12 hours) are more active than women (0.03 and 0.07 hours) respectively. Women aged 25-44 are the most active in domestic work activities

like food and meal management and preparation (237.64 minutes), cleaning and maintaining of own dwellings and surroundings (43.61 minutes), and so on, except for shopping and traveling. As previously described, this workload on women remains the same despite their location or education.

Similarly, women spend the most of their time in unpaid care work than men. They spend 1.15 hours in childcaring and 0.03 hours caring for dependent and non-dependent adults, whereas men do the same for 0.16 hours and 0.01 hours, respectively. Women across all age groups spend the most in childcare, with the 25-44 range taking the lead (89.37 minutes). Urban and rural women are more active in childcare, and dependent adult care than their rural counterparts. With marriage, the care workload increases for both men and women. However, women shoulder the major burden.

More than half of the respondents, irrespective of age, residence, division, literacy status, educational attainment, and as such, agreed with the dichotomous nature of men's and women's work. Tasks like cooking and taking care of the elderly fell under the responsibility of women, while men's work was considered more important than women's work. However, younger men and women (18-30 years) were more gender sensitive than older men and women (above 30 years). It was evident that 53.3 percent of women and 60.6 percent of men aged 18-30 agreed with the statement that women should cook all the time, whereas 64.2 percent of women and 67.0 percent of men aged above 30 years agreed with a similar statement. Similarly, 63.65 percent of younger women and 70.2 percent of older women, 64.2 percent of younger men, and 69.5 percent of older men opined that taking care of the elderly is a woman's responsibility. Respondents' residence played a role here as urban people provided more positive perceptions about gender equality than their rural counterparts. For example, 85.2 percent of urban women and 83.1 percent of urban men, compared to 79.8 percent of rural women and 79.8 percent of rural men, believed that men should help women with cooking. On the contrary, 59.7 percent of literate and 78.3 percent of illiterate women think that men's work is more important than women's. 62.2 percent of literate and 79.9 percent of illiterate men think the same. Moreover, 24.5 percent of women and 17.9 percent of men with no education accepted violence towards wives in the marital relationship (a sentiment which decreased sharply with increasing level of education where 4.7 percent of women and 3.8 percent of men with above secondary education level echoed the same). More than 90 percent of respondents, despite their sex, age, location, division, and educational status, believed that the husband should earn for the family's well-being.

The average life satisfaction score remained between five to seven, irrespective of any variables. However, urban men (6.6) and women (6.7) are more satisfied with their lives than rural men (6.3) and women (6.3). Women aged 15-17 scored the highest (7.0), and women aged 60 and above scored the lowest (5.9) than other age groups and sex categories. For men, it ranges between 6.2-6.7 and decreases for older age groups. Unmarried women (6.9) are more satisfied with their lives than unmarried men (6.5), married women, and men (6.4). In comparison, the average satisfaction lasts between 5.3 (men) to 5.4 (women) once they are widowed/widowers, divorced, or separated.



1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter One: Introduction

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

1.1 Overview

In Bangladesh, the first pilot TUS was conducted in 2012 to assess and understand people's well-being, particularly on how men and women spend their time for daily household activities and behaviors. The pilot survey attempted to measure how people spend their time daily. The survey collected information on different activities performed by men, women, boys, and girls, from a social viewpoint focuses mostly on time patterns regarding different aspects of human activities, and how different activities are performed by people, which is not possible to collect through other surveys. Time Use Survey data are important to show how activity choices are affected and determined by different circumstances and responsibilities. From an economic viewpoint, it provides information on productive, unpaid and unproductive activities. A TUS is different from other household surveys as a source of information about the activities that are performed by the people and the time duration of which activities are performed. Such a survey also provides insights into the lives of different population groups by different socio and demographic characteristics.

Realizing the importance of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, the United Nations (UN) has set the target in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5.4: "Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate." For the purposes of evidence-based information, Indicator, 5.4.1 specifically requires "Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location." Time use data, therefore, can be useful in estimating the burden of women's unpaid work and help to develop analysis to better design and adopt necessary laws, policies, and programmes to promote women's empowerment within the households, workplace, and society. In response to such a need, BBS as a National Statistical Office (NSO), conducted a nationwide TUS in 2021.

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

1.2 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the TUS was to increase the visibility of women's unpaid domestic and care work through better gender statistics. The specific objectives are:

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

1.3 Survey Process

The BBS used an internationally agreed methodology for this survey.. It followed standard survey planning, listing, sampling, survey methodology development, questionnaire, manual development, trained field staff and data enumerators on TUS methodology and conducted the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016. It developed core teams for data entry, data cleaning, editing, coding, data processing, data management and analysis and report writing.

1.4 Characteristics of the Time Use Survey, 2021

TUS 2021 has the following characteristics:

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

1.5 Sampling Design and Methods of Data Collection

The TUS 2021 was designed to produce representative statistics for the country. Data were collected from urban and rural areas separately and from all divisions in Bangladesh. The survey was a cross-sectional survey that helped to get the average time spent on domestic work and care work by women and men aged 15 years or more in Bangladesh.

The data collected followed face-to-face interviews with a randomly selected sample of respondents following Paper Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) method with a structured questionnaire (household questionnaire and a time diary). The sample households were selected by using a two-stage cluster sampling design. Individual information was collected from individuals 15 years old and above.

Sample Size:

The following formula was used to determine the sample size:

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

Where,

n= size of the sample

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

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

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

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

deff.= design effect

The mean number of hours spent at the national level is 4.9 and the standard error is 0.2 obtained from the Time Use Pilot Survey 2012. In this instance, it is worth noting that the error value ranges from .025 to .032, which equates to 2.5 percent to 3.2 percent when taking into account the design effect of 2.0. As a result, various sample sizes have been obtained. It is important to mention that when considering a three percent level of error with a design effect of 2, the sample size is 7680Considering a non-response rate of 4 percent, the final national sample size is 7796 (rounded upward to get a better estimate).

For the sub-national level, by considering the 9 percent error with design effect 2.00 and considering a three percent non-response rate, the sample size is 866 (rounded upward to get a better estimate) households. 880 households were considered for the smaller divisions. On the other hand, the remaining $(1000-880)*3$ households are merged into the large divisions by population size.

500 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) (total 8000 households and 16 households in every PSU) were selected from a population census-2011 sampling frame. Each of the selected PSU 16 households was selected by using a systematic random sampling method.

Divisional level allocation of the Time Use Survey 2021 is given below

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

Calculation of Sample Weights

The TUS 2021 sample is not self-weighted because different sampling fractions have been used in the sampling strata (division). For these reasons, sample weights were calculated, and these were used in the analysis of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i)

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selections at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

Where, p_{s} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h

P_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the i-th sample PSU stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $P_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{16}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, an individual over all probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weight takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

Where RR_h is the response rate for the sample household in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h.

Similarly, adjustment for nonresponse at the 15+ individual level for each stratum is equal to

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

Where RR_h is the response rate for the 15+ individual in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rate was calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weight calculated for each PSU.

1.6 Workshops and Trainings

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

From January 16 to 21 in 2021, multiple training sessions were organized for the enumerators and supervisors centrally at BBS headquarters. Both enumerators and supervisors were provided with different training materials, including questionnaires, manuals, guidelines, time diaries, stationery, and training agendas and schedules with clear instructions and guidance. A separate training program was organized for editors and coders on ICATUS. The main approach of the training followed instructions and globally accepted methodology on TUS, the core TUS team of BBS designed all required materials for the TUS.

1.7 Field Work

Primary data collection was carried out from January 24 to April 12 in 2021 following a face-to-face interview method, which is one of the widely used survey methods for data collection, particularly for TUS. Data from households were collected through household questionnaires and a Time Diary was used to collect detailed information on activities each of the 15 individual members on a 24-hour basis of the selected household. Another individual questionnaire, "Attitude Towards Gender Equality," was used for data collection from the target population. Both the survey questionnaire and instruction manual for enumerators were available in the Bengali language.

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

Special emphasis was given to rapport building with the respondents. Interviewers were instructed to

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

Individual time diaries were filled in from all 15+ male and female household members. Household-related questionnaires were used to collect necessary information about the household.

A 24-hour time diary was used for data collection and days were selected on both weekdays and weekends. Since the literacy rate in some regions of Bangladesh is low, especially in rural areas, it was not feasible to collect time use data in a self-reported 24-hour time diary with a short time slot. The choice was to employ interviewers who can help respondents to fill in their respective time diaries with a larger time slot: half an hour or so. Therefore, for the purpose of getting the most accurate data, time diaries were filled in by the interviewer using the 24-hour recall method during face-to-face interviews in the household. For the time diary, three main activities of the respondent were recorded for each 30-minute interval.

Interviewers were instructed to acquire correct information by keeping the interviewees engaged by the questions. If required, different kinds of probing, secondary or additional questions were asked to ensure the reliability and authenticity of the answers. Small interview breaks were also considered important in case the interviewee was trying to remember. The presence of any third person during face-to-face interviews was highly discouraged as it intruded on a respondent's privacy and restrained him or her from giving accurate answers. Especially in cases of female respondents, the presence of a third person is avoided as some of the questions may be regarded as personal for women and difficult to be answered in the presence of another household members.

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

Supervisors were instructed to follow up on the work of each enumerator every day and as per guidelines provided by BBS. All supervisors were responsible to provide regular updates to the TUS core team, regular follow-ups were proven to be really helpful to understand the field scenario as well as to address unexpected challenges. Every 15 days, filled-in questionnaires were collected from the field for editing and coding, which reduced time as well as helped to assess each team's performance and guide them accordingly. Later, a team was formed at BBS headquarters to clean and analyze the data according to ICATUS coding.

1.8 Operation during COVID-19: Challenges and Mitigation

TUS 2021 is the first standalone national survey that was conducted during COVID-19. Conducting TUS in such a difficult situation was challenging. BBS had to take extra measures to keep field enumerators, supervisors and data providers safe from coronavirus infection. The BBS adopted appropriate health measures for enumerators and interviewees and ensured proper physical distance; all interviews were conducted in suitable accommodation as per strict instruction given by the TUS core team.

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

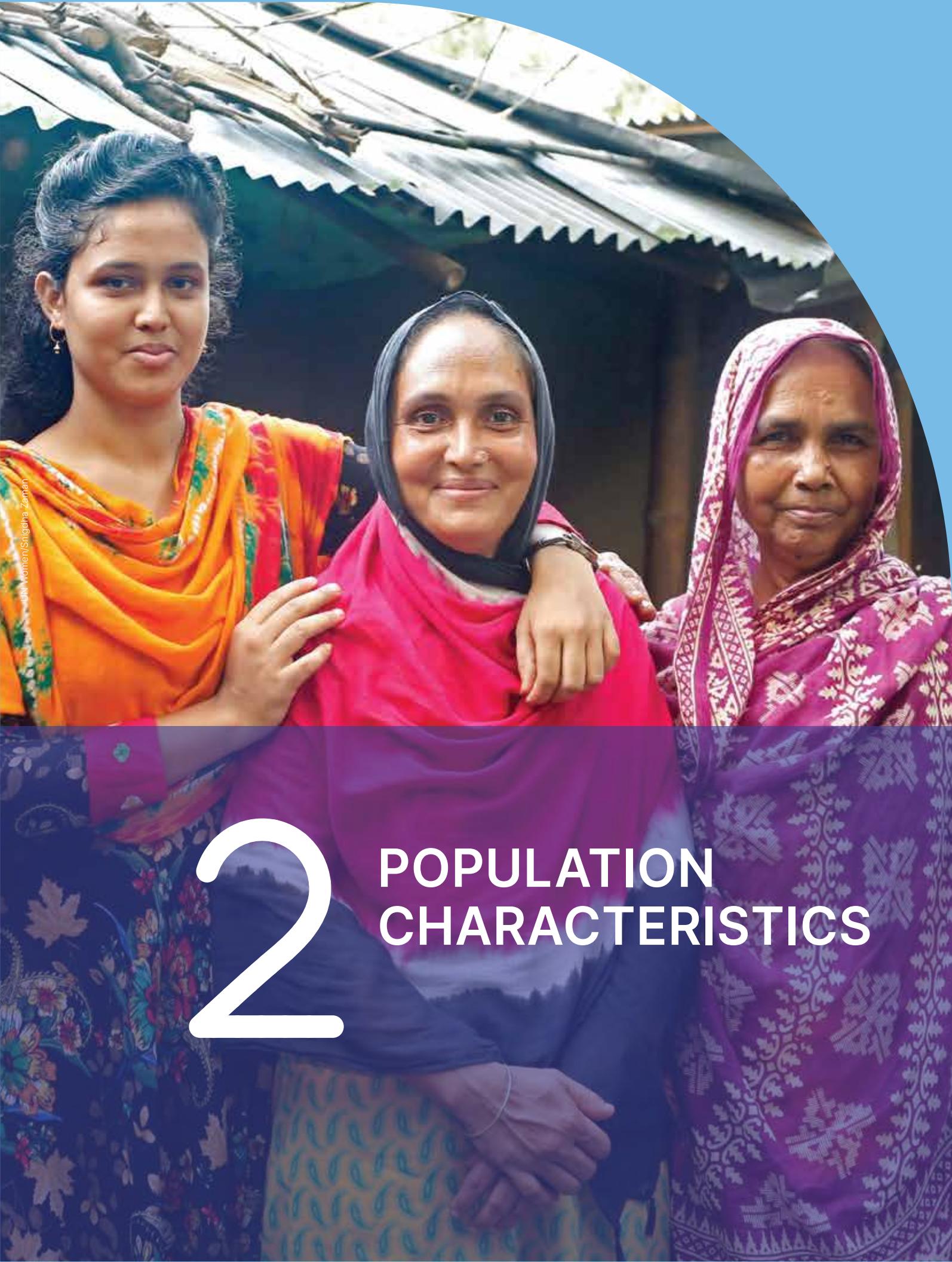
To prevent any possibility of virus transmission, enumerators were assigned to three households per day in each PSU. BBS kept reserved enumerators in case there was any need to withdraw enumerators from the field due to sickness.

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

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

1.9 The Structure of the Report

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



2

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

CHAPTER TWO: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

TUS 2021 tries to visualize the amounts of time men and women spend in paid and unpaid activities done by different individuals from a representative selection of households. As a result of the unequal distribution of labor, women's work mostly remains invisible. To highlight inequality and invisibility, the TUS has pulled its respondents from every walk of life. It maintained equal representation. To present the data regarding its participants, it has divided its sample populations' profiles by sex, age, division, literacy status, level of educational attainment, marital status and by household head. This information will help to provide an explanation for the selected methodology and contextualize the result presented in the report.

Table 2.1

Percentage distribution of households by location and division

Division	Urban	Rural	Total
Barishal	5.4	5.8	5.7
Chattogram	17.4	17.1	17.2
Dhaka	38.2	19.5	24.8
Khulna	9.6	13.9	12.7
Mymensingh	5.9	8.8	8.0
Rajshahi	10.2	15.2	13.8
Rangpur	9.9	13.7	12.6
Sylhet	3.4	6.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.1 represents the percentage distribution of sample households by division and location. Dhaka constitutes the highest number of sample households which is 24.8 percent. Among them, 38.2 percent of households are from urban areas and 19.5 percent of households are from rural areas. Chattogram places itself in the second position by providing 17.2 percent of the households and 17.4 percent are from urban and 17.1 percent are from rural. Rajshahi shares the third highest number of households (13.8 percent) and among them 10.2 percent are from urban areas and 15.3 percent are from rural areas.

Among the remainder, Barishal constitutes 5.7 percent, Khulna constitutes 12.7 percent and Mymensingh constitutes 8.0 percent of the households. Within this, 5.4 percent, 9.6 percent and 5.9 percent of the households are from urban areas and 5.8 percent, 13.9 percent, and 8.8 percent are from rural areas according to the divisions. For the remaining divisions, Rangpur provides 12.6 percent and Sylhet provides 5.3 percent of the households. Among them, 9.9 percent, and 3.4 percent are from the urban areas and 13.7 percent and 6.0 percent are from the rural areas, sequential to their divisions.

2.2 Profile of Household Population

2.2.1 Sex

Table 2.2

Percentage distribution of sample population by sex

Sex	Percentage
⦿ Women	50.3
⦿ Men	49.7
⦿⦿ Total	100.0

To build a better and proper understanding of work and its value, a survey must ensure the equal representation of both men and women. The TUS 2021 shows this as Table 2.2 presents 49.7 percent of men and 50.3 percent of women are represented in the sample population.

2.2.2 Age Group

Table 2.3

Percentage distribution of sample population by age group and sex

Age Group	⦿ Women	⦿ Men	⦿⦿ Total
15-24	24.6	23.9	24.3
25-44	44.0	39.2	41.6
45-54	14.1	14.9	14.5
55-64	10.1	11.3	10.7
65+	7.2	10.6	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to Table 2.3, the survey collects information from respondents of 15 years and above. The respondents further are distributed into five categories including 15-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years and 65+ years. The category of 25-44 years constitutes 41.6 percent of the respondents. Further, 24.6 percent of women and 23.9 percent of men respondents belong to the age group of 15-24 and 8.9 percent belong to the age group of 65+.

2.2.3 Literacy Status

Table 2.4

Percentage distribution of sample population by literacy status and sex

Literacy status	⦿ Women	⦿ Men	⦿⦿ Total
Literate	71.8	75.1	73.4
Illiterate	28.2	24.9	26.6

Literacy can be defined as the ability to read, write and understand. According to Table 2.4, the survey population constitutes 73.4 percent of the respondents being literate and 26.6 percent being illiterate. Among all the respondents surveyed under TUS, 71.8 percent of women are literate, while the percentage is 75.1 for men. On the other hand, 28.2 percent of women are illiterate, while the percentage is 24.9 for men.

2.2.4 Level of Education

Table 2.5

Percentage distribution of sample population by level of education and sex

Highest educational level completed	⦿ Women	⦿ Men	⦿ Total
No formal education	24.7	21.7	23.2
Primary education	29.7	32.7	31.2
Secondary education	35.4	31.1	33.2
Above secondary	10.3	14.5	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The level of education outlines the highest educational degree the respondents have completed. Table 2.5 shows that a good number of the respondents (33.2 percent) have completed their secondary education and 31.2 percent have finished their primary education. Only 12.4 percent of respondents are certified above secondary whereas 23.2 percent have no education at all. Nevertheless, the table reflects equal representation of both men and women. Among women, 24.7 percent are without formal education while 29.7 percent have successfully crossed the bar of primary education, 35.37 percent have crossed the level of secondary education and 10.3 percent are with educational qualifications above the secondary level. Among men, 32.7 percent have finished primary education, 31.1 percent secondary education and 14.5 percent have crossed the bar of secondary where 21.7 percent are with no education at all.

2.2.5 Marital Status

Table 2.6

Percentage distribution of sample population by marital status and sex

Marital status	Sex		⦿ Total
	⦿ Women	⦿ Men	
Unmarried	23.8	36.3	30.0
Married	65.5	61.9	63.7
Widow/Widower	9.2	1.3	5.3
Separated	0.8	0.2	0.5
Divorced	0.7	0.3	0.5

The identification of marital status helps better understand care needs. Married persons (especially women) are often expected to shoulder the extra responsibilities that come along with marital unions which the unmarried population may not be expected to do. For others (widow/widower, separated and divorced), the scenario may alter as they often undertake the double responsibilities of providing for the family members and also looking after their care needs by splitting time between in and outside home-based activities. To better understand time distribution, the TUS 2021 has included respondents from all 'spheres' of marriage. Table 2.6 shows that the surveyed population consists of 30.0 percent unmarried, 63.7 percent married, 5.3 percent widow/widower, 0.5 percent separated, and 0.5 percent divorced. Among them, 23.8 percent of women and 36.3 percent of men are unmarried, whereas 65.5 percent of women and 61.9 percent of men are married. A gendered pattern can be observed from Table 2.6 as a greater number of women than men are represented as widowed, separated and divorced. Among the women, 9.2 percent are widowed, 0.8 percent are separated, and 0.7 percent are divorced. Among the men respondents, 1.3 percent are widowers, 0.2 percent are separated, and 0.3 percent are divorced.

2.2.6 Household Headship

Table 2.7

Percentage distribution of sample population by household headship and sex

Gender	Percentage
Women	13.1
Men	86.9
Total	100.00

Table 2.7 shows that 86.9 percent of the household surveyed were headed by men with only 13.1 percent headed by women.

2.3 Profile of time diary respondents

Table 2.8

Summary statistics of time diary respondents by sex and division (percent) (unweighted data)

	Number of Participants			Percentage Distribution		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Location						
Rural	6,906	5,370	12,276	68.9	69.3	69.1
Urban	3,117	2,377	5,494	31.1	30.7	30.9
Total	10,023	7,747	17,770	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age Group						
15-24	2,288	1,602	3,890	22.8	20.7	21.9
25-44	4,572	3,002	7,574	45.6	38.8	42.6
45-54	1,448	1,225	2,673	14.4	15.8	15.0
55-64	1,015	971	1,986	10.1	12.5	11.2
65+	700	947	1,647	7.0	12.2	9.3
Total	10,023	7,747	17,770	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division						
Barisal	1,101	994	2,095	11.0	12.8	11.8
Chattogram	1,423	1,123	2,546	14.2	14.5	14.3
Dhaka	1,346	1,069	2,415	13.4	13.8	13.6
Khulna	1,261	949	2,210	12.6	12.2	12.4
Mymensing	1,085	735	1,820	10.8	9.5	10.2
Rajshahi	1,217	524	1,741	12.1	6.8	9.8
Rangpur	1,353	1,246	2,599	13.5	16.1	14.6
Sylhet	1,237	1,107	2,344	12.3	14.3	13.2
Total	10,023	7,747	17,770	100.0	100.0	100.0

The data collected and used in this report came from the responses of 17,770 participants- 56.4 percent of women and 43.6 percent of men. In addition, 69.1 percent reside in rural areas and 30.9 percent in urban areas. The number and distribution of the participants by sex, area, age and division are shown in Table 2.8.

Figure 2.1

Percentage distribution of time diary respondent by sex and age group

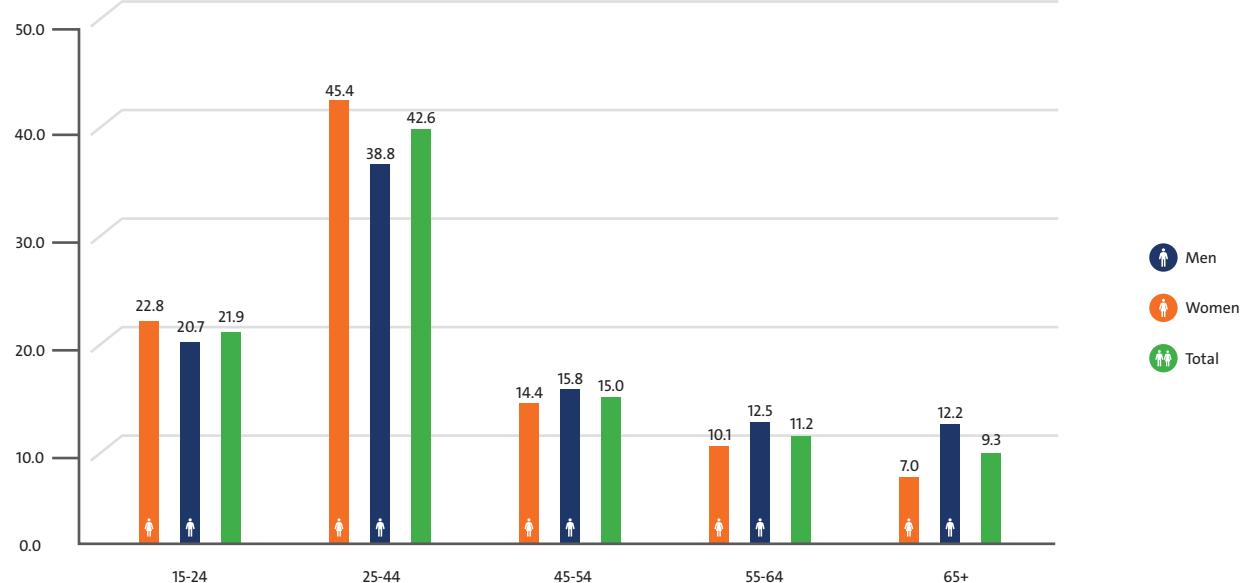


Figure 2.1 portrays that 22.8 percent of women and 20.7 percent of men have been surveyed from the age groups of 15-24 years; 45.6 percent of women and 38.8 percent of men have been surveyed from the age group of 25-44 years; 14.4 percent of women and 15.8 percent of men from the age group of 45-54 years; 10.1 percent of women and 12.5 percent of men are within the 55-64 age group, and 7.0 percent of women and 12.2 percent of men from the category 65+ years.

2.3.1 Division

Table 2.9

Percentage distribution of time diary respondents by sex and division

Division	♀ Women	♂ Men	♂♀ Total
Barishal	5.6	6.5	6.0
Chattogram	16.2	16.6	16.4
Dhaka	22.7	23.7	23.1
Khulna	12.9	13.4	13.1
Mymensingh	8.8	7.9	8.4
Rajshahi	13.6	7.8	11.0
Rangpur	13.4	16.1	14.6
Sylhet	6.7	7.9	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the respondents by division and sex. A depiction from each of the eight divisions is visible in Table 2.9. Dhaka holds the highest number of respondents constituting 23.1 percent. Chattogram holds the second position at 16.4 percent. The percentage of respondents surveyed from Barishal, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet are 6.0 percent, 13.1 percent, 8.4 percent, 11.1 percent, 14.6 percent, and 7.3 percent respectively.

Similarly, the survey secures an equal representation of both men and women from each district. Among all the respondents surveyed in Dhaka, 22.7 percent are women and 23.7 percent are men whereas it is 16.2 percent of women and 16.6 percent of men in the case of Chattogram. The respondents from Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna appear by 13.6 percent of women and 7.8 percent of men, 13.4 percent of women and 16.1 percent of men, and 12.9 percent of women and 13.4 percent of men respectively. For Barishal, Mymensingh and Sylhet, respondents constitute 5.6 percent of women and 6.5 percent of men, 8.8 percent of women and 7.9 percent of men and 6.7 percent of women and 7.9 percent of men respectively.

2.3.2. Location

Table 2.10

Percentage distribution of time diary respondent by division and location

Division	Urban	Rural	Total
Barishal	6.0	6.0	6.0
Chattogram	16.6	16.3	16.4
Dhaka	36.5	17.9	23.1
Khulna	9.3	14.7	13.1
Mymensingh	5.7	9.4	8.4
Rajshahi	8.6	12.0	11.0
Rangpur	12.3	15.5	14.6
Sylhet	4.9	8.2	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.10 represents the percentage distribution of the respondents by division and location. Dhaka constitutes the highest number of respondents, which is 23.1 percent. Among them, 36.5 percent of respondents are from the urban areas and 17.9 percent of respondents are from rural areas. Chattogram places itself in the second position by providing 16.4 percent of the respondents of which 16.6 percent are from urban areas and 16.3 percent are from rural areas. Rangpur shares the third highest number of respondents (14.6 percent); among them, 12.3 percent are from urban areas, and 15.5 percent are from rural areas.

Barishal constitutes 6.0 percent, Khulna constitutes 13.1 percent, and Mymensingh constitutes 8.4 percent of the respondents. 6.0 percent, 9.3 percent, and 5.7 percent of the respondents are from urban areas, and 6.0 percent, 14.7 percent, and 9.4 percent are from rural areas, according to the divisions. For the remaining divisions, Rajshahi provides 11.0 percent, Rangpur provides 14.6 percent, and Sylhet provides 7.3 percent of the respondents. Among them, 8.6 percent, 12.3 percent, and 4.9 percent are from urban areas, and 12.0 percent, 15.5 percent, and 8.2 percent are from rural areas, sequential to their divisions.

2.4 Findings of this chapter

The TUS 2021 ensures almost equal representation of both men and women in every category, such as age group, divisions, locations, literacy, educational attainments, marital status, etc. The age of all the respondents was 15 years and above. It also included every division alongside the location type (rural and urban) within Bangladesh. Dhaka is the capital and largest city of Bangladesh, and as such, holds the most (23.1 percent) respondents, further distributing them in urban (36.5 percent) and rural (17.9 percent) locations. Chattogram holds second position, with 16.4 percent of respondents, further distributing them in urban (16.6 percent) and rural areas (16.3 percent). Three-fourths of the respondents were literate, with men occupying higher literacy rates than women. It further reflects that men have been ahead of women at every level of education except secondary schooling. Among the respondents, 35.4 percent of women and 31.1 percent of men were from secondary level. To demonstrate the relationship between work and marriage, 30.0 percent unmarried, 63.7 percent married, 5.3 percent widows/widowers, 0.5 percent divorced and 0.5 percent separated have been surveyed under TUS 2021.

3

TIME USE PATTERN IN BANGLADESH

Chapter Three: Time Use Pattern In Bangladesh

3.1 Introduction

The gendered division of labour prevails in different countries of the world. With expanding options for women to work outside, the gender role is being challenged each day. In Bangladesh, women are still expected to shoulder the bulk of household chores. With the increasing educational attainment, women who join the workforce are directly contributing to the economy, but this is not the predominant structure. Women are emotionally more attached to “family work” than men (Seymour et al., 2020). Consequently, their efforts go unnoticed in the national economy. The Time Use Survey tries to fill this void.

Time use patterns in Bangladesh allow researchers to investigate how individuals spend their days, as well as their participation in unpaid care work, leisure activities, paid care work, and other economically beneficial activities about which little is known. It allows monitoring SDG using TUS data, particularly indicator 5.4.1 which indicates the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by gender, age, and location. BBS used a time-use diary to collect information on all 15 years and above-aged household members during the survey.

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

3.2 Time Use by Sex

Table 3.1

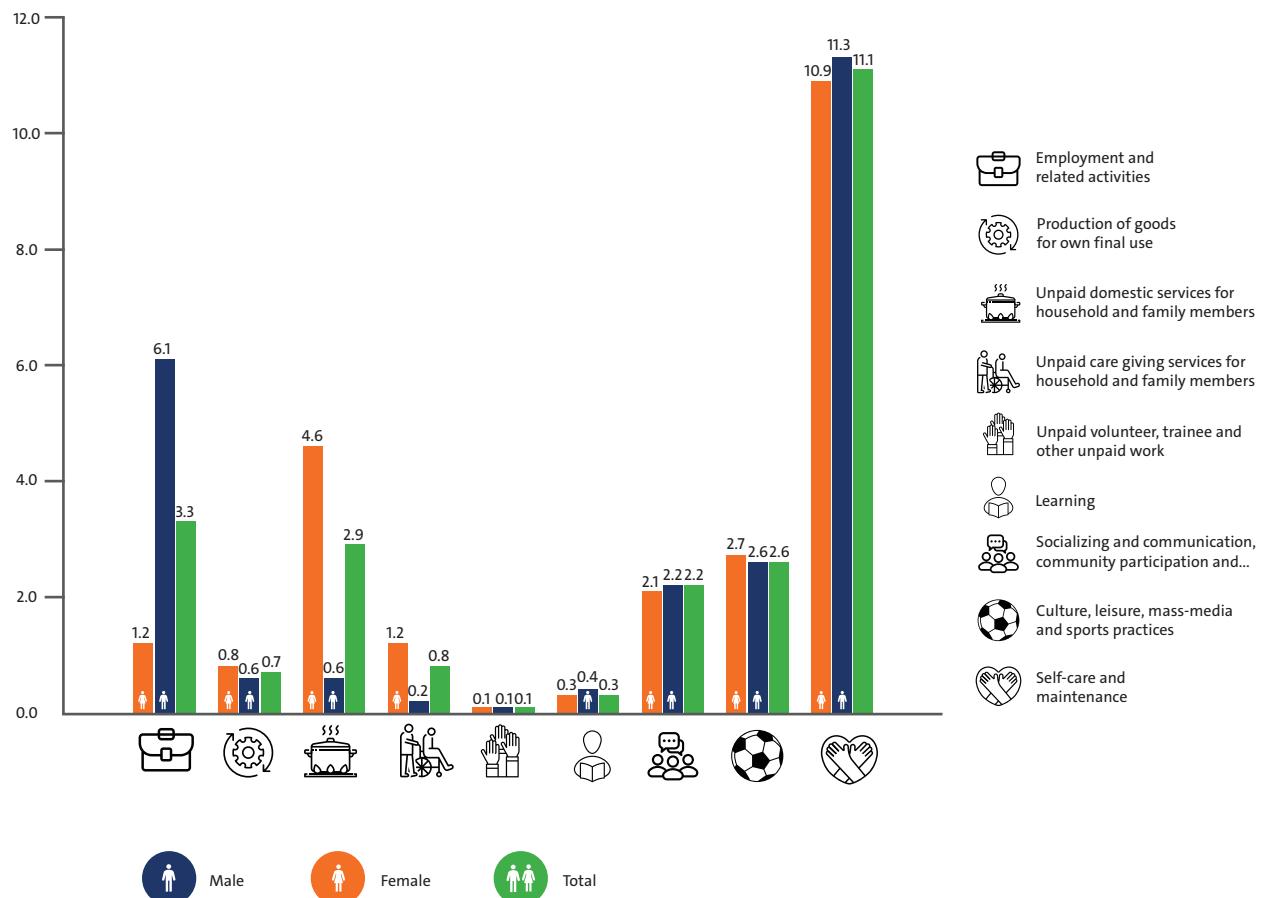
Average time spent (hour) per day by ICATUS-2016 major division and sex

Major ICATUS Division	Women	Men	Total
Employment and related activities	1.2	6.1	3.3
Production of goods for own final use	0.8	0.6	0.7
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.6	0.6	2.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.2	0.2	0.8
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.3	0.4	0.3
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.1	2.2	2.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	2.7	2.6	2.6
Self-care and maintenance*	10.9	11.3	11.1

Table 3.1 shows that women perform more domestic and care work than employment and related activities. Men do the opposite. On an average, women spend 1.2 hours on employment whereas men spend 6.1 hours. Women spend on average 4.6 hours and 1.2 hours on unpaid domestic services and caregiving services respectively. Men do the same for 0.6 hours and 0.2 hours respectively which is almost one-sixth what women do.

*As per ICATUS code 9, refers to activities required by the individual in relation to biological needs, such as sleeping, eating, etc. This group includes performing own personal and healthcare and maintenance or receiving this type of care includes: sleep and related activities; eating and drinking; personal hygiene and care; receiving personal and health/medical care from others; travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities and other self-care and maintenance activities.

Figure 3.1
Average time spent (hour) per day by activity group and sex



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

3.2.1 Time use by Age Group

Table 3.2
Average time spent (hour) on broad activity categories by sex and selected age group

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment and related activities	0.85	4.20	1.47	7.81	1.42	7.04	1.08	5.51	0.46	3.35
Production of goods for own final use	0.40	0.35	0.84	0.44	1.11	0.74	1.04	0.85	0.67	0.74
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.90	0.37	5.47	0.58	4.87	0.69	3.70	0.83	2.35	0.65

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.59	0.09	1.59	0.31	0.47	0.14	0.59	0.13	0.48	0.09
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.17	0.12
Learning	1.30	1.68	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.56	2.12	1.73	1.67	2.74	2.20	3.28	2.70	3.67	3.45
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.85	3.31	2.21	1.92	2.61	2.13	3.23	2.77	4.21	3.77
Self-care and maintenance	11.48	11.77	10.56	11.09	10.64		10.96	11.14	12.00	11.82

Table 3.2 represents its findings in five categories of age: 15-24, 25-44, 45-54 and 65+ and each category is then further divided into women and men. Overall, it shows that men engage more in employed work than women. Women utilize most of their days in unpaid domestic and caregiving services. It peaks at the age of 25-44 where men use their 7.81 hours in employment-related activities and women use 5.47 hours in unpaid domestic services. In the same category, women spend 1.47 hours in employment and men spend 0.58 hours on unpaid domestic services. A similar pattern is observed in the other age categories as well. For the age group of 15-24, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+, women use 0.85 hours and 4.20 hours, 1.42 hours and 7.04 hours, compared to 1.08 hours and 5.51 hours and 0.46 hours and 3.35 hours for men in employment and related activities respectively. Women provide caregiving services to their families longer than men. It peaks at the age between 15 to 24 at 1.59 hours and thereafter slowly reduces to 0.47 hours at 45-54 years and 0.48 hours at the age of 65+. For men, the range stays between 0.09-0.59 hours irrespective of their age. The time distribution for unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work for men remains at the range of 0.07-0.17 hours disregarding age.

Activities like socializing, community participation, religious practices, culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices take more time for men than women until the age of 24 and after that a reverse pattern happens. At the age group of 15-24, women and men spend 1.56 hours and 2.21 hours socializing and communicating, on community participation and on religious practices and 2.85 hours and 3.31 hours in culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices. However, in the next age group of 25-44, women and men spend 1.73 hours and 1.67 hours respectively, on socializing and communicating, on community participation and on religious practices and 2.21 hours and 1.92 hours in culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices. At the age of 15-24 years, women and men exhaust the most time behind learning, 1.30 hours and 1.68 hours respectively, and at the age of 65+ hardly any time is spent behind learning for both women and men.

Both women and men spend a similar amount of time for the production of goods for their own final use, except for the age group 25-44, where they spend 0.84 and 0.44 hours sequentially. For the other age categories, women and men use 0.40 and 0.35 hours, 1.11 and 0.74 hours, 1.04 and 0.85 hours, and 0.67 hours and 0.74 hours chronologically. Women are less active than men in unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work in their earlier years, aged from 15-24. After that, a reverse pattern is observed in the table.

A similar pattern appears in that women devote most of their time to household chores. This puts a double burden on women who work outside their homes. With a growing community service burden alongside advancing age, it adds another burden on the shoulders of women.

3.2.2 Time Use by Location and Sex

Table 3.3
Average time spent (hour) by activity group, location and sex

Location	Urban			Rural		
	♀ Women	♂ Men	♀♀ Total	♀ Women	♂ Men	♀♀ Total
Major Group						
Employment and related activities	1.53	6.62	3.74	1.09	5.88	3.19
Production of goods for own final use	0.30	0.14	0.23	0.98	0.72	0.87
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.45	0.56	2.76	4.71	0.61	2.91
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.30	0.23	0.84	1.23	0.17	0.77
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.11
Learning	0.42	0.50	0.46	0.27	0.34	0.30
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.97	2.00	1.98	2.19	2.27	2.22
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.01	2.62	2.84	2.51	2.57	2.53
Self-care and maintenance	10.92	11.27	11.07	10.91	11.32	11.09

Table 3.3 captures the data on how men and women from rural and urban areas spend their time in different sorts of activities. Urban people, men and women both use more time to carry out employment and related activities than rural people. In both cases, women spend less than men on employment and related activities. Domestic and care services pull a similar amount of time away from women hailing from both rural and urban areas. In the case of women, it does so six to eight times more so, irrespective of where they reside. Rural and urban men pass 0.61 and 0.56 hours doing domestic work and 0.17 and 0.23 hours for care work. Rural women give 4.71 hours and urban women 4.45 hours towards domestic services, while contributing 1.23 and 1.30 hours to care work. Discounting gender and residence, everyone spends 0.1 hours doing unpaid voluntary work and training.

Rural people (2.22 hours) participate more in community services like socializing and religious practices than urban people (2.0 hours). A typical feature arises here as women (4.16 hours) spend less, urban women lesser, time than men (4.27 hours) in socialization, community participation and religious practices. Urban women permit themselves the most time (3.01 hours) in culture, leisure and mass media activities contrary to rural women (2.51 hours) where rural and urban men pass 2.56 and 2.62 hours respectively. Rural and urban people devote 0.87 and 0.23 hours respectively to produce goods for their own final use. In the event of rural women, it is 0.98 hours, for rural men, it is 0.72 hours and 0.30 and 0.14 hours for urban women and men. Urban women and men spend 0.42 hours and 0.50 hours on learning whereas rural women and men

spend 0.27 hours and 0.34 hours. For self-care and maintenance, urban women and men use 10.92 and 11.27 hours whereas rural women and men spend 10.91 and 11.32 hours.

3.2.3 Time Use by Divisions and Sex

Table 3.4

Average time spent (hour) per day on broad activity categories by sex and division

Administrative Division	Women	Men	Total
Barishal			
Employment and related activities	0.54	5.39	2.83
Production of goods for own final use	1.10	0.74	0.93
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	5.01	0.72	2.98
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.32	0.17	0.78
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.18	0.30	0.23
Learning	0.32	0.18	0.25
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.47	2.75	2.60
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.08	2.93	3.01
Self-care and maintenance	10.00	10.83	10.39
Chattogram			
Employment and related activities	0.83	6.16	3.19
Production of goods for own final use	0.60	0.40	0.51
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.86	0.58	2.97
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.38	0.16	0.84
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.09	0.06	0.08
Learning	0.34	0.34	0.34
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.47	2.41	2.44
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.84	2.90	2.86
Self-care and maintenance	10.60	10.98	10.77
Dhaka			
Employment and related activities	1.64	6.84	3.97
Production of goods for own final use	0.52	0.28	0.41
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.48	0.54	2.71
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.36	0.27	0.87
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.10	0.07	0.09
Learning	0.29	0.36	0.32
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.92	1.90	1.91
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.83	2.52	2.69
Self-care and maintenance	10.87	11.23	11.03
Khulna			
Employment and related activities	1.28	5.72	3.26
Production of goods for own final use	0.66	0.43	0.56

Administrative Division	Women	Men	Total
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.40	0.58	2.69
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.18	0.16	0.72
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.12	0.09	0.11
Learning	0.25	0.39	0.31
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.18	2.24	2.21
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.58	2.92	2.73
Self-care and maintenance	11.37	11.47	11.41
Mymensingh			
Employment and related activities	0.85	5.44	2.73
Production of goods for own final use	0.98	0.75	0.89
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.39	0.64	2.85
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.55	0.24	1.01
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.13	0.14	0.13
Learning	0.33	0.43	0.37
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.32	2.39	2.35
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.34	2.33	2.34
Self-care and maintenance	11.10	11.66	11.33
Rajshahi			
Employment and related activities	1.28	4.37	2.24
Production of goods for own final use	1.02	1.16	1.06
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.25	0.63	3.13
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.91	0.13	0.67
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.13	0.11	0.12
Learning	0.22	0.50	0.31
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.92	2.21	2.01
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.93	3.30	3.05
Self-care and maintenance	11.34	11.59	11.42
Rangpur			
Employment and related activities	1.58	6.81	4.10
Production of goods for own final use	1.11	0.70	0.91
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.81	0.54	2.75
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.12	0.13	0.64
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.08	0.07	0.08
Learning	0.52	0.53	0.53
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.93	2.08	2.00
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.97	1.69	1.84
Self-care and maintenance	10.88	11.45	11.16

Administrative Division	Women	Men	Total
Sylhet			
Employment and related activities	0.79	5.77	3.16
Production of goods for own final use	0.80	0.74	0.77
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	5.52	0.71	3.23
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.17	0.22	0.72
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.06	0.22	0.13
Learning	0.22	0.26	0.24
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.15	2.14	2.14
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.56	2.60	2.58
Self-care and maintenance	10.73	11.35	11.03

Table 3.4 compares men's and women's activity patterns across eight administrative divisions. Dhaka provides the most hours of employment and related activities for both men (6.84 hours) and women (1.64 hours). Women in Barishal division spend the least (0.54 hours) on employment and related activities whereas men there spend 5.39 hours. On the other hand, men in Rajshahi spend the least (4.37 hours) than other divisions where women there spend 1.28 hours. Women and men sequentially use 0.83 hours and 6.16 hours in Chattogram division, 1.28 hours and 5.72 hours in Khulna division, 0.85 hours, and 5.44 hours in Mymensingh division, 1.58 hours and 6.81 hours in Rangpur division, and 0.79 hours and 5.77 hours in Sylhet division in employment and related activities.

In each divisional data, it was evident that women spend far less time than men in employment and related activities. Women are mostly busy with their unpaid domestic and caregiving services in the households. Women in Dhaka division spend 4.48 hours and 1.36 hours in unpaid domestic services for household and family members and unpaid caregiving services for household and family members respectively where the men did the same for 0.54 hours and 0.27 hours. Women in Barishal division spend 5.01 hours and 1.32 hours, women in Chattogram division spend 4.86 hours and 1.38 hours, women in Khulna division spend 4.40 hours and 1.18 hours, women in Mymensingh division spend 4.39 hours and 1.55 hours, women in Rajshahi division spend 4.25 hours and 0.91 hours, women in Rangpur division spend 4.81 hours and 1.12 hours, and women in Sylhet division spend 5.52 hours and 1.17 hours in unpaid domestic services for household and family members and unpaid caregiving services for household and family members respectively. As for men, they spend the highest time 0.72 hours (Barishal division) and 0.54 hours (Dhaka and Rangpur division) in unpaid domestic services for household and family members. Again, they spend, at the highest, 0.27 hours (Dhaka division) and 0.16 hours (Khulna and Chattogram division), and at the lowest, in unpaid caregiving services for household and family members.

Both women and men from each division spend nearly the same amount of time in the production of goods for their own final use, socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices, culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices, and self-care and maintenance. Women and men, at the maximum, spend 1.11 hours (Rangpur Division) and 1.16 hours (Rajshahi division) and at the minimum, spend 0.52 hours (Dhaka division) and 0.28 hours (Dhaka division) in the production of goods for own final use. As for learning, women spend 0.52 hours (Rangpur division), at the highest, and 0.22 hours (Sylhet and Rajshahi division) and men spend 0.53 hours (Rangpur division) and 0.18 hours (Barishal division), at the lowest. Both men and women spend around 10-11 hours in self-care and maintenance. Similarly, both men and women spend around 1.50 – 3 hours in culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices and socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices with no broad differences in the divisions.

3.2.4 Time Use by Educational Attainment and Sex

Table 3.5

Average time spent (hour) per day on activities by educational attainment and sex

	Women	Men	Total
No Formal Education			
Employment and related activities	1.54	6.34	3.52
Production of goods for own final use	1.11	0.75	0.96
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.14	0.6	2.68
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.65	0.12	0.43
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.14	0.1	0.12
Learning	0	0	0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.42	2.25	2.35
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.92	2.45	2.73
Self-care and maintenance	11.07	11.38	11.2
Primary Education			
Employment and related activities	1.35	7.19	4.04
Production of goods for own final use	0.95	0.5	0.74
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.94	0.55	2.92
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.09	0.19	0.68
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	0.12	0.09	0.11
Learning	0.01	0.01	0.01
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	2.26	1.99	2.13
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	2.5	2.18	2.36
Self-care and maintenance	10.77	11.31	11.02
Secondary Education			
Employment and related activities	0.96	5.62	2.85
Production of goods for own final use	0.6	0.53	0.57
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.91	0.57	3.15
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.61	0.19	1.03
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.07	0.11	0.09
Learning	0.57	0.76	0.65
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.91	2.22	2.04
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.53	2.75	2.62
Self-care and maintenance	10.84	11.25	11

	Women	Men	Total
Above Secondary			
Employment and related activities	1.03	4.96	3.06
Production of goods for own final use	0.37	0.43	0.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.28	0.7	2.44
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.74	0.27	0.99
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.11	0.15	0.13
Learning	0.76	0.77	0.77
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.88	2.39	2.14
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.73	3.03	2.88
Self-care and maintenance	11.11	11.29	11.2

Table 3.5 represents the relation between education and gender in terms of average time spent on activities. It sets the criteria of educational attainment to four levels of educational parameters which are assigned to no formal education, primary education, secondary education, and above secondary education. People with no education and primary education spend 3.52 and 4.04 hours while people with secondary and above secondary education spend 2.85 and 3.06 hours on employment and related activities.

Unpaid domestic and care work require 4.79–6.52 hours of women and 0.72–0.97 hours of men despite any educational attainment. Women with no formal education spend the most time (1.54 hours) than women with education (1.35, 0.96, 1.03 hours sequentially) in employment and related activities. As can be seen, education cannot detach women from their household responsibilities and also cannot increase their participation in the workforce economy. With education, both men and women become reluctant to produce goods for their own final use. It starts with 1.11 and 0.75 for women and men with no formal education, afterward it becomes 0.95 and 0.50, 0.60 and 0.53 and 0.37 and 0.43 sequentially and respectively.

3.2.5 Time use by Marital Status

Table 3.6

Average time spent (hour) on broad activity categories by sex and marital status

Marital Status	Unmarried		Married		Widow and Widower/Separated/Divorced	
Major Group	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employment and related activities	1.1	3.9	1.2	6.8	1.6	2.8
Production of goods for own final use	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.3	0.4	5.3	0.6	2.6	1.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Marital Status		Unmarried		Married		Widow and Widower/ Separated/Divorced	
Major Group		ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ
Learning		2.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices		1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		3.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	3.6	3.7
Self-care and maintenance		12.0	11.8	10.7	11.1	11.5	12.4

Table 3.6 presents the findings of time spent based on gender and marital status. It exhibits that with marriage, more men join employment and related activities, and more women join unpaid domestic and care services. Unmarried, married and widowed and widower/divorced/separated women and men spend 1.1 and 3.9, 1.2 and 6.8 and 1.6 and 2.8 hours in employment serially. Women, when they are widowed/divorced/separated, join outside work more than married or unmarried women, and men discontinue the most to the amount of 2.8 hours. Widower/divorced/separated men engage in domestic, and care work the most (1.5 hours) more so than married men (0.8 hours) and unmarried (0.5 hours) men. Married women spend 6.8 hours in total where unmarried women are at 2.7 hours and widow/divorced/separated women are at 3.2 hours doing the domestic and care work.

Overall, men spend more time in socializing, communication, community participation, religious practices, culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices than women irrespective of their marital status. Unmarried women manage to pass 5.1 hours and married men pass 5.7 hours in these activities. It reduces to 4.4 and 4.5 hours for married women and men. It again spikes to 6.8 hours for both men and women when their marital status is widow and widower/separated/divorced. Women who are widowed/separated/divorced spend 0.2 hours behind volunteer, training and other unpaid services, while men under the same marital status, spend 0 hours for the same activities. As for the rest, it remains at 0.1 hours. Unmarried men and women spend equal time (0.4 hours) in producing goods for their own final use. Married men and widowed/divorced/ separated women use 0.6 hours. Married women and widower/divorced/separated men take 0.9 and 0.4 hours respectively for production.

Unmarried men and women spend time learning, which is shown here at 2.7 and 1.7 hours sequentially. Furthermore, unmarried women and men spend 12.0 and 11.8 hours, married women and men spend 10.7 and 11.1 hours, and widowed and widower/divorced/separated women and men spend 11.5 and 12.4 hours in self-care and maintenance.

3.2.6 Time Use by Wealth Quintile

Table 3.7

Average time spent (hour) on work activities by wealth index and sex

	Poorest		Poorer		Middle		Richer		Richest	
	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ
Employment and related activities	1.6	6.6	1.7	6.6	1.3	6.4	1.0	6.1	0.7	4.9
Production of goods for own final use	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3

	Poorest		Poorer		Middle		Richer		Richest	
	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.6	0.6	4.7	0.5	4.7	0.6	4.7	0.6	4.5	0.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Learning	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
Socializing and	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.2
Self-care and maintenance	11.2	11.6	10.9	11.4	10.9	11.3	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.3

Table 3.7 portrays the average time spent on work activities by wealth index and sex. It exhibits that men of every wealth index are more engaged in employment and related activities and fewer women engage in employment as wealth condition gets better. Poorest, poorer, middle, richer, richest women and men spend 1.6 hours and 6.6 hours, 1.7 hours and 6.6 hours, 1.3 hours and 6.4 hours, 1.0 hours, and 6.1 hours, 0.7 and 4.9 hours. Women spend less and less of their time in employment with better wealth conditions.

Women of every wealth level spend a high amount of time on domestic services. It is 4.6 hours in poorest, 4.7 hours in poorer, 4.7 hours in the middle, 4.7 hours in richer and 4.5 hours in richest. They also spend 1.1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, and 1.4 hours in unpaid care work as per the previous sequence. So, wealth level does not really matter when it comes to domestic work for women as they spend almost the same amount everywhere. The same contrast can be seen for men as they do not spend any more time in domestic work no matter their wealth level, which is 0.6 hours on average, for every sector. It is interesting to see that for unpaid volunteer, training and other work, learning, socializing and communication, culture, leisure and mass-media, self-care and maintenance activities men and women spend almost the same or close to the same amount of time at each wealth level.

Men and women spend differing amounts of time on self-care and maintenance: 11.2 hours for women and 11.6 hours for men at the poorest level, 10.9 hours and 11.4 hours for the poorer level, 10.9 hours and 11.3 hours for the middle level, 10.8 hours and 11.1 hours for the richer level, and 10.9 hours and 11.3 hours for the richest wealth level, respectively. With increasing wealth conditions, both women and men spend less time in the production of goods for their own final use: 1.1 and 0.6 hours for the poorest women and men, 1.1 and 0.7 hours for poorer women and men, 0.9 and 0.6 hours for middle-income women and men, 0.6 hours for both richer women and men, and 0.4 and 0.3 hours for the richest women and men.

3.3 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work

Table 3.8

Proportion of time spent (%) on unpaid domestic and care work by sex

Sex	Time spent on unpaid domestic work (hour)	Time spent on unpaid care work (hour)	Time spent on unpaid domestic work and care work (hour)	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG indicator-5.4.1) (%)
Women	4.6	1.2	5.9	24.5
Men	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.3

Table 3.8 shows that women spend more hours than men, given the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work. Women employ 4.6 hours on unpaid domestic work whereas, men employ only 0.6 hours. Women spend 1.2 hours on unpaid care work, while men spend only 0.2 hours. Altogether on both domestic and care work, women utilize 5.9 hours out of their 24-hour time, which is 24.5 percent of total time spent, while men utilize 0.8 hours, which is only 3.3 percent, of total time spent. The devotion to these work for women in terms of time spent is 7.3 times higher than men's engagement.

3.3.1 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Age Group and Sex

Table 3.9

Proportion of time spent (%) on unpaid domestic and care work by age group and sex

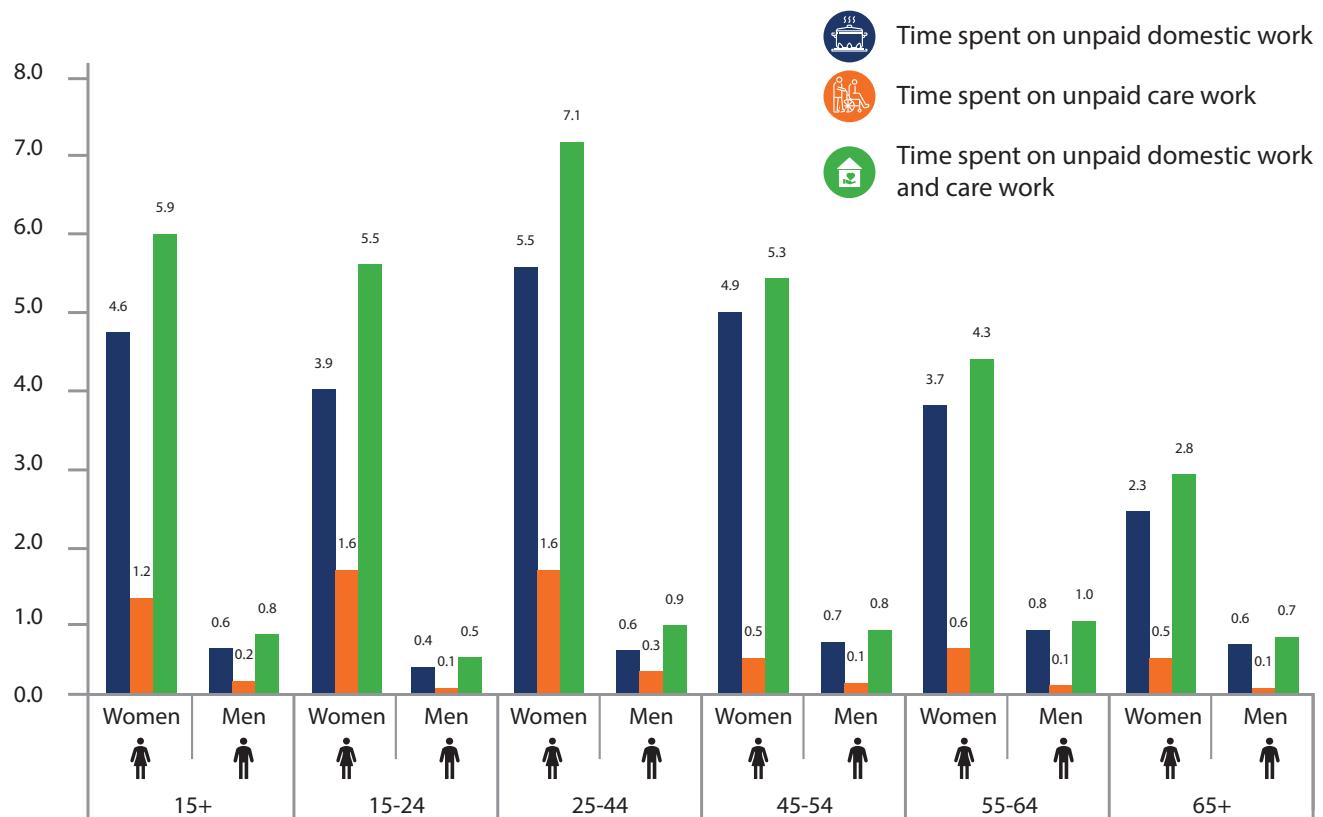
Age Group	Total (15+)		15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Time spent on unpaid domestic work (hour)	4.6	0.6	3.9	0.4	5.5	0.6	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.8	2.3	0.6
Time spent on unpaid care work (hour)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1
Time spent on unpaid domestic work and care work (hour)	5.9	0.8	5.5	0.5	7.1	0.9	5.3	0.8	4.3	1.0	2.8	0.7
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG indicator-5.4.1) (%)	24.5	3.3	22.9	1.9	29.4	3.7	22.2	3.5	17.9	4.0	11.8	3.1

Male-dominated economics and its metrics fail to consider a crucial aspect of daily life in Bangladesh: domestic and care work, particularly in relation to aging and gender. The patriarchal norms in the country create an age-based hierarchy that exempts males of all ages from responsibilities related to caring and domestic duties, placing them above females in the same age group, as shown by Table 3.9. This table represents five age group and compares men and women's portion of unpaid domestic and care work. Throughout 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ age groups, women spend 5.5, 7.1, 5.3, 4.3 and 2.8 hours respectively, in unpaid domestic and care work while men spend 0.5, 0.9, 0.8, 1.0 and 0.7 hours, respectively. The difference is indeed noticeable as the sum of all age group for men is 0.8 hours, which is one-seventh of the women's (5.9 hours).

The highest proportion of time spent (29.4 percent) on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG indicator-5.4.1) belongs to the women's age group of 25-44, who spend 7.1 hours in unpaid domestic (5.5 hours) and care work (1.6 hours). Contrastingly, men in the same age group spend 0.6 hours and 0.3 hours in unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services respectively. Men in the 55-64 age categories spend the highest, 1.0 hours. in unpaid domestic and caregiving services, 4.0 percent, of total work.

Figure 3.2

Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic and care work by sex and selected age group



15-24 years old women spend 3.9 hours and 1.6 hours in unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services which is notably higher than their male counterparts. This pattern prevails until the last age group, 65+ where women spend 2.3 hours and men spend 0.6 hours in unpaid domestic services and women use 0.5 hours and men use 0.1 hours in unpaid caregiving services for their households and family members.

3.3.2 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Location and Sex

Table 3.10

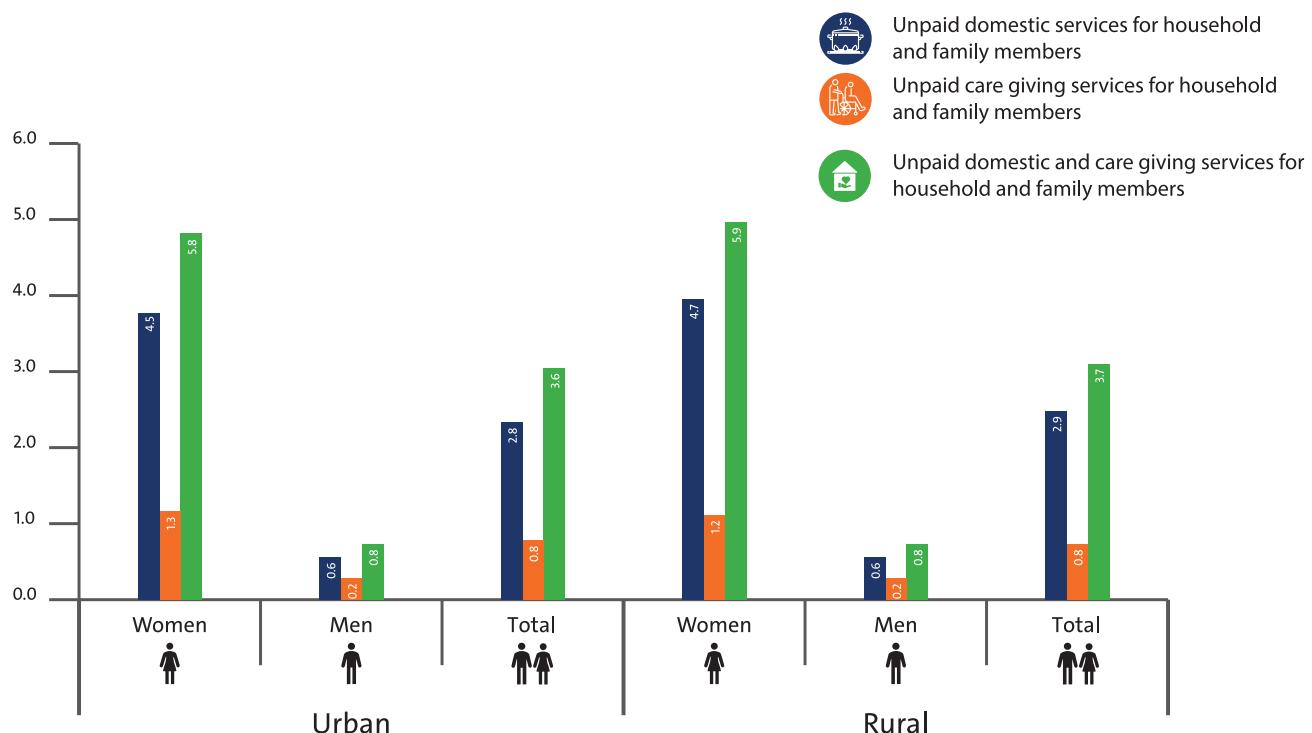
Proportion of time spent (%) on unpaid domestic and care work by location

Location		Rural		Urban	
Sex		♀ Women	♂ Men	♀ Women	♂ Men
Time spent on unpaid domestic work (hour)		4.7	0.6	4.5	0.6
Time spent on unpaid care work (hour)		1.2	0.2	1.3	0.2
Time spent on unpaid domestic work and care work (hour)		5.9	0.8	5.8	0.8
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG indicator-5.4.1) (%)		24.7	3.2	24.0	3.3

Table 3.10 incorporates location into the gender grouping of men and women based on whether they reside in a rural or urban areas. Data shows women, whether they live in rural or urban areas, spend nearly the same amount of time in unpaid domestic and care work. Rural women spend 5.9 hours and urban women spend 5.8 hours in this category while both rural and urban men spend 0.8 hours equally here.

Figure 3.3

Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic and care work by sex and location



Urban women spend 4.5 hours and urban men spend 0.6 hours in unpaid domestic services for household and family members. Similarly, rural women use 4.7 hours and rural men use 0.6 hours in this category. Again, rural women spend 1.2 hours and urban women spend 1.3 hours in unpaid caregiving services. On the other hand, their counterparts spend 0.2 hours equally here.

3.3.3 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Age Groups and Location

Table 3.11

Proportion of time spent (%) on unpaid domestic and care work by age group and location

Age-Group	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 (hour)	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (%)
Rural					
15+(Total)	⦿ Women	4.7	1.2	5.9	24.7
	⦿ Men	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.2
15-24	⦿ Women	4.2	1.7	5.8	24.2
	⦿ Men	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.0
25-44	⦿ Women	5.6	1.5	7.1	29.7
	⦿ Men	0.6	0.3	0.9	3.7
45-54	⦿ Women	4.8	0.5	5.3	22.2
	⦿ Men	0.7	0.1	0.8	3.5
55-64	⦿ Women	3.7	0.6	4.2	17.7
	⦿ Men	0.8	0.1	1.0	4.0
65+	⦿ Women	2.4	0.5	2.9	11.9
	⦿ Men	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.9
Urban					
15+(Total)	⦿ Women	4.5	1.3	5.8	24.0
	⦿ Men	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.3
15-24	⦿ Women	3.3	1.4	4.8	19.8
	⦿ Men	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.7
25-44	⦿ Women	5.2	1.7	6.9	28.8
	⦿ Men	0.5	0.4	0.9	3.7
45-54	⦿ Women	4.9	0.4	5.4	22.4
	⦿ Men	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.4
55-64	⦿ Women	3.9	0.6	4.4	18.5
	⦿ Men	0.9	0.1	0.9	3.9
65+	⦿ Women	2.3	0.4	2.7	11.4
	⦿ Men	0.8	0.2	0.9	3.8

Table 3.11 presents a detailed breakdown of the dataset, examining five distinct age groups and their respective locations to provide a comparative analysis of the data. In terms of unpaid domestic and care work, rural women devoted an average of 5.9 hours per day, while urban women spent 5.8 hours. In contrast, men only spent 0.8 hours on such tasks. Among urban men, the range for unpaid domestic and care work varied from 0.4 to 0.9 hours across age groups, while for rural men, the range was 0.5 to 1.0 hours.

Throughout the different age groups, rural women consistently dedicated the most time to domestic and care work, with the highest number observed among the 25-44 age group, despite a slightly higher share for care work among the 15-24 age group. Due to their significant contribution in this area, rural women aged 25-44 received the highest score of 29.7 percent for SDG indicator 5.4.1, reflecting an average of 7.1 hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work.

Conversely, 15-24-year-old urban men had the lowest score of 1.7 percent for SDG indicator 5.4.1. The disaggregated data in this table aligns with the patterns observed in the previous aggregated datasets for age and location.

3.3.4 Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Sex and Marital Status

Figure 3.4

Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work, unpaid care work and unpaid domestic and care work by sex and marital status

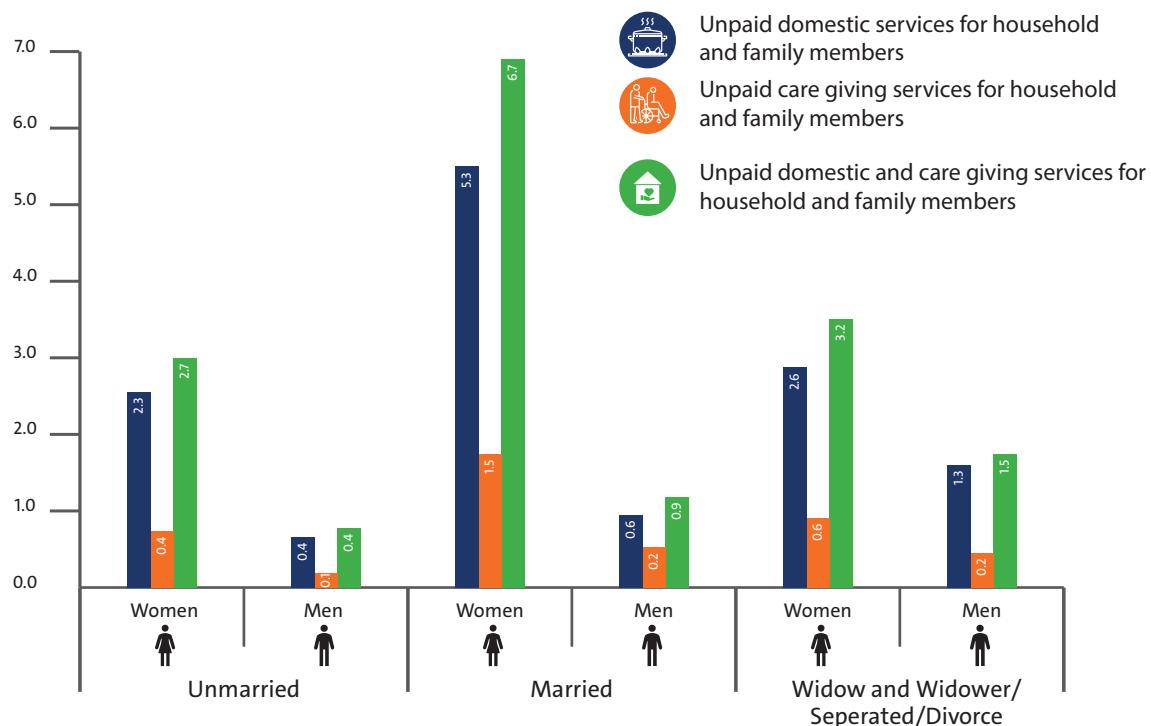


Figure 3.4 portrays the average time spent on unpaid domestic work and unpaid care work for the households and family members by sex and marital status. It further indicates that marriage increases the responsibility of domestic and care work for both men and women. However, married women have to carry this responsibility nearly eight times more than married men. Married men spend 0.6 hours in unpaid domestic services and 0.2 hours in unpaid caregiving services whereas married women spend 5.3 and 1.5 hours in these categories respectively. Widowed and widower/separated/divorced women and men spend 2.6 hours and 1.3 hours and 0.6 hours and 0.2 hours in unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services for the households and family members sequentially. Unmarried women spend nearly the same amount of time as widowed/separated/divorced women. They use their 2.3 hours in unpaid domestic services and 0.4 hours in unpaid caregiving services whereas unmarried men spare 0.4 and 0.1 hours in similar categories accordingly.

3.4 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities

3.4.1 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Sex

Table 3.12

Average time spent (hour) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by sex

Domestic Work	♀ Women	♂ Men	♂♀ Total
Food and meals management and preparation	3.31	0.10	1.91
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding	0.65	0.04	0.39
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	0.11	0.11	0.11
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	0.45	0.03	0.26
Household management for own final use	0.01	0.02	0.01
Pet care	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shopping for own household and family members	0.03	0.17	0.10
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and	0.07	0.12	0.09
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.12 shows that women perform more domestic work whereas men do the opposite. Women use 3.31 hours and 0.65 hours on food and meal management and preparation and cleaning and maintaining of their own dwellings and surroundings, respectively. Men do the same for 0.10 hours and 0.04 hours, which is significantly lower than women. On the other hand, both men and women employ nearly the same amount of time on do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair which is 0.11 hours for both men and women respectively.

Women spend more time on the care and maintenance of textiles and footwear (0.45 hours) than men (0.03 hours). Women spend 0.01 hour on household management for their own final use, men do the same for 0.02 hour. The time distribution for pet care and other unpaid domestic services for household and family members remain at 0.00 hours, irrespective of sex. On the contrary, men spend more time on shopping for their own household and family members (0.17 hours) and travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for the household (0.12 hours) whereas women spend 0.03 hours and 0.07 hours respectively which is lower than men.

3.4.2 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Age Group

Table 3.13

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2-digit level) by age group and sex

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
Food and meals management and preparation	159.26	3.21	237.64	5.98	210.85	6.34	161.64	10.70	97.62	4.42
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding	36.31	2.76	43.61	1.86	41.94	2.93	31.55	3.22	23.03	3.29

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	4.52	4.80	7.47	6.82	8.44	8.02	5.81	8.58	3.17	6.38
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	28.65	1.70	31.84	2.02	22.79	1.43	15.66	1.52	13.10	1.19
Household management for own final use	0.04	0.45	0.39	0.67	1.50	0.74	0.63	2.81	1.16	1.28
Pet care	0.06	0.03	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.39	0.04	0.02
Shopping for own household and family members	1.47	5.36	2.49	10.61	1.98	12.98	2.39	12.85	0.62	12.86
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and	3.83	4.05	4.69	6.57	4.42	9.19	3.94	9.72	2.23	8.98
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.31

Table 3.13 presents its findings in five age categories: 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ with some activities performed by each sex. Overall, it shows that men use less, and women utilize more, of their time in unpaid domestic work activities. It peaks at the age of 25-54 when women use more of their time spending on unpaid domestic activities than men.

Women spend more time on food and meal management and preparation than men. It peaks at the age range of 25 to 54 at 448.49 minutes. For men, the range stays between 3.21 to 10.70 minutes irrespective of their age.

Women use more time on cleaning and maintaining of own dwellings and surroundings, men do the opposite. For women, it peaks at the age between 25 to 54 at 85.88 minutes and then slowly reduces to 23.03 minutes at the age of 65+. For men, the range stays between 2.76 to 3.29 minutes irrespective of their age. Women provide care and maintenance of textiles and footwear services to their families longer than men. It peaks at the age between 15 to 24 at 28.65 minutes and then slowly reduces to 13.10 minutes at 65+ years. For men, the range stays between 1.43-2.02 minutes irrespective of their age.

On the other hand, works like do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair take more time of men than women. The time range for men stays between 4.80 to 8.58 minutes irrespective of their age, and for women the range stays between 3.17-8.44 minutes. The same goes for household management for own final use, shopping for own household and family members and traveling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for the household. The time distribution for pet care

and other unpaid domestic services for household and family members remains from 0.03 to 0.39 minutes disregarding their age and sex.

3.4.3 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Location

Table 3.14

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by location and sex

Location	Rural			Urban		
	Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female
Food and meals management and preparation		200.57	5.45	115.15	193.96	6.96
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding		40.51	2.44	23.85	35.47	2.90
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair		7.96	7.85	7.91	2.72	3.96
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear		27.31	1.49	16.00	25.81	2.23
Household management for own final use		0.24	0.80	0.48	1.35	1.46
Pet care		0.11	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.02
Shopping for own household and family members		1.41	10.72	5.48	3.68	9.78
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and		4.28	7.52	5.70	4.04	6.25
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members		0.08	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.01

Table 3.14 captures the data on how men and women from rural and urban areas spend their time on different types of unpaid domestic work activities. Women in the rural areas (200.57 minutes) and urban areas (193.96 minutes) both spend more time on food and meals management and preparation than do men. Men in rural (5.45 minutes) areas and urban areas (6.96 minutes) spend less time. Rural and urban people devote 7.91 and 3.26 minutes respectively for do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair, whereas rural women (7.96 minutes) are in a higher position in spending time. Men in rural areas (7.52 minutes) and urban areas (6.25 minutes) spend more time on travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for the household than women in rural areas (4.28 minutes) and urban area (4.04 minutes). Spending time on pet care remains higher for rural people (0.11 minutes) and on the contrary, urban people spend 0.03 minutes which is much lower.

Men in rural areas and urban areas spend 0.80 minutes and 1.46 minutes on household management for own final use which is higher the time spent by women. Women do the opposite by spending 0.24 minutes and 1.35 minutes respectively. Men's participation is much higher in rural areas (10.72 minutes) and in urban areas (9.78 minutes) than women in rural areas (1.41 minutes) and urban areas (3.68 minutes) on spending time on shopping for their own household and family members. Men and women have similar time distribution for other unpaid domestic services for household and family members from 0.00 to 0.08 minutes disregarding their sex and location in particular.

Both rural (40.51) and urban women (35.47 minutes) spend nearly the same amount of time in cleaning and maintaining their own dwellings and surroundings, while urban men and rural men spend 2.44 and 2.90 minutes. Again, rural women and men spend 27.31 and 1.9 minutes and urban women and men spend 25.81 and 2.23 minutes in care and maintenance of textiles and footwear respectively.

3.4.4 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Education

Table 3.15

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by education level attained and sex

Education	No Formal Education		Primary Education		Secondary Education		Above Secondary	
Domestic Work	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Food and meals management and preparation	178.46	6.53	213.95	4.13	208.38	6.25	183.68	6.87
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding	34.55	2.61	39.99	1.68	42.52	2.72	36.69	3.57
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	8.06	6.26	7.42	6.34	5.79	7.28	3.42	7.09
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	20.37	1.33	28.52	1.72	31.12	1.76	24.83	2.03
Household management for own final use	0.17	0.37	0.47	0.65	0.38	1.25	2.04	1.85
Pet care	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.06
Shopping for own household and family members	2.03	10.70	1.41	10.80	2.17	9.01	2.90	12.38
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and	4.86	7.89	4.46	7.43	3.92	5.92	3.22	8.16
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.15 displays the average time spent on unpaid domestic work activities by education level attained and sex. It can be observed that women spent the highest amount of time on average on food and meals management and preparation at each level of education attained-178.46 minutes (no formal education), 213.95 minutes (primary education), 208.38 minutes (secondary education) and 183.68 minutes (above secondary). For men, most time is spent behind shopping for own household and family members at every level of education (10.70, 10.80, 9.01 and 12.38 minutes with no formal education, primary education, secondary education and above secondary respectively). Women also happen to spend a considerable amount of their time on cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding as level of education increases- at 34.55 minutes (no formal education), 39.99 minutes (primary education), 42.52 minutes (secondary education), only to drop to 36.69 minutes for above secondary.

Women spend 8.06, 7.42, 5.79, and 3.42 minutes on do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair, while men spend 6.26, 6.34, 7.28, 7.09 minutes here according to their educational attainment progressively. Women spend less time than men in household management for their own final use. Women spend 0.17, 0.47, 0.38, 2.04 minutes here and men spend 0.37, 0.65, 1.25, 1.85 minutes.

Apart from this, we can see that men mainly indicate more interest in shopping for their own household and

family compared to women; 10.70 minutes for men with no formal education, 10.80 minutes for primary education, 9.01 minutes for secondary education and 12.38 minutes for above secondary.

Besides, men and women from each education level spend quite a similar amount of time on household work and men spend more time on travelling and moving or transporting and accompanying persons than women.

3.4.5 Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Marital Status

Table 3.16

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid domestic work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by marital status and sex

Marital Status	Unmarried		Married		Widow and Widower/ Separated/Divorced	
Domestic work	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Food and meals management and preparation	81.39	3.54	228.37	5.39	111.10	43.42
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding	27.89	2.78	43.22	2.32	22.23	8.82
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	3.58	4.74	7.27	7.48	3.99	1.70
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	19.19	1.88	29.93	1.57	13.94	4.09
Household management for own final use	0.13	0.76	0.59	1.06	0.67	0.49
Pet care	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.00
Shopping for own household and family members	1.58	5.03	2.15	11.99	1.79	10.07
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and	2.59	3.93	4.52	8.06	3.64	7.69
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.25	1.62

Table 3.16 displays the average time individuals spend on unpaid domestic work activities, categorized by marital status and sex. Women primarily dominate the unpaid domestic work sector. Regardless of whether they are unmarried, married, or widowed/separated/divorced, women dedicate the highest amount of time to managing and preparing food and meals. The specific time allocations are as follows: unmarried women spend 81.39 minutes, married women spend 228.37 minutes, and widowed/separated/divorced women spend 111.10 minutes. In contrast, men of the same marital statuses allocate significantly less time, with durations of 3.54 minutes, 5.39 minutes, and 43.42 minutes, respectively. Therefore, men who are widowers/separated/divorced dedicate the most time overall to managing and preparing food and meals, while married women dedicate the highest proportion of their time to this activity.

The amount of time spent on cleaning and maintaining of own dwellings and surroundings for women is 27.89 minutes for unmarried, 43.22 for married women and 22.23 minutes for the ones who are separated/divorced/widowed. Men only spend 2.78 minutes (unmarried), 2.32 minutes for married and 8.82 minutes for divorced/separated/widowers. This means women spend the most time cleaning and maintaining when

married and men spend the most time on the same activity when they are divorced/separated/widowers. A similar pattern can be noted in care and maintenance of textiles and footwear domestic activity, where married women and separated/divorced/widower men spend a major proportion of their time (29.93 minutes, and 4.09 minutes respectively) compared to their counterparts.

Men can be seen as being quite involved in shopping for their own household and family members. As for unmarried, married and separated/divorced/widower men, the time average is 5.03, 11.99 and 10.07 minutes, respectively, whereas for women it is only 1.58 minutes, 2.15 minutes and 1.79 minutes respectively. Decorations, maintenance and repair works are more focused on as people are married than before or after, as married women and men spend 7.27 minutes and 7.48 minutes but when unmarried, only 3.58 minutes and 4.74 minutes are spent on decorations. Unmarried women spend the most time on pet care, 0.12 minutes and 0.03 minutes for men but married women spend only 0.09 minutes and married men spend 0.10 minutes.

3.4.6 Participation Rates in Unpaid Domestic Work Activities by Sex

Figure 3.5
Participation rates in unpaid domestic work by sex

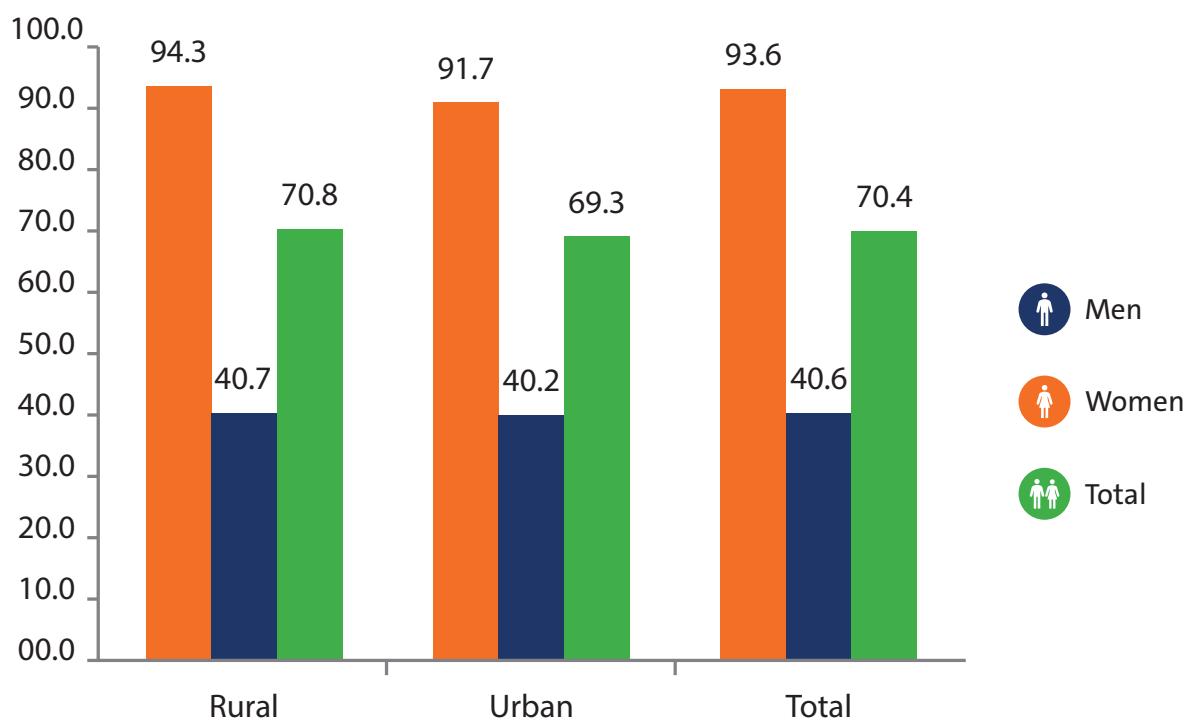


Figure 3.5 presents that in terms of participation in unpaid domestic work for household and family members, more than two-thirds of the population engage in unpaid domestic work activities, with women (93.6 percent) and men (40.6 percent) participating at starkly different rates. Rural women's participation (94.3 percent) is highest; in contrast, only 40.7 percent of rural men participate in unpaid domestic work. Women participate 2.3 times more than men in rural and urban areas.

3.5 Unpaid Care Work Activities

3.5.1 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Sex

Table 3.17

Average time spent (hour) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by sex

	Women	Men	Total
Childcare and Instruction	1.15	0.16	0.71
Care for dependent adults	0.03	0.01	0.02
Help to non-dependent adult's household members	0.02	0.01	0.01
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	0.05	0.02	0.04
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.17 presents findings with regard to time spent on unpaid care work and its related activities. Women spend 1.15 hours and 0.03 hours on childcare and instruction and care for dependent adults. On the other hand, men spend 0.16 hours and 0.01 hours on this work which is lower than women.

Women tend to spend more time on travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members (0.05 hours) than men (0.02 hours). Women also perform well in helping non-dependent adult household members (0.02 hours) than men (0.01 hours).

3.5.2 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Age Group

Table 3.18

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2-digit level) by age group and sex

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Childcare and Instruction	88.92	4.07	89.37	15.92	21.76	6.81	28.68	6.06	23.75	5.28
Care for dependent adults	1.44	0.37	1.28	0.19	1.92	0.75	3.44	0.30	3.57	0.18
Help to non-dependent adult household members	1.75	0.88	1.08	0.32	1.28	0.10	2.03	0.17	0.45	0.00
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	3.26	0.11	3.57	2.35	3.16	0.84	1.45	1.17	0.77	0.11

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.18 presents its findings in five age categories: 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ with some unpaid work activities by sex. Overall, it shows that women spend more time on childcare and instruction than men, it peaks at the age of 25-44 at 89.37 minutes and then slowly reduces to 21.76 minutes at the age of 45-54. For men, the range stays between 4.07 to 15.92 minutes irrespective of their age. Women spend more time on care for dependent adults which peaks at the age 65+ at 3.57 minutes and 1.28 minutes at the age of 25-44. For men, the range stays between 0.18 to 0.75 minutes irrespective of their age.

Both men and women have a fluctuating range in terms of time devoted to the helping of non-dependent adult household members, with the range between 0.00 to 1.75 minutes irrespective of their age. Women have performed better in spending time on travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members than men, peaking at 3.57 minutes within the age range of 25-44 years. Whereas men spend 0.11 to 2.35 minutes which is lower than women and their peak is at the age of 25-44 years.

3.5.3 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Residence

Table 3.19

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by residence and sex

Location	Rural			Urban		
	♂	♀	♂♀	♂	♀	♂♀
Sex						
Childcare and Instruction	68.10	8.58	42.05	70.58	11.55	44.90
Care for dependent adults	1.77	0.29	1.12	1.82	0.42	1.21
Help to non-dependent adult household members	1.39	0.33	0.92	1.12	0.38	0.80
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	2.38	1.15	1.84	4.69	1.38	3.25
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01

Table 3.19 shows average time spent on unpaid care activities in urban and rural areas by men and women. If we observe the table, we can clearly see one thing, that is, women in both urban and rural areas spend a huge amount of time on childcare and instruction activities that takes almost 70.58 minutes and 68.10 minutes respectively while men only invest a fraction of that which is 11.55 minutes and 8.58 minutes in the same work.

Besides, women in both areas give a lot of their time caring for adult members of the household who are either dependent or non-dependent in the home and even while travelling outside, the time spent for which is 1.77 minutes, 1.39 minutes and 2.38 minutes for rural women and 1.82 minutes, 1.12 minutes and 4.69

minutes in the case of urban women sequentially. Men on the other hand, maintain less involvement in unpaid care work in the household, giving only 0.29 minutes, 0.33 minutes and 1.15 minutes of their time in rural areas for dependent, non-dependent and accompanying goods and persons while travelling. Although urban men show a little more involvement in such work than rural men according to the numbers, which are 0.42 minutes, 0.38 minutes and 1.38 minutes, respectively.

We can safely state that women in both rural and urban areas do most of the unpaid care work either related to children or to adults, and men in both areas do only a small part of it. That is why women fall under the double burden criteria. It is also visible from the data that women and men from rural areas spend less of their time in unpaid care work than that of urban women and men.

3.5.4 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Education

Table 3.20

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by education level attained and sex

Education	No formal Education		Primary Education		Secondary Education		Above Secondary	
Care Work	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Childcare and Instruction	34.16	6.57	59.90	9.68	88.94	9.12	98.60	13.59
Care for dependent adults	1.98	0.09	2.11	0.52	1.61	0.39	1.27	0.25
Help to non-dependent adult household members	0.78	0.08	1.31	0.07	1.61	0.55	1.55	0.71
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	1.92	0.49	2.19	1.03	4.32	1.56	3.11	1.83
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00

Table 3.20 represents the relation between level of education and sex in terms of average time spent on unpaid care work activities. It presents its findings in four categories of education - no formal education, primary education, secondary education and above secondary education with each category further divided by sex. Women and men with above secondary level education spend the most time (98.60 and 13.59 minutes) than do the women and men with no education, primary education and secondary education (34.16 and 6.57 minutes, 59.90 and 9.68 minutes, 88.94 and 9.12 minutes, respectively) on childcare and instruction. Women and men with primary education spend the most time (2.11 and 0.52 minutes) in caring for dependent adults while women with above secondary level education and men with no formal education spend the least time (1.27 and 0.09 minutes). With the level of education attained, women's responsibility increases, and the men's responsibility decreases in helping the non-adult household members –with an exception being at above secondary level. Women and men with no education, primary education, secondary education, and

above secondary education spend 0.78 and 0.08 minutes, 1.31 and 0.07 minutes, 1.61 and 0.55 minutes, 1.55 and 0.71 minutes. Women spend between 4.32–1.92 minutes while men spend 1.83–0.49 minutes regardless of their educational attainment. Overall men spend less time in unpaid care work activities than women despite their level of education.

3.5.5 Unpaid Care Work Activities by Marital Status

Table 3.21

Average time spent (minutes) on unpaid care work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by marital status and sex

Marital Status	Unmarried		Married		Widow and Widower/ Separated/Divorced	
Care work	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Childcare and Instruction	19.96	2.34	81.13	11.47	32.44	7.30
Care for dependent adults	0.56	0.40	1.84	0.26	2.54	2.08
Help to non-dependent adult household members	1.13	0.80	1.42	0.22	0.76	0.00
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	3.56	0.26	3.29	1.52	0.89	0.00
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household members	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

Table 3.21 sheds light on average time spent on unpaid domestic work activities by marital status and sex. Unpaid care work involves any kind of work that is not done in exchange for any money or reward. It is done as a duty or responsibility.

Married women spend the most amount of time, 81.13 minutes on average on childcare while married men spend only 11.47 minutes of their time. Unmarried and separated/divorced/ widowed women also give a lot of time toward childcare and instruction—19.96 minutes and 32.44 minutes. In contrast, men only give 2.34 minutes and 7.30 minutes which is lesser than women. Caring for dependent and non-dependent adult members is an area where 0.56 minutes and 0.40 minutes and 1.13 minutes and 0.80 minutes are spent by unmarried women and men, 1.84 minutes and 0.26 minutes and 1.42 minutes and 0.22 minutes by married women and men, 2.54 minutes and 2.08 minutes and 0.76 minutes and 0.00 minutes is spent by separated/ divorced/widowed women and men. So, separated/divorced/widowed and widower men and women spend the most time caring for dependent adults but the least on non-dependent adults. For travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members, unmarried women and married men gives most of their time—3.56 minutes and 1.52 minutes. Although women also spend nearly the same time, either married or unmarried—3.29 minutes and 3.56 minutes. Separated/ divorced/widowed women give 0.89 minutes, but men spare no time on this.

3.5.6 Participation Rates in Unpaid Care Work Activities by Sex

Figure 3.6

Participation rates in unpaid care work by location and sex

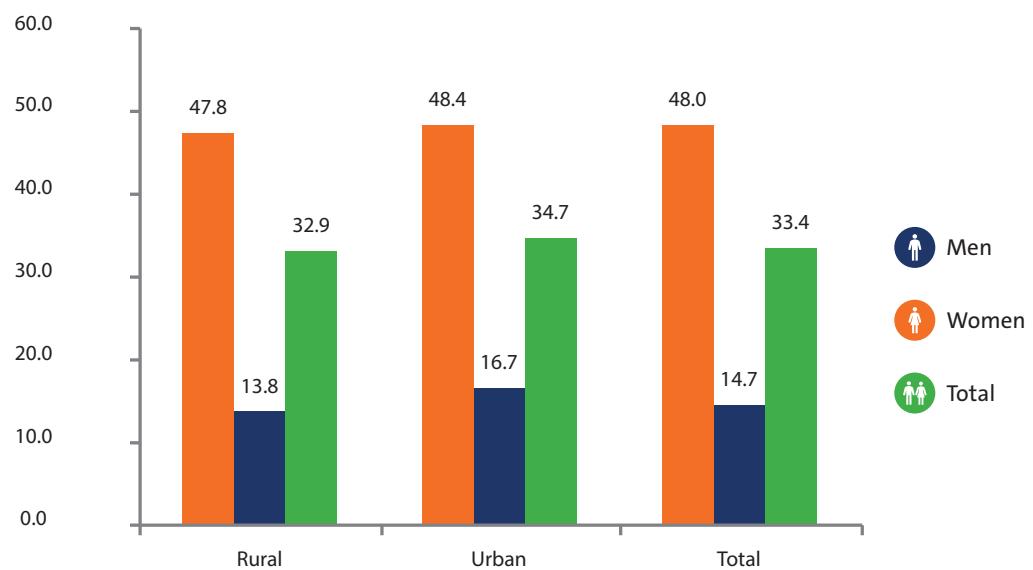


Figure 3.6 presents that in terms of participation in unpaid care work for household and family members, the participation rate of women in unpaid caregiving work (48 percent) is more than thrice that of men (14.7 percent). This disparity is similar across the rural and urban areas. Women's participation rates are higher both in rural and urban areas.

3.5.7 Time Distribution Pattern of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Activities by Sex

Figure 3.7

Time distribution pattern (mean percentage) of unpaid domestic and care work by sex

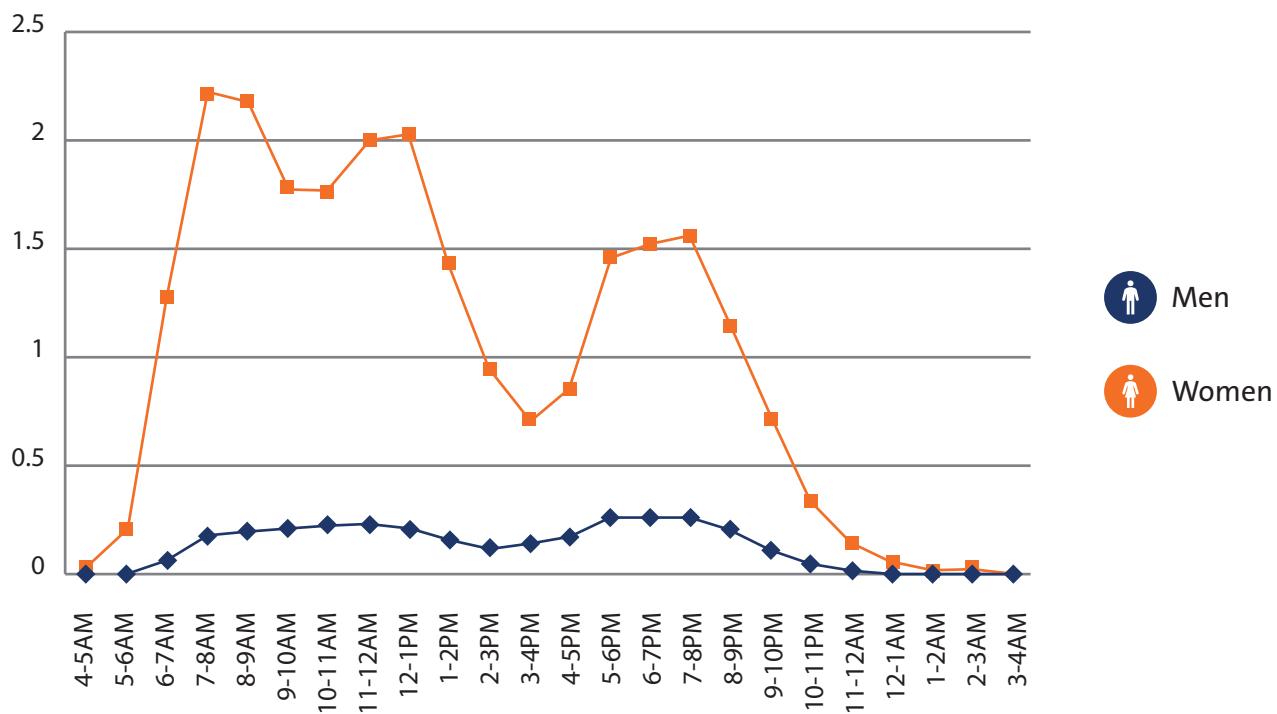


Figure 3.7 above, presents the mean percentage of time distribution pattern by women and men spent on unpaid domestic and care work in a day (24 hours). Women spent 5.9 hours on unpaid domestic and care work which is 24.5 percent of total time spent in a day (Table 3.8). The graph shows that 24.5 percent is spent on unpaid domestic and care work, with women's highest peak time being from 7 to 8 am. The time spent pattern fluctuates from time to time during the day. They spend most of their time on unpaid domestic and care work, from 7 am to 1 pm and 5 pm to 8 pm. The situation for men is quite different. Altogether in both domestic and care work, men utilize 0.8 hours out of their 24-hour time which is only 3.3 percent of total time. The proportion of time spent by men is significantly lower than by women and does not notably fluctuate over time.

3.5.8 Time distribution pattern of employment and related activities by sex

Figure 3.8

Time distribution pattern (mean percentage) of employment and related activities by sex

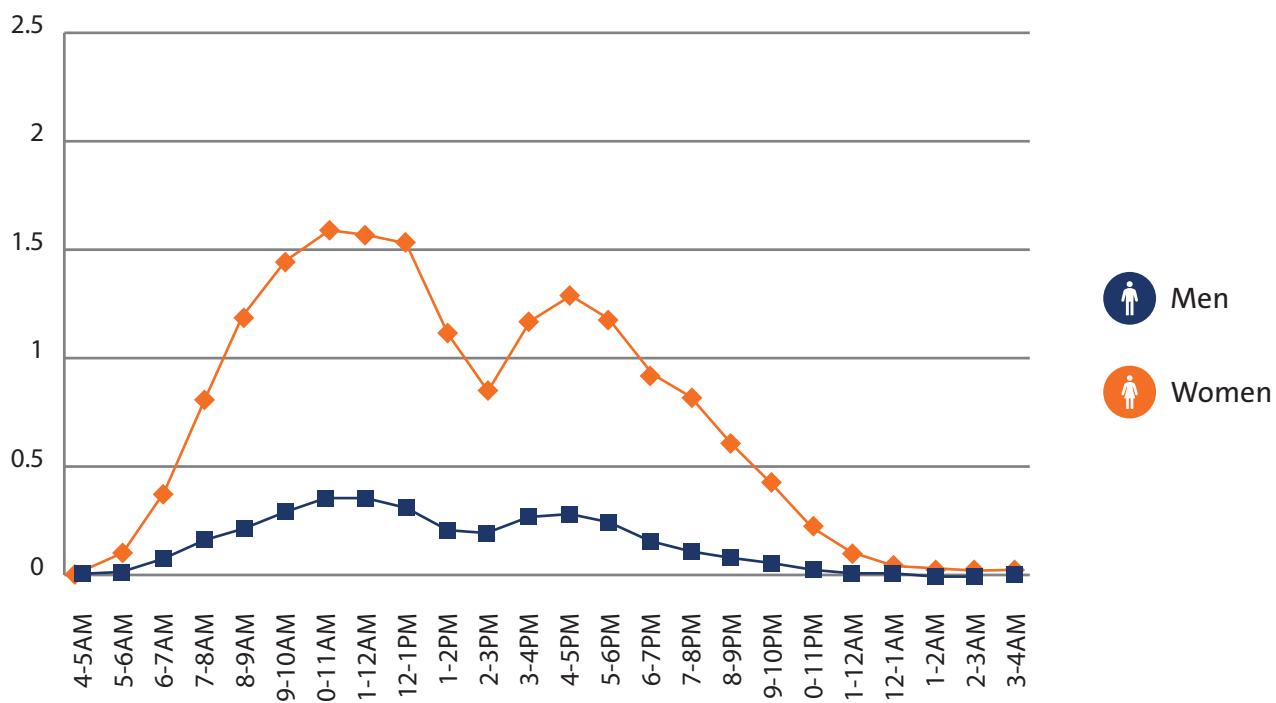


Figure 3.8 presents mean percentage of time distribution pattern by women and men spent on the employment and related activities in a day (24 hours). Women spend 1.2 hours on employment and related activities whereas men spend 6.1 hours in a day (Table 3.1). The line shows that men spent most of the time for employment and related activities during 9 am to 1 pm. The time spent pattern fluctuates from time to time during the day. The situation for women is quite different from men. The proportion of time spent by women is significantly lower than men and it is not notably fluctuated over time.

3.6 SNA and Non-SNA Activities

Definition

SNA Production:	Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
	Production of goods for own final use
	Employment in household enterprises to produce goods
	Employment in household enterprises to produce services
	Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment
	Training and studies in relation to employment
	Employment-related travel
	Unpaid trainee work and related activities
	Unpaid direct volunteering for other households for production of goods or for production of goods/services for market/non-market units
	Unpaid community - and organization-based volunteering for production of goods or for production of goods/services for market/non-market units
Non- SNA Production:	Other unpaid work activities (other than those which are already covered in SNA or covered in non-SNA production)
	Unpaid domestic services for household members
	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
	Unpaid direct volunteering for other households for production of services for the households
Other activities	Unpaid community - and organization-based volunteering for production of services for the households
	Seeking employment
	Setting up a business
	Commuting
	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
	Self-care and maintenance

3.6.1 Average Time Spent on SNA and Non- SNA by Location

Table 3.22

Average time spent (minutes) on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and residuals by location and sex

	Rural		
	♀ Women	♂ Men	♂♀ Total
SNA	123.9	367.4	230.5
Non-SNA	359.8	50.0	224.2
SNA and Non-SNA	483.7	417.4	454.7
Residuals	956.3	1022.6	985.3
All	1440	1440	1440
Urban			
SNA	104.2	373.1	221.2
Non-SNA	349.3	48.7	218.5
SNA and Non-SNA	453.5	421.8	439.7
Residuals	986.5	1018.2	1000.3
All	1440	1440	1440
National			
SNA	118.4	369.0	227.9
Non-SNA	356.9	49.6	222.6
SNA and Non-SNA	475.2	418.7	450.5
Residuals	964.8	1021.3	989.5
All	1440	1440	1440

Here, Table 3.22 shows the findings of average time spent on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA, and Residuals based on sex and location. Location is divided into three categories- rural, urban and national . It exhibits that in all three cases women and men both spend most of the time on residuals (985.3, 1000.3, 989.5 consecutively).

Average time spent by women on SNA are 123.9 minutes in rural areas, 104.2 in urban areas and 118.4 at the national level which indicates men spend two times more on SNA (367.4, 373.1, 369.0 consecutively) than women. When it comes to Non-SNA, the scenario is opposite where men spend less time and women spend more time.

Overall, women spend most time on SNA and Non-SNA (483.7 minutes) in rural areas while men spend most time on SNA and Non-SNA (421.8 minutes) in urban areas. The lowest time spent by women on SNA and Non-SNA is in urban area (453.5 minutes) while for men it is in rural area (417.4 minutes)

3.6.2 Percentage of Time Spent on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and Residuals by Location and Sex

Table 3.23

Percentage of time spent on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and residuals by location and sex

	Rural		
	ⓘ Women	ⓘ Men	ⓘ ⓘ Total
SNA	8.6	25.5	16.0
Non-SNA	25.0	3.5	15.6
SNA and Non-SNA	33.6	29.0	31.6
Residuals	66.4	71.0	68.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban			
SNA	7.2	25.9	15.4
Non-SNA	24.3	3.4	15.2
SNA and Non-SNA	31.5	29.3	30.5
Residuals	68.5	70.7	69.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
National			
SNA	8.2	25.6	15.8
Non-SNA	24.8	3.4	15.5
SNA and Non-SNA	33.0	29.1	31.3
Residuals	67.0	70.9	68.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.23 shows the percentage of time spent on SNA, Non-SNA, SNA and Non-SNA and Residuals. The findings are categorized into three locations - rural, urban and national with focus on women and men. As it is seen, women spend more time on Non-SNA in all three locations (25.0, 24.3, 24.8 consecutively). The percentage of time men spend on Non-SNA is extremely lower than women. The percentages are 3.5 in rural areas, 3.4 in urban areas and 3.4 also at the national level. Men spend higher percentage of their time on SNA. However, the gap between men and women in terms of SNA is not as much as it is in terms of Non-SNA. In rural areas men and women spend most time on SNA and Non-SNA (31.6) compared to urban areas and at the national level (30.1 and 31.3 consecutively).

3.7 Findings of the chapter

SNA (System of National Accounts) encompasses all the works and labour that has some market value like production of goods, production of paid services, etc. thus, receives recognition. Given the context of Bangladesh, these areas are mostly male dominated where women are mostly attached with domestic and personal care services that are consumed within the household which falls under the non-SNA boundary, thus, do not receive enough recognition.

Men spend five times more hours in employment-related activities than women whereas women spend nearly seven times more than men in domestic and care work. This equation remains the same in every classification – age group, marital status, educational attainment, etc. Though urban women, especially women living in Dhaka, spend more time in employment-related activities, their time in domestic and care work remains the same with their counterparts –rural women. The survey findings show that women with no formal education are the most active in employment-related activities than the other three categories. The load of domestic and care work increases when both men and women get married. However, married women have to carry this responsibility nearly eight times more than married men. With the increase in wealth quintile, women's affiliation with employment decreases, however, the domestic responsibilities stay the same in every category. The breakdown data related to unpaid domestic and care work echo in a similar tone.

Women spend nearly 33 folds at most and 15 times at least, more time in unpaid domestic work like food and meals management and preparation, cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surrounding, etc. (Table 3.12). However, men spend more time than women in mobility-related activities like shopping for their own household and family members, travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household, etc. This phenomenon stays the same in every other category like age groups, location, marital status, educational attainment, etc. Both men and women at the age group of 25-59 are the most active in domestic work activities where women are much more active than men. The spent time in this category goes up notably when women get married.

Women are seven times more, at most, active in child care and instruction, caring for dependent adults, helping non-dependent adult household members, etc. than men (Table 3.17). Women in the age group of 18-24 play the most active role here. Again, with marriage, the responsibility for unpaid care work increases the burden of women more than men.

A close-up photograph of a woman wearing a red sari and a patterned headscarf. She is looking down and to her left, focused on work at a loom. Her hands are visible, one on the loom frame and one holding a long wooden tool. The background is blurred, showing foliage and parts of the loom structure.

4

ATTITUDE TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION

Chapter Four: Attitude Towards Gender Equality and Life Satisfaction

4.1 Introduction

Gender equality is one of the most crucial components toward a sustainable and developed future. It can be only ensured when access to available rights and opportunities is not affected by anyone's gender. Since 2000, the UN and its partners have made "gender equality" central to their efforts and achieved success. To continue the advancement, SDG has introduced a specific goal (SDG 5) that apropos of gender equality, requires recognition of women's work, ensuring equal participation of women in all spheres including economy and politics and ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women in both public and private arenas. UN has entrusted the national governments to take necessary steps to attain the universal promise of Agenda 2030 – "leaving no one behind."

The Government of Bangladesh has taken many steps to mitigate the existent gender gap like reserving 50 seats for women in the parliament, and quota for women in government services, taking initiatives like "Female Secondary Stipend and Assistance Program" to increase enrolment of girls in secondary education, distributing books for free among school-going students etc. The government has also allocated 34 percent of the national budget for Gender Responsive Budget. As a result of these initiatives, Bangladesh has succeeded in closing 72.2 percent of its overall gender gap, ranks 59th on the Global Gender Gap Index 2023 and is at the top among other South Asian countries (World Economic Forum, 2023).

4.2 Attitude Towards gender equality

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions on a series of statements including their perception on marriage, value of work, sharing the domestic and care work, eating habits, violence etc. These statements put forward the attitudes of the respondents towards gender equality. These do not necessarily address what was actually happening in the home or in the relationship between husbands and wives. The viewpoints of the respondents are illustrated here using different scales like age groups, divisions, residence, literacy status, educational attainment, etc.

4.2.1 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Age Groups

Table 4.1

Respondents that agree with the statements assessing gender equality, by age group and sex (percent)

Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement	18 – 30 years		Above 30 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Women aged below 18 years may be married	14.0	14.4	22.8	19.6
Men aged below 21 years may be married	13.7	14.9	21.3	18.6
Men always work outside as women do in the home	78.7	77.5	82.1	79.8
Women should cook all the time	53.3	60.6	64.2	67.0
Men should help women with cooking	84.0	82.9	79.1	79.6
Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	63.7	64.2	70.2	69.5

Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement	18 – 30 years		Above 30 years	
	♀ Women	♂ Men	♀ Women	♂ Men
Men's work is more important than women's work	59.3	60.2	71.1	71.1
Men need to eat more than women	46.4	39.7	58.4	47.8
Men can beat their wives if they displease them	10.9	8.9	19.2	12.3
Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.0
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	95.4	93.1	93.9	93.0

Table 4.1 depicts the perception of men and women above 18 years about some gender related specific statements. The table is further categorized into two age groups – 18-30 years and above 30 years. It shows that 14.0 percent of women and 14.4 percent of men in the age group 18-30 years and 22.8 percent of women and 19.6 percent of men in the age group above 30 years agree with the statement that women under 18 years may be married. A nearly similar pattern can be observed with the statement that men below 21 years may be married as 13.7 percent of women and 14.9 percent of men in their 18-30 years and 21.3 percent of women and 18.6 percent of men in their above 30 years imply with the before given statement.

The table also shows that more than half of the respondents agree with the men and women's work binary as 59.3 percent of women and 60.2 percent of men in their 18-30 years and 71.1 percent of both women and men agree that men's work is more important than women's work. Complying with this standard, 64.2 percent of women and 67.0 percent of men and 70.2 percent of women and 69.5 percent of men in the above 30 years age group accordingly believe that women should do the cooking all the time and taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility. A similar number of respondents, 53.3 percent of women and 60.6 percent of men and 63.7 percent of women and 64.2 percent of men in the age category of 18-30 years agree with the above-given statement sequentially. Furthermore, 46.4 percent and 58.4 percent of women and 39.7 percent and 47.8 percent of men within their age groups conclude that men should eat more than women. However, a contrasting pattern emerges here as 84.0 percent of women and 82.9 percent of men aged 18-30 years and 79.1 percent of women and 79.6 percent of men aged above 30 feel that men should help women with cooking. Again, 95.4 percent of women and 93.1 percent of men aged 18-30 years and 93.9 percent of women and 93.0 percent of men aged above 30 years have the understanding that both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family.

A latent pattern of accepting violence against women in the marital relation emerges in the given data too as 10.9 percent of women and 8.9 percent of men aged 18-30 years and 19.2 percent of women and 12.3 percent of men affiliate with the statement that men can beat their wives if they displease them where 2.8 percent of women and 2.1 percent of men in the category 18-30 years and 2.8 percent of women and 2.0 percent of men in the category above 30 believe that women can beat their husbands if they displease them. In both scenarios it is evident that more women than men normalize violence in their marital relations.

4.2.2 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Residence

Table 4.2

Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by residence and sex (percent)

Statement	Urban		Rural	
	♀ Women	♂ Men	♀ Women	♂ Men
Women aged below 18 years may be married	17.4	16.2	19.5	17.6
Men aged below 21 years may be married	17.0	16.3	18.4	17.1
Men always work outside as women do in the home	77.0	76.4	82.0	80.1
Women should cook all the time	52.5	59.6	62.1	66.0
Men should help women with cooking	85.1	83.1	79.8	79.8
Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	63.4	65.0	68.6	68.3
Men's work is more important than women's work	57.9	63.0	68.3	68.7
Men need to eat more than women	44.1	38.9	55.7	46.9
Men can beat their wives if they displease them	10.9	9.2	17.6	11.8
Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.3
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	95.5	93.3	94.3	93.0

Table 4.2 represents the perception of gender equality by sex and residence. It shows that 17.4 percent of urban women and 16.2 percent of urban men and 19.5 percent of rural women and 17.6 percent of rural men agree that women aged below 18 years may be married. Again, 17.0 percent of urban women and 16.3 percent of urban men and 18.4 percent of rural women and 17.1 percent of rural men imply that men aged below 21 years may be married. The respondents, irrespective of their residence, illuminate the social dichotomous importance of men's and women's work as 57.9 percent urban and 68.3 percent of rural women believe that men's work is more important than women where 63.0 percent urban and 68.7 percent of rural men do the same. However, 77.0 percent of urban women and 76.4 percent of urban men as well as 82.0 percent of rural women and 80.1 percent of rural men do not deny the statement that men always work outside as women do in the home.

Keeping in line with social dichotomy, 52.5 percent of women and 59.6 percent of men in the urban areas believe that it is women's responsibility to cook for her family while 62.1 percent of women and 66.0 percent of men in the rural areas reflect the same. Similarly, 63.4 percent of urban women and 68.6 percent of rural women understand that taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility where 65.0 percent of urban men and 68.3 percent of rural men illuminate the same. On the other hand, more than ninety percent of urban women (95.5 percent), urban men (93.3 percent), rural women (94.3 percent) and rural men (93.0 percent) believe that both husband and wife should earn for the well-being of the family. Correspondently, around eighty percent of rural men (79.8 percent) and rural women (79.8 percent) while more than eighty percent of urban men (83.1 percent) and urban women (85.1 percent) comply that men should help women with cooking.

More rural women (17.6 percent) believe that men can beat their wives than their urban counterparts (10.9 percent) whereas more urban women (3.1 percent) than the rural women (2.7 percent) believe the opposite,

that women can beat their husbands if they displease them. Moreover, 11.8 percent rural and 9.2 percent of urban men agree with the statement that men can beat their wives if they displease them whereas 2.3 percent of rural men and 1.8 percent of urban men comply with the inverse action.

4.2.3 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Divisions

Table 4.3

Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by division and sex (percent)

Division	Statement	Sex	
		⦿ Women	⦿ Men
Barishal	Women aged below 18 years may be married	35.2	33.0
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	34.7	31.1
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	61.6	54.7
	Women should cook all the time	43.6	49.9
	Men should help women with cooking	82.3	71.5
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	60.6	63.2
	Men's work is more important than women's work	62.0	72.4
	Men need to eat more than women	55.3	37.1
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	26.2	22.5
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	7.1	4.5
Chattogram	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	88.9	85.9
	Women aged below 18 years may be married	19.5	16.9
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	22.2	19.5
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	80.0	74.2
	Women should cook all the time	78.2	85.5
	Men should help women with cooking	91.1	85.5
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	68.0	78.3
	Men's work is more important than women's work	66.0	71.8
	Men need to eat more than women	32.3	31.1
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	10.3	8.9
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.3	2.3
	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	93.8	92.9

Division	Statement	Sex	
		⦿ Women	⦿ Men
Dhaka	Women aged below 18 years may be married	25.1	23.7
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	23.0	22.5
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	71.0	72.4
	Women should cook all the time	61.7	61.5
	Men should help women with cooking	79.7	80.1
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	67.4	63.9
	Men's work is more important than women's work	72.1	73.1
	Men need to eat more than women	65.2	54.1
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	11.1	7.9
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.4	1.5
Khulna	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	93.1	92.0
	Women aged below 18 years may be married	19.8	17.6
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	16.7	14.8
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	91.0	89.1
	Women should cook all the time	48.5	55.1
	Men should help women with cooking	86.5	90.6
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	63.0	59.3
	Men's work is more important than women's work	56.2	59.9
	Men need to eat more than women	48.1	42.0
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	16.1	10.3
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	1.8	1.1
	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	96.9	96.0

Division	Statement	Sex	
		⦿ Women	⦿ Men
Mymensingh	Women aged below 18 years may be married	7.4	6.4
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	7.4	5.8
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	82.2	82.4
	Women should cook all the time	54.0	56.4
	Men should help women with cooking	76.5	78.1
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	64.3	65.6
	Men's work is more important than women's work	59.4	57.5
	Men need to eat more than women	55.4	44.0
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	9.9	7.7
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	1.7	2.2
Rajshahi	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	94.2	91.3
	Women aged below 18 years may be married	12.2	11.5
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	10.7	11.9
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	88.8	91.5
	Women should cook all the time	48.2	50.9
	Men should help women with cooking	77.3	79.1
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	60.7	57.4
	Men's work is more important than women's work	68.9	71.5
	Men need to eat more than women	53.1	47.7
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	30.4	22.5
Rangpur	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	3.4	3.0
	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	96.1	96.0
	Women aged below 18 years may be married	13.9	12.5
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	13.0	12.9
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	86.4	83.9
	Women should cook all the time	61.7	65.2
	Men should help women with cooking	70.0	72.4
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	74.7	70.4
	Men's work is more important than women's work	61.7	61.4
	Men need to eat more than women	53.2	45.5
TIME USE SURVEY BANGLADESH 2021	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	13.6	8.7
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.6	2.2
56	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	94.7	92.4

Division	Statement	Sex	
		⦿ Women	⦿ Men
Sylhet	Women aged below 18 years may be married	15.6	14.3
	Men aged below 21 years may be married	13.0	11.1
	Men always work outside as women do in the home	85.5	85.3
	Women should cook all the time	70.4	73.7
	Men should help women with cooking	86.2	87.1
	Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	74.9	73.8
	Men's work is more important than women's work	68.4	68.0
	Men need to eat more than women	54.1	46.9
	Men can beat their wives if they displease them	13.9	9.4
	Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.7	2.6
	Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	96.9	96.2

Table 4.3 presents perception about gender equality including divisions as one of the variables. It compares men's and women's response to certain statements across the eight administrative divisions. At highest, 35.2 percent of women and 33.0 percent of men in the Barishal division agree with the statement that women aged below 18 years may be married whereas it is the lowest, 7.4 percent for women and 6.4 percent for men, in the Mymensingh division. Similarly, it is 34.7 percent of women and 31.1 percent of men in Barishal division at highest and 7.4 percent of women and 5.8 percent of men in Mymensingh division at lowest who believe that men aged below 21 years may be married. For the other divisions like Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet, it is 19.5 percent of women and 16.9 percent of men, 25.1 percent of women and 23.7 percent of men, 19.8 percent of women and 17.6 percent of men, 12.2 percent of women and 11.5 percent of men, 13.9 percent of women and 12.5 percent of men, and 15.6 percent women and 14.31 percent of men who imply that women may be married before the age of 18 serially. Again, it is 22.2 percent of women and 19.5 percent of men, 23.0 percent of women and 22.5 percent of men, 16.7 percent of women and 14.8 percent of men, 10.7 percent of women and 11.9 percent of men, 13.0 percent of women and 12.9 percent of men and 13.0 percent of women and 11.1 percent of men respectively who coincide that men aged below 21 years may be married.

More than half of the respondents, irrespective of their divisions, reckon that men always work outside while women do the same in the home. It is 61.6 percent of women and 54.7 percent of men in Barishal, 80.0 percent of women and 74.2 percent of men in Chattogram, 71.0 percent of women and 72.4 percent of men in Dhaka, 91.0 percent of women and 89.1 percent of men in Khulna, 82.2 percent of women and 82.4 percent of men in Mymensingh, 88.8 percent of women and 91.5 percent of men in Rajshahi, 86.4 percent of women and 83.9 percent of men in Rangpur, and 85.5 percent of women and 85.3 percent of men in Sylhet division. However, a dichotomous image immediately arrives when 43.59 percent, 78.2 percent, 61.7 percent, 48.5 percent, 54.0 percent, 48.2 percent, 61.7 percent, and 70.4 percent of women and 49.9 percent, 85.5 percent, 61.5 percent, 55.1 percent, 56.4 percent, 50.9 percent, 65.2 percent, and 73.7 percent of men, according to the divisions presented in the Table 4.3, agree that women should cook all the time. Similarly, 60.6 percent of women and 63.2 percent of men from Barishal division, 68.0 percent of women and 78.3 percent of men from Chattogram, 67.4 percent of women and 63.9 percent of men from Dhaka, 63.0 percent of women and 59.3 percent of men from Khulna, 64.3 percent of women and 65.6 percent of men from Mymensingh, 60.7 percent of women and 57.4 percent of men from Rajshahi, 74.7 percent of women and

70.4 percent of men from Rangpur and 74.9 percent of women and 73.8 percent of men from Sylhet division imply that it is women's responsibility to take care of the elderly people sequentially.

In between, 85 percent – 97 percent of respondents here believe that both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family. Therefore, 82.3 percent, 91.1 percent, 79.7 percent, 86.5 percent, 76.5 percent, 77.3 percent, 70.0 percent and 86.2 percent of women and 71.5 percent, 85.5 percent, 80.1 percent, 90.6 percent, 78.1 percent, 79.1 percent, 72.4 percent, 87.1 percent of men, serially with their divisions, provide opinion that men should help women with cooking. However, a contrasting image parallelly arises when, in between, 56 percent–73 percent of the respondents feel that men's work is more important than women's work. A similar pattern shows up with 55.3 percent of women and 37.1 percent of men from Barishal division, 32.3 percent of women and 31.1 percent of men from Chattogram division, 65.2 percent of women and 54.1 percent of men from Dhaka division, 48.1 percent of women and 42.0 percent of men from Khulna division, 55.4 percent of women and 44.0 percent of men from Mymensingh, 53.1 percent of women and 47.7 percent of men from Rajshahi division, 53.2 percent of women and 45.5 percent of men from Rangpur division and 54.1 percent of women and 46.9 percent of men from Sylhet division acknowledge that men need to eat more than women.

Irrespective of the divisions, seven to 30 percent of respondents agree that men can beat their wives if they are not pleased with them. It is 26.2 percent, 10.3 percent, 11.1 percent, 16.1 percent, 9.9 percent, 30.4 percent, 13.6 percent, and 13.9 percent of women and 22.5 percent, 8.9 percent, 7.9 percent, 10.3 percent, 7.7 percent, 22.5 percent, 8.7 percent, and 9.4 percent of men, according to the divisions, who agree with the above-mentioned statement. On the other hand, 7.1 percent of women and 4.5 percent of men from Barishal division, 2.3 percent of women and 2.3 percent of men from Chattogram, 2.4 percent of women and 1.5 percent of men from Dhaka division, 1.8 percent of women and 1.1 percent of men from Khulna division, 1.7 percent of women and 2.2 percent of men from Mymensingh division, 3.4 percent of women and 3.0 percent of men from Rajshahi division, 2.6 percent of women and 2.2 percent of men from Rangpur and 2.7 percent of women and 2.6 percent of men from Sylhet division state that women can beat their husbands, if they displease them.

4.2.4 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Literacy Status

Table 4.4
Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by literacy status and sex (percent)

Statement	Literate		Illiterate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Women aged below 18 years may be married	14.1	14.0	29.3	25.5
Men aged below 21 years may be married	13.9	14.1	26.9	23.8
Men always work outside as women do in the home	79.1	77.7	84.3	82.9
Women should cook all the time	54.4	59.0	71.1	78.0
Men should help women with cooking	84.3	82.0	74.4	77.1
Taking care of the elderly is women's responsibility	63.0	63.6	76.4	77.2
Men's work is more important than women's work	59.7	62.2	78.3	79.9
Men need to eat more than women	45.5	38.8	68.6	60.2
Men can beat their wives if they displease them	12.2	8.8	23.8	17.1
Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.6

Statement	Literate		Illiterate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	95.5	93.3	92.5	92.4

The Time Use Survey evaluated gender perceptions of equality through some statements presented in Table 4.4. It shows that more than 50 percent of the respondents regardless of gender and literacy status acknowledge that care work should be done by women. It further illustrates that 54.4 percent of literate and 71.1 percent of illiterate women agree with the statement that “women should cook all the time” and 59.0 percent of literate and 78.0 percent of illiterate men feel the same. Around 14 percent more illiterate people than literate people admit that taking care of the elderly is a woman’s responsibility.

About 79.1 percent of literate women and 77.7 percent literate men along with 84.3 percent of illiterate women and 82.9 percent of illiterate men believe that both men and women do work, one in the home and other outside. The statement “Men should help women with cooking” draws 82.0 percent from literate and 77.1 percent from illiterate men. More than 90 percent of men and women believe that both men and women should earn for the well-being of the family.

59.7 percent of literate and 78.3 percent of illiterate women think men’s work is more important than women’s. The importance of work came down to food when 45.5 percent of literate and 68.6 percent of illiterate women are under the impression that men need to eat more than women. A similar pattern is seen when 62.2 percent literate and 79.9 percent illiterate men as well as 38.8 percent literate and 60.2 percent illiterate men agree with the above two statements respectively. These affirmations bring the floating idea of gender socialization to the shore. It further justifies why 12.2 percent of literate women and 23.8 percent of illiterate women accept that men can beat their wives if they displease them whereas 8.8 percent of literate and 17.1 percent of illiterate men opine the same.

4.2.5 Attitude Towards Gender Equality by Sex and Education

Table 4.5

Respondents that agree with the gender equality statements by education level and sex (percent)

Statement	No Formal Education		Primary Education		Secondary Education		Above Secondary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Women aged below 18 years may be married	31.8	27.0	20.7	20.4	13.0	12.9	6.7	7.7
Men aged below 21 years may be married	28.7	24.9	20.6	21.6	12.8	12.4	6.5	7.3
Men always work outside as women do in the home	83.6	82.1	82.5	80.1	79.4	77.6	75.6	76.8
Women should cook all the time	73.0	80.5	65.1	69.3	53.8	59.9	39.2	43.0
Men should help women with cooking	75.5	77.6	80.3	77.1	84.1	82.0	85.6	87.5
Taking care of the elderly is women’s responsibility	77.0	77.2	71.2	73.8	62.9	63.2	52.3	52.5

Statement	No Formal Education		Primary Education		Secondary Education		Above Secondary	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Men's work is more important than women's work	78.6	80.8	73.8	75.5	60.0	62.8	39.9	44.4
Men need to eat more than women	69.7	59.8	58.4	54.7	45.5	38.2	28.5	22.2
Men can beat their wives if they displease them	24.5	17.9	19.8	12.7	11.2	8.9	4.7	3.8
Women can beat their husbands if they displease them	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7
Both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family	92.5	92.7	95.3	93.1	95.5	93.1	94.9	93.6

Table 4.5 presents perceptions about gender equality by sex and educational attainment in four categories – no education, primary education, secondary education, and above secondary education further dividing each of them into two- women and men. It shows that, with increasing level of education, the number of the respondents agreeing with both the statements of women getting married below 18 years and men getting married before 21 years, decrease. For example, 31.8 percent of women and 27.0 percent of men with no education, 20.7 percent of women and 20.4 percent of men with primary education, 13.0 percent of women and 12.9 percent of men with secondary education, and 6.7 percent of women and 7.7 percent of men with above secondary education levels agree that women aged below 18 years old may be married. Similarly, 28.7 percent of women and 24.9 percent of men with no education, 20.6 percent of women and 21.6 percent of men with primary education, 12.8 percent of women and 12.4 percent of men with secondary education, and 6.5 percent of women and 7.3 percent of men with above secondary education level agree that men aged below 21 years may be married.

The table demonstrates that education has an impact on gender sensitivity. Around 80 percent of the respondents believe that both men and women work outside the home, but women's participation decreases as their educational attainment increases (83.6 percent for women and 82.1 percent for men with no education, compared to 75.6 percent for women and 76.8 percent for men with above secondary education).

Similarly, when it comes to the belief that women should be responsible for cooking all the time, the percentages vary based on educational level. For women, the percentages are 73.0 percent, 65.1 percent, 53.8 percent, and 39.2 percent, while for men, the percentages are 80.5 percent, 69.3 percent, 59.9 percent, and 43.0 percent, sequentially, according to their educational level.

In contrast, the belief that men should assist women with cooking shows different patterns. The percentages for women are 75.5 percent, 80.3 percent, 84.1 percent, and 85.6 percent, while for men, the percentages are 77.6 percent, 77.1 percent, 82.0 percent, and 87.5 percent, also sequentially according to their educational level.

Again, 77.0 percent of women and 77.2 percent of men with no education, 71.2 percent of women and 73.8 percent of men with primary education, 62.9 percent of women and 63.2 percent of men with secondary education, and 52.3 percent of women and 52.5 percent of men with above secondary education comply with the statement that women should be the one taking care of the elderly.

In line with the previously described tables, it also depicts that more than 90 percent of the respondents, irrespective of their educational level, are of the opinion that both husband and wife should earn for the wellbeing of the family. Nevertheless, it shows that 39.9 percent of women and 44.4 percent of men who have

attained above secondary level education levels believe that men's work is more important than women's work. This number increases with less education. For the rest, it is 78.6 percent of women and 80.8 percent of men, 73.8 percent of women and 75.5 percent of men, and 60.0 percent of women and 62.8 percent of men according to their educational level presented in the table.

It is also evident from the table that education also makes a respondent capable of rejecting the notion of violence in the marital relationship 24.5 percent of women and 17.9 percent of men with no education agree with beating their wives if they displease them. It is 19.8 percent, 11.2 percent, and 4.7 percent of women and 12.7 percent, 8.9 percent, and 3.8 percent of men with primary levels of education, secondary education, and above secondary education sequentially. It is evident that women (3.4 percent) and men (2.7 percent) with no education, comply with the reverse action of women beating their husbands if they displease them. It is 3.1 percent of women and 2.1 percent of men, 2.5 percent of women and 2.1 percent of men, and 1.9 percent of women and 1.7 percent of men with increasing education sequentially who agree with the statement that women can beat their husbands if they displease them.

4.3 Life Satisfaction

The Cantril Scale, which has been used by a wide variety of researchers since its initial development by Hadley Cantril, is an example of one type of well-being assessment. The Cantril scale depicts life satisfaction as a ten-step ladder where step '0' or null step represents the worst possible life perceived and the tenth step represents the best possible life (Yin et al., 2021). The Cantril Scale measures well-being closer to the end of the continuum representing judgments of life or life evaluation (Diener, Kahneman, Tov, and Arora, 2009). Table 4.6 below provides data on the life satisfaction by residence, age, marital status, and sex.

4.3.1 Life Satisfaction by Residence, Age, Marital Status and Sex (percent)

Table 4.6

Life satisfaction of respondents by residence, age, marital status and sex (percent)

		♀ Women					♂ Men				
		Ladder step reported				Aver- age life satis- faction score [3]	Ladder step reported				Aver- age life satis- faction score [3]
		0-3	4-6	7-10	Total		0-3	4-6	7-10	Total	
Residence	Urban	7.5	37.7	54.8	100	6.7	6.3	41.9	51.8	100	6.6
	Rural	9.7	45.9	44.4	100	6.3	7.9	46.4	45.7	100	6.3
Age	15 - 17	4.9	35.5	59.7	100	7	4.1	44.4	51.5	100	6.7
	18 - 29	5.6	40.3	54.1	100	6.7	6.6	46	47.5	100	6.4
	30 - 59	10.4	46.1	43.4	100	6.2	7	45.7	47.2	100	6.3
	60 years and above	14.7	46.8	38.6	100	5.9	11.1	43.7	45.2	100	6.2
Marital Status	Unmarried	6.1	35.9	58	100	6.9	6.5	44.2	49.2	100	6.5
	Married	8	44.1	48	100	6.4	7.3	45.4	47.3	100	6.4
	Widow/ Divorced/ Separated	20.1	49.7	30.2	100	5.4	21.8	52.6	25.6	100	5.3

The table 4.6 shows that both rural women and men have secured 6.3 as an average life satisfaction score. Among the rural respondents, 9.7 percent of women and 7.9 percent of men have placed themselves from null to third step of the life satisfaction ladder. Again, 45.9 percent of women and 46.4 percent of men and 44.4 percent of women and 45.7 percent of men have placed themselves in the fourth to sixth step and seventh to tenth step of the life satisfaction ladder serially. Among the urban respondents, 7.5 percent of women and 6.3 percent of men, 37.7 percent of women and 41.9 percent of men, and 54.8 percent of women and 51.8 percent of men are on the 0-3, 4-6 and 7-10 steps of the ladder, accordingly, obtaining an average life satisfaction of 6.7 and 6.6.

The table further provides an insightful depiction of life satisfaction segregated by age. The highest life satisfaction (on the 7-10 steps) is observed among the 15-17 years age group (59.7 percent of women and 51.5 percent of men). The table again divides its respondents based on their marital status. It provides that 6.1 percent, 35.9 percent, 58.0 percent of unmarried women and 6.5 percent, 44.2 percent, and 49.2 percent of unmarried men are on the 0-3, 4-6 and 7-10 steps of the life satisfaction ladder securing an average of 6.9 and 6.5. Furthermore, 8.0 percent, 44.1 percent, and 48.0 percent of married women and 7.3 percent, 45.4 percent, and 47.3 percent of married men identified the steps accordingly, scoring an average of 6.4. 20.1 percent of women and 21.8 percent of men, 49.7 percent of women and 52.6 percent of men and 30.2 percent of women and 25.6 percent of men who are widowers, divorced, or separated placed themselves on the 0-3, 4-6, and 7-10 steps of the life satisfaction ladder, respectively. The average life satisfaction score here is 5.4 for women and 5.3 for men which is the lowest as compared to the other categories.

4.4 Findings of this chapter

This chapter presents the findings on the perception of gender equality and life satisfaction.

Some selected statements have been provided to the respondents who were further categorized using age groups, residence, divisions, literacy status, education, etc. It is quite evident that the younger generation (18-30 years) is more gender sensitive than the older ones (above 30 years) as 8.3 percent fewer women and 3.4 percent fewer men in their 18-30 years believe that men have the right to beat their wives if they feel displeased. Again, nearly 60 percent of women and men aged 18-30 years believe that men's work is more important than women's, whereas this number is 71.1 percent in the higher age category. This disparity is also observed in the residence binary where urban men and women are a bit more gender sensitive than rural men and women. For example, around 83 – 85 percent of urban women and men agree that men should help women with cooking, while this percentage stands nearly at 79.8 percent for rural people. Furthermore, nearly three to five percent fewer urban respondents feel that taking care of the elderly is a woman's responsibility than their rural counterparts.

Literacy plays a vital role in sensitizing the population as a higher percentage of the literate population agree with the statements supporting gender equality such as men should help women in cooking, share household work and women should work outside while, disagreeing with statements like "Men need to eat more than the women." This pattern shows where education works as one of the variables. It presents that nearly 31.8 percent of women and 27.0 percent of men with no education and 28.7 percent of women and 24.9 percent of men in the same category agree that women aged below 18 and men aged below 21 may be married whereas this percentage stays between 6.5 percent – 7.7 percent for the women and men who have crossed secondary education which is 4 times lower.

More than 90 percent of respondents irrespective of their sex, age, residence, division, literacy or education, believe that both husband and should earn for the wellbeing of the family. However, this bright side may compel women to carry the double or triple burden of their domestic and care work as more percentage of the men are yet to be ready to shoulder the household activities. It may lead to the failure of the policies planning on Elson's (2017) "Triple R" (Recognize, Reduce, and Redistribute). To implicate equality in our private sphere, men need to not only accept that women work, but also need to share the burden of household work.

This chapter sheds light on the life satisfaction of the respondents too using the Cantril Scale using residence, age groups, and marital status as a variable. The average life satisfaction score remains between five to seven irrespective of any variables. However, variables play a role, as urban men and women are more satisfied with their lives (6.6 and 6.7) than their rural counterparts (6.3 for both). Women aged 15-17 years scores the highest (7.0) as 59.7 percent of them are put in the seventh to the tenth step of the ladder whereas women in the 60 years and above age category score the lowest (5.9) as 14.7 percent of them do not cross the third step. For the men, it remains in between 6.2 – 6.7, decreasing with their increasing age. Unmarried women (6.9) are more satisfied with their lives than unmarried men (6.5), both the married women and men have experienced the same score (6.4) while the average satisfaction lasts between 5.3 (men) to 5.4 (women) once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

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5 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Additional Tables

Table Annex 01

Average time spent (minutes) per day on activities by educational attainment and sex

	♀ Women	♂ Men	♂♀ Total
No Formal Education			
Employment and related activities	92.70	380.60	211.40
Production of goods for own final use	66.60	45.30	57.80
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	248.80	35.70	160.90
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	38.90	7.30	25.80
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	8.10	5.80	7.20
Learning	0.20	0.10	0.10
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	145.50	135.20	141.30
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	175.10	147.20	163.60
Self-care and maintenance	664.30	682.90	671.90

Table Annex 02

Average time spent (minutes) per day on broad activity categories by sex and division

	♀ Women	♂ Men	♂♀ Total
Barishal			
Employment and related activities	32.20	323.10	169.70
Production of goods for own final use	65.70	44.20	55.60
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	300.40	43.40	178.90
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	79.30	9.90	46.50
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	10.60	17.90	14.00
Learning	19.10	11.00	15.30
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	148.00	165.00	156.00
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	184.60	175.80	180.40
Self-care and maintenance	600.20	649.70	623.60
Chattogram			
Employment and related activities	49.50	369.50	191.10
Production of goods for own final use	36.00	23.90	30.60
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	291.40	35.00	177.90

	Women	Men	Total
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	82.70	9.40	50.30
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	5.70	3.80	4.80
Learning	20.50	20.50	20.50
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	148.00	144.80	146.60
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	170.10	174.10	171.90
Self-care and maintenance	636.10	659.00	646.20
Dhaka			
Employment and related activities	98.40	410.50	238.10
Production of goods for own final use	31.00	16.60	24.60
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	268.50	32.50	162.90
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	81.60	15.90	52.20
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	6.20	4.00	5.20
Learning	17.20	21.40	19.10
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	115.30	114.00	114.70
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	170.00	151.00	161.50
Self-care and maintenance	651.90	674.00	661.80
Khulna			
Employment and related activities	76.70	342.90	195.60
Production of goods for own final use	39.60	25.80	33.50
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	264.00	35.00	161.70
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	70.60	9.50	43.30
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	6.90	5.60	6.30
Learning	14.70	23.20	18.50
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	130.70	134.60	132.40
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	154.70	174.90	163.70
Self-care and maintenance	682.00	688.50	684.90

	♀ Women	♂ Men	♂♀ Total
Mymensingh			
Employment and related activities	51.00	326.20	164.00
Production of goods for own final use	59.10	44.80	53.20
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	263.30	38.60	171.00
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	93.20	14.40	60.80
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	7.70	8.10	7.90
Learning	19.80	25.80	22.30
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	139.30	143.10	140.90
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	140.70	139.80	140.30
Self-care and maintenance	666.00	699.30	679.70
Rajshahi			
Employment and related activities	76.90	262.30	134.30
Production of goods for own final use	60.90	69.60	63.60
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	255.10	37.70	187.80
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	54.90	7.80	40.30
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	7.60	6.80	7.30
Learning	13.30	29.90	18.40
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	115.20	132.50	120.50
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	175.90	198.00	182.70
Self-care and maintenance	680.30	695.50	685.00
Rangpur			
Employment and related activities	94.80	408.70	246.00
Production of goods for own final use	66.40	41.80	54.60
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	288.60	32.30	165.20
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	67.20	7.90	38.60
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	4.70	4.40	4.60

	♀ Women	♂ Men	↔ Total
Learning	31.00	32.10	31.60
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	115.70	124.70	120.00
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	118.40	101.20	110.10
Self-care and maintenance	653.10	686.90	669.40
Sylhet			
Employment and related activities	47.30	346.00	189.50
Production of goods for own final use	48.00	44.30	46.20
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	331.20	42.50	193.80
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	70.40	13.10	43.10
Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	3.30	13.20	8.00
Learning	13.40	15.80	14.50
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	129.00	128.30	128.70
Culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	153.50	155.90	154.70
Self-care and maintenance	643.90	680.90	661.50

Table Annex 03

Average time spent (minutes) on different activities (ICATUS 2-digit level) by sex

	♀ Women	♂ Men	↔ Total
Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions	3.70	24.30	12.70
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	46.60	147.80	90.80
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	17.40	154.00	77.10
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	0.30	2.30	1.20
Training and studies in related to employment	0.10	0.20	0.20
Seeking employment	0.10	0.50	0.30
Setting up a business	0.10	0.00	0.10
Travelling and commuting for employment	4.60	35.90	18.30
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	26.10	27.00	26.50

	Women	Men	Total
Making processing goods for own final use	3.20	0.90	2.20
Construction activities for own final use	0.40	0.60	0.50
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	15.70	2.00	9.70
Travelling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	1.90	3.10	2.40
Food and meals management and preparation	198.70	5.90	114.40
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	39.10	2.60	23.10
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair	6.50	6.80	6.60
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	26.90	1.70	15.90
Household Management for own final use	0.60	1.00	0.70
Pet care	0.10	0.10	0.10
Shopping for own household and family members	2.10	10.50	5.70
Travelling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.20	7.20	5.50
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.10	0.00	0.10
Children and instruction	68.80	9.40	42.90
Care for dependent adults	1.80	0.30	1.20
Help to non-dependent adults' household and family members	1.30	0.30	0.90
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3.00	1.20	2.20
Other activities related caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid direct volunteering for other household	4.50	2.60	3.70
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	1.50	3.00	2.20
Unpaid trainee work activities	0.00	0.10	0.00

	Women	Men	Total
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	0.40	0.80	0.50
Formal education	1.20	2.00	1.60
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	15.70	17.80	16.60
Additional study, non-formal education, and courses	0.80	1.90	1.30
Travelling time related to learning	1.10	1.40	1.30
Socializing and communication	48.60	67.00	56.60
participating in community cultural/social events	1.50	1.60	1.50
Involvement in civic and related responsibilities	0.00	0.50	0.20
Religious practices	72.50	47.60	61.60
Travelling time related to socializing and communication community participation and religious practice	5.00	15.30	9.50
Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	0.00	0.00	0.00
Attending/Visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/ venues	0.20	1.50	0.80
Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities	0.70	5.30	2.70
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	8.90	14.20	11.20
Mass media use	46.40	38.90	43.10
Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing	102.70	93.20	98.50
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	0.20	1.80	0.90
Sleep and related activities	507.50	517.80	512.00
Eating and drinking	75.30	79.00	76.90
Personal hygiene and care	68.80	74.30	71.20
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	1.00	0.90	1.00
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2.30	6.10	4.00
Other self-care and maintenance activities	0.00	0.10	0.10

Table Annex 04

Average time spent (minutes) on different work activities (ICATUS 2-digit level) by age group and sex

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions	2.70	10.00	4.40	41.50	6.70	25.40	1.20	16.10	0.10	3.00
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	32.90	117.90	55.70	169.10	54.40	166.80	42.30	152.50	20.50	102.60
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	12.00	97.50	21.80		17.60	185.60	17.30	128.10	5.30	72.70
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	0.30	1.90	0.50	3.30	0.30	2.80	0.10	1.30	0.10	0.60
Training and studies in related to employment	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seeking employment	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.70	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.20
Setting up a business	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00
Travelling and commuting for employment	3.00	23.70	5.50	46.30	6.00	41.20	3.80	31.80	1.70	21.80
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for own final use	12.30	17.20	28.40	21.10	36.20	38.20	33.50	40.70	23.50	33.30
Making processing goods for own final use	3.10	0.20	3.30	0.60	4.10	0.70	3.30	1.50	1.30	2.50
Construction activities for own final use	0.30	0.20	0.40	1.00	0.40	0.50	0.70	0.40	0.00	0.10
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	7.70	1.70	16.20	1.60	23.30	0.90	21.90	2.90	13.50	3.90

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Travelling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	0.70	1.80	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.90	2.80	5.30	1.80	4.40
Food and meals management and preparation	159.30	3.20	237.60	6.00	210.90	6.30	161.60	10.70	97.60	4.40
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	36.30	2.80	43.60	1.90	41.90	2.90	31.60	3.20	23.00	3.30
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair	4.50	4.80	7.50	6.80	8.40	8.00	5.80	8.60	3.20	6.40
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	28.70	1.70	31.80	2.00	22.80	1.40	15.70	1.50	13.10	1.20
Household Management for own final use	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.70	1.50	0.70	0.60	2.80	1.20	1.30
Pet care	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00
Shopping for own household and family members	1.50	5.40	2.50	10.60	2.00	13.00	2.40	12.90	0.60	12.90
Travelling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	3.80	4.10	4.70	6.60	4.40	9.20	3.90	9.70	2.20	9.00
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.30
Childcare and instruction	88.90	4.10	89.40	15.90	21.80	6.80	28.70	6.10	23.80	5.30
Care for dependent adults	1.40	0.40	1.30	0.20	1.90	0.80	3.40	0.30	3.60	0.20

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Help to non-dependent adults' household and family members	1.80	0.90	1.10	0.30	1.30	0.10	2.00	0.20	0.50	0.00
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	3.30	0.10	3.60	2.40	3.20	0.80	1.50	1.20	0.80	0.10
Other activities related caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid direct volunteering for other household	2.80	3.70	3.90	2.60	6.70	2.70	5.10	1.30	7.70	2.40
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	1.30	2.10	1.50	3.20	1.50	3.20	1.90	2.70	2.10	3.70
Unpaid trainee work activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	0.10	0.80	0.50	0.70	0.60	1.00	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.90
Formal education	5.00	8.80	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	66.20	81.90	1.40	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.40
Additional study, non-formal education, and courses	2.10	3.60	0.60	2.80	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
Travelling time related to learning	4.60	6.60	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Socializing and communication	54.60	86.70	40.20	57.60	52.80	60.70	57.10	65.30	63.20	72.30

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Participating in community cultural/social events	1.10	0.80	1.20	1.60	1.00	2.80	3.10	1.30	3.10	1.30
Involvement in civic and related responsibilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.50
religious practices	33.50	24.00	57.90	28.30	103.60	52.30	130.50	75.50	147.90	112.10
Travelling time related to socializing and communication community participation and religious practice	4.40	15.70	4.40	12.00	6.80	15.10	5.90	19.00	5.80	21.00
Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Attending/Visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues	0.40	5.40	0.10	0.60	0.10	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.30
Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities	1.70	18.90	0.30	2.80	0.50	0.80	0.30	0.60	0.40	0.10
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	6.10	26.20	5.40	6.70	12.30	9.70	19.00	12.70	18.90	24.50
Mass media use	70.90	65.70	44.00	32.80	36.30	31.50	32.40	33.40	24.40	27.60
Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing	91.60	76.30	82.30	71.50	107.30	84.80	141.90	118.90	208.30	173.30
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	0.20	6.60	0.20	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.60
Sleep and related activities	536.80	549.10	492.60	509.10	489.30		506.40	505.40	550.90	533.40

Age Group	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
Sex	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Eating and drinking	75.90	77.50	72.70	78.10	76.60	79.10	79.40	79.70	81.70	83.50
Personal hygiene and care	72.90	73.70	65.80	72.50	67.70	72.30	67.20	76.00	79.80	81.60
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	1.00	0.50	0.70	0.30	1.90	1.00	1.10	1.40	1.60	2.70
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2.10	5.40	1.70	5.40	2.70	7.60	3.30	6.00	5.60	7.90
Other self-care and maintenance activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00

Table Annex 05
Average time spent (minutes) on different work activities (ICATUS 2 digit level) by residence and sex

	Rural			Urban		
	♂ Women	♂ Men	♂ Total	♂ Women	♂ Men	♂ Total
Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions	1.90	14.00	7.20	8.50	50.90	27.00
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	50.40	171.80	103.50	37.00	86.10	58.40
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	9.30	130.00	62.20	38.00	215.70	115.30
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	0.30	1.90	1.00	0.50	3.50	1.80
Training and studies in related to employment	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.20
Seeking employment	0.10	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.40
Setting up a business	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10
Travelling and commuting for employment	3.50	34.60	17.10	7.30	39.40	21.30
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for own final use	32.80	35.00	33.80	8.90	6.60	7.90
Making processing goods for own final use	3.60	1.10	2.50	2.30	0.30	1.40
Construction activities for own final use	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.30
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	19.50	2.40	12.00	5.90	0.80	3.70

	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Travelling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	2.50	4.00	3.20	0.50	0.60	0.50
Food and meals management and preparation	200.60	5.50	115.20	194.00	7.00	112.60
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	40.50	2.40	23.90	35.50	2.90	21.30
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance, and repair	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.70	4.00	3.30
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	27.30	1.50	16.00	25.80	2.20	15.60
Household Management for own final use	0.20	0.80	0.50	1.40	1.50	1.40
Pet care	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shopping for own household and family members	1.40	10.70	5.50	3.70	9.80	6.30
Travelling, moving, transporting, or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	4.30	7.50	5.70	4.00	6.30	5.00
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Children and instruction	68.10	8.60	42.10	70.60	11.60	44.90
Care for dependent adults	1.80	0.30	1.10	1.80	0.40	1.20
Help to non-dependent adults' household and family members	1.40	0.30	0.90	1.10	0.40	0.80
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	2.40	1.20	1.80	4.70	1.40	3.30
Other activities related caregiving services for household and family members	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unpaid direct volunteering for other household	4.80	2.90	4.00	3.50	2.00	2.80
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	1.40	3.40	2.30	1.80	1.80	1.80
Unpaid trainee work activities	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work	0.30	0.80	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.60
Formal education	0.80	1.40	1.10	2.20	3.50	2.80

	Rural			Urban		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	13.70	16.30	14.80	20.90	21.70	21.20
Additional study, non-formal education, and courses	0.70	1.40	1.00	1.10	3.10	2.00
Travelling time related to learning	1.10	1.40	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.30
Socializing and communication	49.70	68.60	58.00	45.60	62.70	53.10
Participating in community cultural/social events	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.30	1.20	1.20
Involvement in civic and related responsibilities	0.00	0.60	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.10
religious practices	74.90	49.60	63.80	66.50	42.20	56.00
Travelling time related to socializing and communication community participation and religious practice	5.00	16.00	9.80	4.80	13.40	8.50
Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Attending/Visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/ venues	0.20	1.70	0.90	0.20	1.00	0.60
Cultural participation, hobbies, games, and other pastime activities	0.50	4.90	2.40	1.00	6.10	3.20
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	8.40	13.80	10.70	10.10	15.50	12.40
Mass media use	36.20	32.20	34.50	72.50	56.10	65.30
Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing	105.20	99.30	102.60	96.20	77.50	88.10
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media, and sports practices	0.20	2.00	1.00	0.40	1.50	0.90
Sleep and related activities	509.40	519.90	514.00	502.90	512.60	507.10
Eating and drinking	73.60	77.70	75.40	79.50	82.30	80.70
Personal hygiene and care	68.20	73.80	70.70	70.20	75.60	72.50
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.90
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2.60	6.60	4.40	1.80	4.80	3.10
Other self-care and maintenance activities	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.10

ANNEX 2A: Main Questionnaire



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ
বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান বৃত্তি
ডেমোগ্রাফি এন্ড হেলথ টাইও
টাইও ইউজ সার্ভে (TUS) ২০২১

গোপনীয়

শুধুমাত্র সরকারি পরিকল্পনা ও
গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে

প্রশ্নপত্র

অবহিতক্রমে সম্মতিপত্র

আমি পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান বৃত্তি (বিবিএস) এর পক্ষ থেকে এসেছি। বিবিএস জনগণের নিকট হতে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে সঠিক, নির্ভুল ও সময়োপযোগী পরিসংখ্যান প্রয়োজন, সংরক্ষণ ও প্রকাশ করে থাকে। সরকার এ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন নীতি প্রয়োজন ও পরিকল্পনা গুহণ করেন। সরকারের প্রয়োজনে পরিসংখ্যান আইন ২০১৩ অনুসারে এ সমস্ত তথ্য প্রদান বাধ্যতামূলক। এ কাজে কিছুটা সময় লাগতে পারে। আপনার দেওয়া তথ্য সম্পূর্ণভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে। আমি কি এখন সাক্ষাত্কার শুরু করতে পারি?

1-হাঁ (সাক্ষাত্কার আরম্ভ করুন)

2-না (পরবর্তী খানায় যান)

খানা পরিচিতি

PSU নম্বর			
TUS খানা নম্বর			

1. পরিচিতি	কোড	2. তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর তথ্য
1.1 বিভাগের নাম:		নাম:
1.2 জেলার নাম:		টিম নাম্বার
1.3 উপজেলা/খানার নাম:		মোবাইল নম্বর
1.4 ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ডের নাম:		তথ্য সংগ্রহের তারিখ
1.5 ঝোঁজা/মহল্লার নাম:		মোট সময় (মিনিট)
1.6 গ্রামের নাম:		তথ্য সংগ্রহের বার
1.7 EA নম্বর (আদমশুমারি ও গৃহগণনা ২০১১)		স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ
1.8a RMO কোড নম্বর (পঞ্জী-১, পোর এলাকা-২)		3. সুপারভাইজারের তথ্য
1.8b বঙ্গ: হাঁ- ১, না-২		নাম
1.9	ঠিকানা: উত্তরদাতার নাম..... উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর : বাড়ির নাম/নম্বর..... মোবাইল নম্বর:.....	পদবি কর্মসূল মোবাইল নম্বর স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

সেকশন ১: খানা তালিকা (খানার সকল সদস্য)

সং রঞ্জ ন	১.১. খানার সকল সদস্যের নাম	১.২. খানা প্রধান এর (খানা প্রধান থেকে শুরু করে খানায় সাধারণত বসবাস করে এমন প্রত্যেক সদস্যের নাম)	১.৩. লিঙ্গ পুরুষ.....1 মহিলা.....2 হিজড়া.....3	১.৪. বয়স (পূর্ণ বছর)	১.৫. বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধ বয়সীদের জন্য)	১.৬ আপনি যে কোনো একটি ভাষায় পড়তে বিবাহিত.....1 বিবাহিত.....2 কম বিখ্বা/বিপন্নীক....3 হলে ১০ আলাদা.....4 লিখুন/ বয়স 99 বৎসর বা তদুর্ধ হলে কোড 99 (লিখুন)	১.৭ আপনি সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণি পাশ করেছেন? পড়তে লিখতে পারেন কি? (৫ বছর ও তদুর্ধ বয়সীদের জন্য)	১.৮ আপনি বর্তমানে শিক্ষালয়ে যান কি? (৩ বছর ও তদুর্ধ বয়সীদের জন্য)	১.৯ আপনি মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহার করেন কি? স্থান থেকে কোন তদুর্ধ বয়সীদের জন্য)	১.১০ গত ০৩ (তিনি) মাসে যে কোন স্থান থেকে কোন তদুর্ধ বয়সীদের জন্য)
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										

সম্পর্ক কোড: খানা প্রধান....01, স্ত্রী/স্বামী....02, পুত্র/কন্যা....03, জামাতা/ পুত্রবধু....04, নাটী/নাতনী....05, মা/বাবা....06, শ্বশুর/শাশুড়ি....07, ভাই/বোন....08, শ্যালক/শ্যালিকা/ভাবী/দেবর/ননদ....09, চাচা/চাচী/মামা/মামী....10, ভাতিজা/ভাতিজি/ভাগনে/ভাগনি....11, অন্যান্য আত্মীয়-স্বজন....12, অনাত্মীয়....13, গৃহকর্মী....14, অন্যান্য (আত্মীয় নয়)....96, জানি না....98

শিক্ষা কোড: ১ম শ্রেণি উত্তীর্ণ হয়নি....00, ১ম শ্রেণি উত্তীর্ণ....01, ২য় শ্রেণি....02, ৩য় শ্রেণি....03, ৪র্থ শ্রেণি....04, ৫ম শ্রেণি....05, ৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণি....06, ৭ম শ্রেণি....07, ৮ম শ্রেণি....08, ৯ম শ্রেণি....09, এসএসসি/সমতুল্য....10, এইচএসসি/সমতুল্য....11, মাতক বা সমতুল্য....12, মাতকোত্তর বা সমতুল্য....13, ডাক্তার/ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/কৃষিবিদ....14, ডিপ্লোমা.....15, পিএইচডি....16, ডোকেশনাল....17, অন্যান্য....96

সেকশন ২: খানা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ	ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ
2.1	খানা প্রধানের নাম:		2.9	খাকার ঘরের ছাদের প্রধান নির্মাণ সামগ্রী কী? (পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন)	কোনো ছাদ নাই.....01 ছন/তালপাতা/গোলপাতা.....02 খড় বিচালী.....03 পলিথিন.....04 গ্রাম্য চাটাই.....05 বাঁশ/তালগাছ/সুপারী গাছ.....06 কাঠের তত্ত্বা.....07 কার্ডবোর্ড.....08 ধাতবছাদ/টিন.....09 কাঠ.....10 ক্যালামিন/সিমেন্ট ফাইবার.....11 টাইলস.....12 সিমেন্ট.....13 পাকা ছাদের নিচে সিলিং.....14 কারুকাজ বা নকশা করা পাথর/টালি.....15 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96
2.2	খানা প্রধানের মাতার নাম:		2.10	থাকার ঘরের মেঝের প্রধান নির্মাণ সামগ্রী কী? (পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন)	মাটি/বালি.....01 গোবরের প্রলেপ.....02 কাঠের তত্ত্বা.....03 বাঁশ/তালগাছ/সুপারী গাছের গুড়ি.....04 নকশা কাটা কাঠের পাটাতন/পালিশকৃত কাঠ.....05 পাতলা ভিনাইল বা আলকাতরা মেশানো কাঠের তত্ত্বা.....06 কাঁচা মেঝের উপর রেকসিন.....07 পাকা মেঝের উপর রেকসিন.....08 টাইলস.....09 সিমেন্ট.....10 মোজাইক.....11 ম্যাট/কাপেট.....12 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96
2.3	খানা প্রধানের পিতা/স্বামীর নাম:				
2.4	খানা প্রধানের ধর্ম কী?	ইসলাম.....1 সনাতন (হিন্দু).....2 শ্বিন্ট (শ্বিন্টান).....3 বৌদ্ধ.....4 অন্যান্য ধর্মাবলম্বী (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....9			
2.5	খানায় ঘুমানোর জন্য সাধারণত কতগুলি কক্ষ ব্যবহার করা হয়?	কক্ষ সংখ্যা..... — —			
2.6	খানায় অস্থানাপ্তরযোগ্য টেলিফোন (ল্যান্ডফোন) সংযোগ আছে কি?	হাঁ, সরকারি.....1 হাঁ, বেসরকারি.....2 না.....3			
2.7	খানায় ব্রডব্যান্ড ইন্টারনেট সংযোগ আছে কি?	হাঁ.....1 না.....2			
2.8	খানায় ডিস সংযোগ আছে কি?	হাঁ.....1 না.....2			

ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ	ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ
2.11	থাকার ঘরের দেয়াল বা প্রাচীরের প্রধান নির্মাণ সামগ্রী কী? (পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন)	কোনো প্রাচীর বা দেয়াল নেই.....01 বাঁশ/বেত/তালপাতা/খড় বিচালী.....02 মাটি.....03 বাঁশ ও পলিথিন.....04 বাঁশ ও কাঁদা.....05 পাথর ও কাঁদা.....06 অনাচারিত (রোদে পোড়া ইট).....07 প্লাইউড.....08 কার্ডবোর্ড.....09 পুনঃব্যবহৃত কাঠ.....10 চিন.....11 সিমেন্ট.....12 সিমেন্টসহ পাথর/চুন-সূরক্ষিসহ পাথর.....13 ইট.....14 সিমেন্ট দিয়ে তৈরি রুক.....15 রোদে পোড়ানো আচারিত ইট.....16 টাইলস.....17 কাঠের তত্ত্ব.....18 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96	2.13	আপনার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?	সরকারি ট্যাপ (সাপ্লাই).....01 চিউবওয়েল.....02 সুরক্ষিত কৃপ.....03 অরক্ষিত কৃপ.....04 সুরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....05 অরক্ষিত ঝরনা.....06 বৃষ্টির পানি.....07 ছোট ট্যাঙ্ক বা ড্রামবাহী গাড়ি.....08 ভূ পৃষ্ঠের পানি (নদী/ হ্রদ/খাল ইত্যাদি).....09 বোতলজাত পানি.....10 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96
2.12	রাতে আলোর জন্য আপনার খানায় প্রধানত কী ব্যবহৃত হয়?	বিদ্যুৎ (জাতীয় গ্রিডে সংযুক্ত)01 সৌরশক্তি চালিত লঠন (বাতি).....02 রিচার্জযোগ্য ফ্ল্যাশলাইট, টর্চ বা লঠন.....03 ব্যাটারিচালিত ফ্ল্যাশলাইট, টর্চ বা লঠন.....04 বায়োগ্যাস বাতি.....05 গ্যাসেলিন বাতি.....06 কেরোসিন বা প্যারাফিন বাতি.....07 তেলের বাতি.....08 মোমবাতি.....09 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)96 খানায় আলো জালানোর কোন ব্যবস্থা নেই.....97	2.14	খানা হতে খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎসের দূরত্ব কত? (ফুটে লিখুন)	
			2.15	আপনার রান্নার কাজে ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস কি?	কাঠ/জ্বালনী কাঠ.....1 গোবর/পাতা/খড়.....2 প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস/এলপি গ্যাস.....3 বায়োগ্যাস.....4 কয়লা.....5 চারকল.....6 কেরোসিন.....7 বিদ্যুৎ.....8 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....9

ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ	ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ
2.16	পায়খানার সুবিধা কি ধরনের?	ফ্ল্যাশ করে পাইপের মাধ্যমে সুয়ারেজ সিল্টেমে অপসারন.....01 ফ্ল্যাশ করে নিরাপদ ট্যাংকে ধারণ.....02 ফ্ল্যাশ করে নিরাপদ গর্তে (পিট লেট্রিনে) ধারণ.....03 ফ্ল্যাশ করে অন্যত্র অপসারন.....04 ফ্ল্যাশ করে কোথায় অপসারিত হয় জানি না.....05 ভ্যাটিলেটেড ইমপুভড পিট (ভিআইপি) লেট্রিন.....06 স্লাবসহ পিট লেট্রিন.....07 স্লাব ছাড়া পিট লেট্রিন/উন্ডেড পিট.....08 ঝুলন্ত পায়খানা.....09 খোলা জায়গা/পায়খানা নাই.....10 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....96	2.19	এই খানার যে কোনো সদস্যের মালিকানায় কোনো আবাদী/ফসলী জমি আছে কি?	হ্যাঁ.....1 না.....2 (উত্তর 2 হলে প্রশ্ন 2.21 এ যান)
2.20					শতাংশ (ডেসিমেল)..... ১৯৫ শতাংশ (ডেসিমেল)বেশি.....995 জানিনা.....998 ১ শতাংশ (ডেসিমেলের) কম হলে ০০০ লিখুন, 995 শতাংশ (ডেসিমেলের) বেশি হলে 995 লিখুন এবং উত্তর 'জানিনা' হলে 998 লিখুন।
2.17	এই ঘর/বাসস্থানটির মালিকানার ধরন কী?	নিজস্ব.....1 ভাড়া করা.....2 বিনা ভাড়া.....3 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....9	2.21	এই খানায় কোন সদস্যের কোন ব্যাংক একাউন্ট আছে কিনা? (প্রযোজ্যক্ষেত্রে একাধিক কোড বৃত্তান্ত করুন)	না.....1 হ্যাঁ, (খানা প্রধান).....2 হ্যাঁ, আমার স্থামী/স্ত্রীর.....3 হ্যাঁ (অন্য প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক পুরুষের নিজের).....4 হ্যাঁ (অন্য প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক মহিলার নিজের).....5 হ্যাঁ (খানার প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক পুরুষ এবং মহিলার যৌথভাবে).....6
2.18	এই খানার আয়ের প্রধান উৎস কী?	কৃষি.....1 শিল্প.....2 সেবা.....3 আয় প্রাণকারী.....4 রেমিটেন্স.....5 অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....9			

সেকশন ৩: খানার গৃহস্থালী জিনিসপত্র ও সম্পদ

ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ		ক্র. নং	প্রশ্ন	বিবরণ		
3.1	আপনার খানায় উল্লিখিত জিনিসগুলি র কোনটি আছে?		হাঁ	না	আপনার খানায় বা খানার কোনো সদস্যের মালিকানায় গরু, ছাগল বা হীস/মূরগি অথবা অন্য কোনো ধরনের পশু বা পাখি আছে কি?		হাঁ	না
		[A] দেয়াল ঘড়ি	1	2		[J] মোটরচালিত নৌকা	1	2
		[B] রেডিও	1	2		[K] রিক্সা/রিক্সা-ভ্যান	1	2
		[C] খাট/চোকি	1	2		[L] নসিমন/করিমন/ভটভটি	1	2
		[D] টেবিল	1	2		[M] ইজিবাইক/অটোবাইক (ব্যাটারিচালিত)	1	2
		[E] আলমিরা/ওয়ার্ডরোব	1	2		[N] নৌকা (মটরবিহীন)	1	2
		[F] সোফাসেট	1	2				
		[G] পানির ফিল্টার/ডিস্পেনসার	1	2				
		[H] টেলিভিশন	1	2				
		[I] রেফ্রিজারেটর/ফ্রিজ	1	2				
		[J] এয়ারকন্ডিশনার	1	2				
		[K] ওয়াশিংমেশিন	1	2				
		[L] মাইক্রোওয়েভ ওভেন	1	2				
		[M] বৈদ্যুতিক পানির পাম্প	1	2				
		[N] বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা	1	2	3.4	আপনার খানায় উল্লিখিত পশু পাখির কোনটি কতগুলি আছে?	সংখ্যা	
		[O] আইপিএস/জেনারেটর	1	2		[A] গরু		
		[P] ডিভিডি/ডিসিডি প্লেয়ার	1	2		[B] মহিষ/গয়াল		
3.2	খানায় যে কোনো সদস্যের মালিকানায় উল্লিখিত জিনিসগুলি র কোনটি আছে?		হাঁ	না		[C] ঘোড়া/গাধা/খচর		
		[A] ডেস্কটপ/লেপটপ কম্পিউটার	1	2		[D] ছাগল		
		[B] ট্যাব	1	2		[E] ভেড়া		
		[C] মোবাইল ফোন (বাটন/ফিচার)	1	2		[F] মোরগ/মূরগী		
		[D] মোবাইল ফোন (স্মার্ট/টাচ)	1	2		[G] শুকর		
		[E] হাতঘড়ি	1	2		[H] হাঁস		
		[F] বাইসাইকেল	1	2		[I] করুতুর		
		[G] মটরসাইকেল/স্কুটার/সিএনজি	1	2		[J] কোয়েল		
		[H] পশুটানা গাড়ি (যেমনঃ গরুরগাড়ি)	1	2		[K] অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....		
		[I] কার, বাস, ট্রাক বা কাভার্ড ভ্যান	1	2				

সেকশন ৪: বর্তমান কাজের অবস্থা

(১৫ বা তদর্থ বয়সী সদস্যদের জন্য)

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">খানার সদস্যদের লাইন বর্ণনা (৫৫ বা ততুর্কু বর্ণনা)</p> <p>4.10 এই কাজ/ব্যবসায় আপনার কর্মর্যাদা কী?</p> <p>স্বনিয়োজিত.....1 নিয়েগকর্তা (বেতন/মজুরিপ্রাপ্ত কর্মচারীর সাথে স্বনিয়োজিত).....2 বেতনভূক্ত চাকুরিজীবি/শিক্ষানবিশ (সরকারি বা অলাভজনক প্রতিষ্ঠান).....3 বেতনভূক্ত চাকুরিজীবি/শিক্ষানবিশ (বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠান/ফার্ম).....4 খানায় চাকুরি/গৃহকর্মী.....5 পারিবারিক সাহায্যকারী.....6 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন).....9</p>	<p>4.11 আপনি যেখানে কাজ করেন সেখানে প্রধানত কি ধরনের কাজকর্ম করা হয়?</p> <p>(নিম্নের শিল্প কোড হতে কোড লিখুন)</p>	<p>4.12 প্রশ্ন 4.10 এর উত্তর যাচাই করুন। উত্তর কোড ৩ বা ৪ বা ৫ বা ৯ কোড হয় তাহলে নিচের প্রশ্নটি করুন)</p> <p>এই কাজে আপনাকে নিম্নবর্ণিত সুবিধা দেওয়া হয় কি? হ্যাঁ1 না.....2</p>	<p>4.13 (প্রশ্ন 4.10 এর উত্তর যাচাই করুন। উত্তর কোড ১ বা ২ বা ৬ হলে নিচের প্রশ্নটি করুন)</p> <p>আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বা পারিবারিক ব্যবসা কাজের কোন সরকারি নিবন্ধন অথবা লাইসেন্স রয়েছে কি? হ্যাঁ1 না2 জানি না.....3</p>
	<p>বিবরণ</p>	<p>কোড</p>	
	a.বেতনসহ অংশগ্রহণকারী		
	b.বেতনসহ বার্ষিক/অবকাশ লাভ		
	c.স্বাস্থ দীমা/হাসপাত্র		
	d.পেশনন সুবিধা		
	c.চাকুরি ইঙ্গিয় আর্থিক সুবিধা		

শিল্প কোড: (Q 4.11 এর জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

কৃষি, বন ও মৎস্য.....01
শিল্প
খনি হতে খনিজ পদার্থ আহরণ.....02
উৎপাদন.....03
নির্মান.....04

বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস, পানি সরবরাহ ও বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা.....05

সেবা
পরিবহন, ব্যবসা (কেনা বেচা).....06
আবাসন ও খাদ্য সেবা কার্যক্রম.....07
শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ও সামাজিক সেবা কার্যক্রম.....08
লোকপ্রশাসন ও প্রতিরক্ষা.....09

ব্যক্তিগত/গৃহকর্ম.....10
পেশাগত ও প্রশাসনিক সেবা.....11
আর্থিক, বিমা ও রিয়েল এক্টেট সার্ভিস.....12
অন্যান্য সার্ভিস.....96

ANNEX 2B: Time Diary

টাইম ইউজ সার্টে ২০২১

টাইম ডায়েরি

তারিখ	/ /২০২১	বার:	PSU নম্বর:	TUS থানা নম্বর:	মোট সময় (মিনিটে):
উত্তরদাতার নাম			লিঙ্গ: পুরুষ...1 মহিলা....2	হিজড়া....3 বয়স:	লাইন নম্বর :

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ)?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			5. কাজে র সময় আপনি কেখায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে , স্কুলে, বা সে ইত্যাদি)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছু করেছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ...1 ন....2 (উত্তর 2 হলে পরবর্তী লাইন এ ফান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ				
			নিজ খানার জন্য	খানার অন্য সদস্য	খানার অন্য সদস্য										
4.00-4.30 (রাত্রি)			a. নিজের জন্য	b. শিশুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর)	c. খানার সদস্য	d. অন্য খানা/বাস্তি (পাতি/বেল্পি/বস্তু/কাব্য)	e. কর্মসূলি/অর্থনৈতিক জেলের জন্য	f. পারিশৰ্ক বা খনুমকার বিনিয়নের কাজ	2. এক/ অপরিচিত ব্যক্তি	b. স্বামী/স্ত্রী	c. শিশু (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর)	d. খানার অন্য সদস্য	e. অন্য বাস্তি/অন্য খানার সদস্য	7. ICATUS কেবল (আফিসের ব্যবহারের জন্য)	
4.30-5.00 (রাত্রি)															
5.00-5.30 (সকাল)															
5.30-6.00 (সকাল)															

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ) ?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			5. কাজের সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে, , স্কুলে, বা সে ইত্যাদি)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	7. ICATUS ক্ষেত্র (অধিকারের ব্যবহারের জন্য)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছু করেছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ...1 না....2 (উভর 2 হলে পরবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
			a. নিজের জন্য	b. শিশুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর)	c. খানার সদস্য					
6.00-6.30 (সকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.30-7.00 (সকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.00-7.30 (সকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.30-8.00 (সকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.00-8.30 (সকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ) ?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	5. কাজের সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে, স্কুলে, বা সে ইত্যাদি)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	7. ICATUS ক্ষেত্র (অধিক্ষেব ব্যবহারের জন্য)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছু করেছিলেন কি? হাঁ...1 না...2 (উভর 2 হলে পরবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
11.00- 11.30 (সকাল)			a. নিজের জন্য b. শিশুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর) c. খানার সদস্য	d. আন খানা/বাটি (প্রতিবেশী, বন্ধুবাক্তব্য) e. কর্মসূলি/অগ্রন্তি/জেগেশনের জন্য	f. পারিশ্রমিক বা স্থানকার বিনিয়নের কাজ	a. এক/ অপরিচিত বাত্তি b. স্বামী/স্ত্রী c. শিশু (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর) d. খানার অন্য সদস্য e. আন বাটি/অন্য খানার সদস্য		
11.30- 12.00 (সকাল)								
12.00- 12.30 (দুপুর)								
12.30- 1.00 (দুপুর)								
1.00-1.30 (দুপুর)								
1.30-2.00								

1. সময় (দুপুর)	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (পথন/মূল কাজ) ?	3.কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	5.কাজের সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে, সুলে, বা সেইভাবে)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	7. ICATUS কোড (অফিসের ব্যবহারের জন্ম)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছু করেছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ...1 না...2 (উভয় 2 হলে পরবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
2.00-2.30 (দুপুর)			<input type="checkbox"/> a. নিজের জন্য <input type="checkbox"/> b. শিশুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর) <input type="checkbox"/> c. খানার সবৰ্য	<input type="checkbox"/> d. অন্য খানা/বাস্তি (প্রতিবেশী, বন্ধুবন্ধন)	<input type="checkbox"/> f. পারিসরিক বা মূল্যবান বিনিয়নে কাজ			
2.30-3.00 (দুপুর)								
3.00-3.30 (বিকাল)								
3.30-4.00 (বিকাল)								
4.00-4.30 (বিকাল)								

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ)?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বর্ত্তে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			5. কাজের সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে, সুলে, বা ইত্যাদি)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বর্ত্তে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছু করেছিলেন কি? হাঁ...1 না....2 (উভয়ের হলে প্রবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
			a. নিম্নের জন্য	b. শিশুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর)	c. থানার সদস্য				
4.30-5.00 (বিকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.00-5.30 (বিকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.30-6.00 (বিকাল)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.00-6.30 (সক্কা)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.30-7.00 (সক্কা)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ)?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কারা জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	5. কাজের সময় আপনি কেথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে, স্কুলে, বা সেইভাবে)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একধর্মীক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	7. ICATUS কেত (অবস্থার ব্যবহারের জন্ম)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কাজের বিবরণ করেছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ...1 না...2 (উভয় 2 হলে প্রবর্তী লাইন এ থান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
7.00-7.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/> a. নিজের জন্য <input type="checkbox"/> b. শিশুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর) <input type="checkbox"/> c. খানার সমস্য	<input type="checkbox"/> d. অন্য খানা/বাতি (প্রতিবেশী, বন্ধুবন্ধু)	<input type="checkbox"/> e. কমিউনিটি/অর্গানাইজেশনের জন্য	<input type="checkbox"/> f. পরিবারিক বা মূল্যবান বিনিয়নে কাজ	<input type="checkbox"/> a. এক/ অপরিচিত বাতি <input type="checkbox"/> b. স্থায়ী <input type="checkbox"/> c. শিশু (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বছর) <input type="checkbox"/> d. খানার অন্য সমস্য <input type="checkbox"/> e. অন্য বাতি/অন্য খানার সমস্য	
7.30-8.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.00-8.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.30-9.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.00-9.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ)?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			5. কাজের সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথাঃ: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে , স্কুলে, বা সেইভাবে)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			7. ICATUS কোড (অধিক্ষেত্রের জন্য)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছি করেছিলেন কি? হাঁ...1 না....2 (উত্তর 2 হলে প্রবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
			নিজ খানার জন্য	বাবার জন্য	স্কুলের জন্য		কর্মসূল জন্য	প্রতিবেশী, বন্ধু/কাছের জন্য	পরিবারিক বা মূল্যবান বিনিয়নযোগ্য কাজ			
9.30- 10.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.00- 10.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.30- 11.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.00- 11.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.30- 12.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ)?	3. কাজের সময় (মিনিট)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)						5. কাজের সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে, স্কুল, বা সেই ত্যাদি)	6. এ সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)	7. ICATUS ফোড (অফিসের ব্যবহারের জন্য)	8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য কিছু করেছিলেন কি? হ্যাঁ...1 না...2 (উভয় 2 হলে প্রবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ	
			নিজ খানার জন্য			বাস্তুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বক্স)								খানার সদস্য
12.00-			<input type="checkbox"/> a. নিজের জন্য	<input type="checkbox"/> b. বাস্তুর জন্য (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বক্স)	<input type="checkbox"/> c. খানার সদস্য	<input type="checkbox"/> d. আনা খানা/বাস্তু (প্রতিবেশী, বস্তুবাজার)	<input type="checkbox"/> e. কর্মসূলি/অর্থনাইজেশনের জন্য	<input type="checkbox"/> f. পারিশ্রমিক বা সুন্মাফার বিনিয়োগ কাজ	<input type="checkbox"/> a. এক/ অপরিচিত বাস্তু	<input type="checkbox"/> b. স্থায়ী/ক্ষী	<input type="checkbox"/> c. বাস্তু (সর্বোচ্চ ৯ বক্স)	<input type="checkbox"/> d. খানার আনা সদস্য	<input type="checkbox"/> e. আনা বাস্তু/অন্য খানার সদস্য	
12.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.30- 1.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.00-1.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.30-2.00 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.00-2.30 (রাত)			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.30-3.00			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(রাত)	1. সময়	2. এ সময়ে আপনি কি করেছিলেন (প্রধান/মূল কাজ)?	3.কাজের সময় (মিনিটে)	4. কাজটি কার জন্য করেছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একটি বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			5.কাজে র সময় আপনি কোথায় ছিলেন? (অবস্থান যথা: বাড়িতে, কর্মসূলে , ঙুলে,বা মে ইত্যাদি)	6. এই সময়ে আপনার সঙ্গে উপস্থিত কে ছিলেন? (প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে একাধিক বক্সে 'X' চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করুন)			8. একই সময়ে আপনি অন্য ক্ষিতিজ করেছিলেন কি? হাঁ...1 না...2 (উভয় 2 ইলে পরবর্তী লাইন এ যান)	9. অন্য কাজের বিবরণ
				a. নিজের জন্য	b. বিশ্বের জন্য (সর্বেচ ৯ বছর)	c. খানার সদস্য		d. অন্য খানা বাস্তি (পার্টিবেশী,বস্তুবাস্তব)	e. কর্মিউনিটি/অর্গানাইজেশনের জন্য	f. পারিসংবিক বা মূল ফার বিনিয়নে কাজ		
(রাত)	3.00-3.30											
(রাত)	3.30-4.00											

7. ICATUS ক্ষেত্র
(অফিসের ব্যবহারের জন্য)

মনোভাব বিষয়ক প্রশ্ন

(খানার ১৫ বা তদুক্ত বয়সের সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

(বিদ্রোহ ভায়েরী সম্পূর্ণ করে এ প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তর লিপিবদ্ধ করুন)

খানার ১৫ বা তদুক্ত সদস্যদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য	১. আপনি আপনার জীবন সম্পর্কে কি মনে করেন? ০ থেকে 10 পর্যন্ত ক্ষেত্র ব্যবহার করুন, এক্ষেত্রে ০ হচ্ছে খুবই অসম্ভুচ্ছ এবং ক্রমাগামী 10 হচ্ছে খুবই সম্ভুচ্ছ	২. আপনি কি দিনের কোন সময় বাচ্চাদের/ বৃক্ষদের/অক্ষম/ অসুস্থ লোকদের দেখাশোনা করতে বায় করেছিলেন? হাঁ, সমস্ত সময় উল্লেখ করা হয়নি.....1 হাঁ, সমস্ত সময় উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে.....2 না.....3 ১ হলে ভায়েরীতে ফিরে যান এবং যান কাজটি * চিহ্ন ব্যবহার করে পুরণ করেন	৩. টাইম ভায়েরীতে উল্লিখিত দিনটি কি আপনার জন্য একটি স্বাভাবিক দিন ছিল? (নিচের প্রদত্ত কোড দেখে লিখুন)	৪. আপনি দিনের কোন কাজ করতে সবচেয়ে বেশি আনন্দ লাভ করেন? বিবরণ	৫. লিজা সমতার প্রতি আপনার দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি সম্পূর্ণ সম্মত.....1 সম্মত.....2	নিরপেক্ষ.....3 অসম্মত.....4 সম্পূর্ণ অসম্মত.....5	৬. সাক্ষাৎ ^{কারের} ফলাফল সম্পর্ক... .1 আংশিক সম্পর্ক ...2 সম্পর্ক হয় নাই..3
				a. আঠারো বছরের কম বয়সী মেয়েরা বিবাহিত হতে পারে b. একেশ বছরের কম বয়সী পুরুষেরা বিবাহিত হতে পারে	c. মহিলাদের নিজের ঘরের বাহিরে যোরায়ির করা উচিত নয়	d. পুরুষের সবসময় দার্শনের ফাঁজ করে মালীরা তেমন ঘরে কাজ করে	
				e. মহিলাদের সবসময় রাজা করা উচিত	f. মহিলাদের রাজা করা পুরুষের সহায়া করা উচিত	g. বয়স্কদের যাজ নেওয়া মহিলাদের দার্শন	
				h. মহিলাদের পুরুষের কাজ বেশি গ্রহণ	i. মহিলাদের তুলনায় পুরুষদের বেশি খাওয়া সহকার	j. পুরুষের তাদের স্তোরের উপর অসম্ভুচ্ছ হলে তাদের শারীরিক আঘাত করতে পারে	
				k. মহিলারা তাদের স্বামীদের উপর অসম্ভুচ্ছ হলে তাদের শারীরিক আঘাত করতে পারে	l. স্বামী এবং স্তোরের পরিবারের মঙ্গলের জন্য অর্থ উপার্জন করা উচিত		
						২. মহিলার আঘাতের দিন ছিল.....09	
						বাহিরে.....10	
						না, অন্য কারণ (বিস্তারিত).....96	

হাঁ
.....01
না, কারণ আমি অসুস্থ
ছিলাম.....02
না, কারণ এটি আমার স্কুল/বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়/কলেজের ছুটির দিন
ছিল.....03
না, কারণ আমি ঐদিন কাজ থেকে ছুটি
নিয়েছিলাম.....04

না, কারণ এটা ছিল একটি জানাজা, বিবাহ, শোক
ইত্যাদি.....05
না, কারণ আবাহাওয়া নিয়ে সমস্যা
ছিল.....06
না, কারণ আমি অন্য পরিবারে/পরিবারের সদস্যদের দেখাশোনা
করছিলাম..07
না, কারণ অন্য পরিবারিক সমস্যা
ছিলো.....08

ANNEX 3: International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016)

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

Major division (ICATUS coding divisions)

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

3

Unpaid domestic services for household and family members

Refers to activities to provide services for own final use (excluding unpaid caregiving services for household and family members classified under major division 4).

Includes:

- Food and meals management and preparation
- Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings
- Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
- Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear
- Household management for own final use
- Pet care
- Shopping for own household and family members
- Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
- Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members

4

Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members

Refers to activities to provide caregiving services for own final use (excludes unpaid domestic services for household and family members classified under major division 3).

Care work refers to all those activities which are undertaken for family members including those belonging to another household either to comply with the law or out of love/moral obligations (obligation or in some countries by law).

Includes:

- Childcare and instruction
- Care for dependent adults
- Help to non-dependent adult household and family members
- Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
- Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members

5

Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work

Unpaid volunteer: Refers to any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others

Includes:

- Unpaid direct volunteering for other households
- Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering
- Unpaid trainee work and related activities
- Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
- Other unpaid work activities

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:

- Formal education
- Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education
- Additional study, non-formal education and courses
- Travelling time related to learning
- Other activities related to learning

Refers to socializing with family, visiting or receiving visitors.

Includes:

- Socializing and communication
- Participating in community cultural/social events
- Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
- Religious practices
- Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
- Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice

Refers to the attendance of cultural or entertainment events and the use of mass media, as well as practicing hobbies and sports.

Includes:

- Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
- Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities
- Sports participation and exercise and related activities
- Mass media use
- Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
- Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
- Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices

9	Self-care and maintenance
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"> • Sleep and related activities • Eating and drinking • Personal hygiene and care • Receiving personal and health/medical care from others • Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities • Other self-care and maintenance activities 	

Total: 9

Classification by Division

Major division	Division	Activity title
1		Employment and related activities
	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
2		Production of goods for own final use
	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
3		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	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
4		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
	41	Childcare and instruction
	42	Care for dependent adults
	43	Help to non-dependent adult household and family members

Major division	Division	Activity title
	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
5		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
	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
6		Learning
	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
7		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	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
8		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
	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
9		Self-care and maintenance
	91	Sleep and related activities
	92	Eating and drinking
	93	Personal hygiene and care
	94	Receiving personal and health/medical care from others
	95	Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities
	99	Other self-care and maintenance activities
Total: 56		

Complete Classification

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
1			Employment and related activities
	11		Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
	110		Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
	12		Employment in household enterprises to produce goods
	121		Growing of crops for the market in household enterprises
	122		Raising animals for the market in household enterprises
	123		Forestry and logging for the market in household enterprises
	124		Fishing for the market in household enterprises
	125		Aquaculture for the market in household enterprises
	126		Mining and quarrying for the market in household enterprises
	127		Making and processing goods for the market in household enterprises
	128		Construction activities for the market in household enterprises
	129		Other activities related to employment in household enterprises to produce goods
	13		Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services
	131		Vending and trading of goods in household enterprises
	132		Providing paid repair, installation, maintenance and disposal in households and household enterprises
	133		Providing paid business and professional services in households and household enterprises
	134		Transporting goods and passengers for pay or profit in households and household enterprises
	135		Providing paid personal care services in households and household enterprises
	136		Providing paid domestic services
	139		Other activities related to employment in households and household enterprises providing services
	14		Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment
	141		Activities ancillary to employment
	142		Breaks during working time within employment
	15		Training and studies in relation to employment
	150		Training and studies in relation to employment
	16		Seeking employment
	160		Seeking employment
	17		Setting up a business
	170		Setting up a business
	18		Travelling and commuting for employment
	181		Employment-related travel
	182		Commuting
2			Production of goods for own final use
	21		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use
	211		Growing crops and kitchen gardening, for own final use
	212		Farming of animals and production of animal products, for own final use
	213		Hunting, trapping and production of animal skins, for own final use
	214		Forestry and logging, for own final use

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
		215	Gathering wild products, for own final use
		216	Fishing, for own final use
		217	Aquaculture, for own final use
		218	Mining and quarrying, for own final use
22			Making and processing goods for own final use
		221	Making, processing food products, beverages and tobacco for own final use
		222	Making, processing textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products, for own final use
		223	Making, processing of wood and bark products, for own final use
		224	Making, processing bricks, concrete slabs, hollow blocks, tiles for own final use
		225	Making, processing herbal and medicinal preparations for own final use
		226	Making, processing metals and metal products for own final use
		227	Making, processing of products using other materials for own final use
		229	Acquiring supplies and disposing of products and other activities related to making and processing goods for own final use
23			Construction activities for own final use
		230	Construction activities for own final use
24			Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use
		241	Gathering firewood and other natural products used as fuel for own final use
		242	Fetching water from natural and other sources for own final use
25			Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods
		250	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods
3			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	31		Food and meals management and preparation
		311	Preparing meals/snacks
		312	Serving meals/snacks
		313	Cleaning up after food preparation/meals/snacks
		314	Storing, arranging, preserving food stocks
		319	Other activities related to food and meals management and preparation
32			Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings
		321	Indoor cleaning
		322	Outdoor cleaning
		323	Recycling and disposal of garbage
		324	Upkeep of in/outdoor plants, hedges, garden, grounds, landscape, etc.
		325	Tending furnace, boiler, fireplace for heating and water supply
		329	Other activities related to cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
33			Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
		331	Do-it-yourself improvement, maintenance and repair of own dwelling
		332	Installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods including ICT equipment
		333	Vehicle maintenance and repair

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
		339	Other activities related to do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair
	34		Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear
		341	Hand/machine-washing
		342	Drying; hanging out; bringing in wash
		343	Ironing/pressing folding
		344	Mending/repairing and care of clothes and shoes; cleaning and polishing
		349	Other activities related to care of textiles and footwear
	35		Household management for own final use
		351	Paying household bills
		352	Budgeting, planning, organizing duties and activities in the household
		359	Other activities related to household management
	36		Pet care
		361	Daily pet care
		362	Using veterinary care or other pet care services (grooming, stabling, holiday or day care)
		369	Others activities related to pet care
	37		Shopping for own household and family members
		371	Shopping for/purchasing of goods and related activities
		372	Shopping for/availing of services and related activity
	38		Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
		380	Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members
	39		Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members
		390	Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members
4			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
	41		Childcare and instruction
		411	Caring for children including feeding, cleaning, physical care
		412	Providing medical care to children
		413	Instructing, teaching, training, helping children
		414	Talking with and reading to children
		415	Playing and sports with children
		416	Minding children (passive care)
		417	Meetings and arrangements with school and child care service providers
		419	Others activities related to childcare and instruction
	42		Care for dependent adults
		421	Assisting dependent adults with tasks of daily living
		422	Assisting dependent adults with medical care
		423	Assisting dependent adults forms, administration, accounts
		424	Affective/emotional support for dependent adults
		425	Passive care of dependent adults
		426	Meetings and arrangements with adults care service providers
		429	Other activities related to care for dependent adults
	43		Help to non-dependent adult household and family members
		431	Feeding, cleaning, physical care for non-dependent adult household and family members including for temporary illness

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
		432	Affective/emotional support for non-dependent adult household and family members
		439	Others activities related to care for non-dependent adult household and family members
44			Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
		441	Travelling related to care-giving services for household and family members
		442	Accompanying own children
		443	Accompanying dependent adults
		444	Accompanying non-dependent adult household and family members
49			Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
		490	Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
5			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
	51		Unpaid direct volunteering for other households
		511	Unpaid volunteer household maintenance, management, construction, renovation and repair
		512	Unpaid volunteer shopping/purchasing goods and services
		513	Unpaid volunteer childcare and instruction
		514	Unpaid volunteer care for adults
		515	Unpaid volunteer unpaid help in enterprises owned by other household
		519	Other activities related to direct unpaid volunteering for other household
52			Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering
		521	Unpaid volunteer work on road/building repair, clearing and preparing land, cleaning (streets, markets, etc.), and construction
		522	Unpaid volunteer preparing/serving meals, cleaning up
		523	Unpaid volunteer cultural activities, recreation and sports activities
		524	Unpaid volunteer office/administrative work
		529	other activities related to community- and organization-based unpaid volunteering
53			Unpaid trainee work and related activities
		530	Unpaid trainee work and related activities
54			Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
		540	Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
59			Other unpaid work activities
		590	Other unpaid work activities
6			Learning
	61		Formal education
		611	School/university attendance
		612	Extra-curricular activities
		613	Breaks at place of formal education
		614	Self-study for distance education course work (video, audio, online)
		619	Other activities related to formal education

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
	62		Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education
	620		Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education
	63		Additional study, non-formal education and courses
	630		Additional study, non-formal education and courses
	64		Travelling time related to learning
	640		Travelling time related to learning
	69		Other activities related to learning
	690		Other activities related to learning
7			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	71		Socializing and communication
	711		Talking, conversing, chatting
	712		Socializing/getting together/gathering activities
	713		Reading and writing mail (including email)
	719		Other activities related to socializing and communication
	72		Participating in community cultural/social events
	721		Participating in community celebrations of cultural/historic events
	722		Participating in community rites/events (non-religious) of weddings, funerals, births and similar rites-of-passage
	723		Participating in community social functions (music, dance, etc.)
	729		Other activities related to community participation
	73		Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
	730		Involvement in civic and related responsibilities
	74		Religious practices
	741		private prayer, meditation and other spiritual activities
	742		Participating in collective religious practice
	749		Other activities related to religious practice
	75		Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	750		Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	79		Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
	790		Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
8			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
	81		Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues
	811		Attendance at organized/mass cultural events and shows
	812		Attendance at parks/gardens
	813		Attendance at sports events
	819		Other activities related to attendance at cultural, entertainment and sports events
	82		Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities
	821		Visual, literary and performing arts (as hobby)
	822		Hobbies

Major division	Division	Group	Activity title
		823	Playing games and other pastime activities
		829	Other activities related to cultural participation, hobbies, games
83			Sports participation and exercise and related activities
		831	Participation in sports
		832	Exercising
84			Mass media use
		841	Reading for leisure
		842	Watching/listening to television and video
		843	Listening to radio and audio devices
		849	Other activities related to mass media use
85			Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
		850	Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing
86			Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
		860	Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
89			Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
		890	Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
9			Self-care and maintenance
91			Sleep and related activities
		911	Night sleep/essential sleep
		912	Incidental sleep/naps
		913	Sleeplessness
		919	Other sleep and related activities
92			Eating and drinking
		921	Eating meals/snack
		922	Drinking other than with meal or snack
93			Personal hygiene and care
		931	Personal hygiene and care
		932	Health/medical care to oneself
		939	Other activities related to personal hygiene and care
94			Receiving personal and health/medical care from others
		941	Receiving personal care from others
		942	Receiving health/medical care from others
		949	Other activities related to receiving personal and health/medical care
95			Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities
		950	Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities
99			Other self-care and maintenance activities
		990	Other self-care and maintenance activities
Total:		165	

ANNEX 4: Time Use Survey All Committee

Working Committee

Time Use Survey 2021

Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

SL No.	Name, Designation and Duty Station (Not According to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
1	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Chairperson
2	Deputy Secretary (Budget and Financial Management Division), Statistics and Informatics Division, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
3	Mr. S. M. Kamrul Islam, Joint Director, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member
4	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Focal Point, ECDS Cell, BBS	Member
5	Mr. A. K. M. Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
6	Ms. Aklima Khatun, Deputy Director, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
7	Ms. Naima Akter, Statistical Officer, Census Wing, BBS	Member
8	Ms. Qumrun Naher Islam, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
9	Ms. Nilufa Khondker, Assistant Statistical Officer, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
10	Representative, UN Women, Bangladesh Country Office	Member
11	Ms. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer, Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh Programme	Member-Secretary

Steering Committee

Time Use Survey 2021

Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

SL No.	Name, Designation and Duty Station (Not According to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
1	Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Agargaon, Dhaka	Chairperson
2	Additional Secretary (Admin.), Statistics and informatics Division, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
3	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
4	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
5	Joint Secretary (Budget, Financial Management and Coordination), Statistics and Informatics Division, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
6	Director, Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Agargaon, Dhaka	Member
7	Focal Point Officer, Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh Programme	Member
8	Representative, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
9	Representative, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
10	Representative, Secondary and Higher Education Division, Ministry of Education, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
11	Representative, Technical and Madrasah Education Division, Ministry of Education, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
12	Representative, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
13	Representative, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
14	Representative, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	Member
15	Representative, UN Women, Bangladesh Country Office	Member
16	Deputy Secretary (Budget and Financial Management Division), Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Member - Secretary

Technical Committee

Time Use Survey 2021

Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

SL No.	Name, Designation and Duty Station (Not According to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
1	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Chairperson
2	Additional Secretary (Admin), Statistics and informatics Division, Dhaka	Member
3	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
4	Director, Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
5	Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
6	Dr. Dipankar Roy, Deputy Secretary, SDG Cell, Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Member
7	Director, Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
8	Deputy Secretary (Budget and Financial Management Division), Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Member
9	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
10	Director, Computer Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
11	Representative, Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Dhaka	Member
12	Representative, Department of Women Affairs, Eskaton Garden, Dhaka	Member
13	Representative, National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Polashi, Dhaka	Member
14	Representative, Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics (BANBEIS), Polashi-Nilkhel, Dhaka	Member
15	Representative, Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, Kakrail, Dhaka	Member
16	Representative, Directorate of Primary Education, Mirpur-2, Dhaka	Member
17	Representative, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka	Member
18	Dr. Md. Jafar Ahmed Khan, Professor, Department of Statistics, Dhaka University, Dhaka	Member
19	Chairmen, Department of Women and Gender Studies, Dhaka University, Dhaka	Member
20	Representative, UN Women, Bangladesh Country Office	Member
21	Focal Point Officer, Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh Programme	Member - Secretary

Report Review Committee

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

SL No.	Name, Designation and Duty Station (Not According to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
1	Additional Secretary, Informatics, SID, Ministry of Planning	Chairperson
2	Joint Secretary, Budget, Financial Management & Audit and ICT, SID	Member
3	Joint Secretary, Informatics, SID	Member
4	Deputy Secretary, Development-2, SID	Member
5	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
6	Focal Point Officer, Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh Programme, BBS	Member
7	Deputy Secretary, Informatics-1, SID	Member
8	Senior Assistant Secretary, Coordination and Reforms, SID	Member
9	Deputy Director, RDP Section, BBS	Member
10	Senior Assistant Secretary, Informatics-2, SID	Member Secretary

Editor's Forum
 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

SL No.	Name, Designation and Duty Station (Not According to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
1	Mr. Parimal Chandra Bose, Deputy Director General (Joint Secretary), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Chairperson
2	Mr. Alauddin Al Azad, Director, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member
3	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
4	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Kadir Miah, Director, Census Wing, BBS	Member
5	Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS	Member
6	Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
7	Mr. S. M. Anisuzzaman, Director (Incharge), FA & MIS Wing, BBS	Member
8	Director, Computer Wing, BBS	Member
9	Mr. Md. Dilder Hossain, Project Director, (Deputy Secretary), NSDS Implementation Support Project, BBS	Member
10	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, MPH, Project Director, Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) Project, BBS	Member
11	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Project Director, SVRS in Digital Platform Project, BBS	Member
12	Mr. Md. Emdadul Haque, Director, Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI), BBS	Member Secretary

Monitoring Committee
 Time Use Survey 2021
 Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh (MEWGC)
 Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

SL No.	Name, Designation and Duty Station (Not According to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
1	Additional Secretary, (Admin), Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Chairperson
2	Joint Secretary (Budget, Financial Management and Coordination), Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Member
3	Representative, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
4	Director, Demography and Health Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka	Member
5	PS to Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Member
6	Focal Point Officer, Making Every Women and Girl Count Bangladesh Programme, BBS	Member
7	Deputy Secretary (Budget and Financial Management Division), Statistics and Informatics Division, Dhaka	Member - Secretary



Demography and Health wing

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