



The Political and Social Economy of Care: Tanzania Research Report 2

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TANZANIA

Research Report 2 Analysis of time use data on work/care regimes and macro data on the care diamond

Introduction

This chapter explores the data from the time use module of the Tanzanian Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2006. The chapter systematically explores patterns of time use of males and females in respect of paid work, unpaid care work and care more narrowly defined using a range of different categorisations.

The 2006 time use module of the ILFS represented the first time that the National Bureau of Statistics had attempted this type of investigation. Every fifth household sampled for the ILFS was included in the sample for the time use module. The realised sample for the survey was over 3,000 households (3,146 on the cleaned data). All members of the household aged five years and over were targeted, yielding a realised sample of 10,553 respondents with valid diary information after cleaning. The data were weighted so as to be representative of the country's population aged 5 years and above as a whole.

At the time the ILFS was conducted, the country's population aged five years and above was estimated at close to 30 million people. Because the sample was relatively small relative to the full population, and because respondents were 'clustered' in households, very detailed disaggregations of the data may not always be reliable. The relative sizes of the different sub-groups used for the analysis must thus be borne in mind when considering results. As a rule of thumb, for the most part groups are not used for analysis when they account for less than 5% of the population.

Each targeted household member was meant to be visited for seven consecutive days, and asked what they had done during each hour of the previous day. (The four hours from midnight to 4am were combined into a single slot on the incorrect assumption, based on findings from the pilot, that everyone would be asleep during this period.) For each hourly 'slot', respondents could name up to five activities. Where more than one activity was reported for a particular slot, the respondent was required to specify whether each activity was done simultaneously or separately from other activities. Unfortunately, the seven days covered for the time use component were not the same seven days used as the reference period for categorising a person as currently employed, unemployed or not economically active. This mismatch prevents the use of the time use survey for checking the efficacy of the standard ILFS questions on economic activity.

Defining paid and unpaid work

The various definitions of paid and unpaid work used in this chapter are informed by the categories defined by the System of National Accounts (SNA). This international system sets out the rules that countries must use in calculating gross domestic product (GDP). More specifically, the rules state that only those activities that fall within the 'production boundary' of the SNA should be included when calculating GDP. This production boundary includes all production of goods and services for the market, as well as production of goods for own consumption. The boundary thus includes subsistence production, unpaid work in the family business, and even collection of fuel and water. Tanzania is one of the few countries to categorise people who collect fuel and water as employed. Even Tanzania does not, however, include an imputed value for collection of fuel and water when calculating GDP.

The SNA recognises that the production boundary does not cover all forms of work or production. In particular, the boundary excludes unpaid production of services. This work, which includes housework and care of household members and others in the community, constitutes what we term unpaid care work. It is also sometimes referred to as 'extended' SNA work.

The Tanzanian time use module utilised a slightly adapted version of the United Nations' trial classification for time use surveys. This classification has ten one-digit categories, three of which correspond to SNA work, three of which correspond to extended SNA work (or unpaid care work), and four of which correspond to non-work activities.

Appendix 1 lists the ten broad categories of the classification, while Appendix 2 provides the full list of activity codes used for the Tanzanian module. The broad categories making up SNA work are (a) employment for establishments, which more or less corresponds to formal sector work; (b) primary production activities not for establishments, which includes subsistence production as well as collection of fuel and water; and (c) services for income and other production of goods not for establishments, which more or less corresponds to non-agricultural informal sector work. Examination of the data suggests that some informal activities that should have been classified in the third category were instead classified in the first category. This should not affect the results reported in this chapter as both the first and third categories constitute paid work. The categories making up unpaid care work are (a) household maintenance, management and shopping for own household; (b) care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household; and (c) community services and help to other households. The third of these categories includes several activities relating to care of persons belonging to other households.

Table 1 shows the distribution of time spent per day by the average male and female aged five years and above according to the ten basic categories. In reality, there are 1440 minutes in a day, and the minutes columns should reflect this as the total as the 24-hour minute measure was used for this tabulation. (The 24-hour minute is a measure which has the total of activities for any particular person summing exactly to 24 hours. For example, when two activities are done simultaneously in a given period, the minutes of that period are divided equally between the two activities.) The table was, however, generated using an early version of the data which had not been fully cleaned, hence the totals of 1451 minutes for males and 1448 minutes for females. This should, however, not affect the overall patterns. The table already reveals that a relatively small proportion of the day is spent on care for household members, but that females tend to spend nearly three times as long as males on this activity. This and other patterns are explored in more detail below. The table also reveals that, as in other countries, a large proportion of time is spent on personal care (of self) and self-maintenance, a category that covers activities such as sleeping, eating and dressing.

	Ma	le	Fema	ale
	Minutes	%	Minutes	%
Employment for establishments	90	6%	35	2%
Primary production activities	181	12%	164	11%
Non-primary, non-establishment production	6	0%	7	0%
Household maintenance etc	53	4%	170	12%
Care of children, the sick, elderly, disabled	12	1%	35	2%
Community services and help to other hhs	9	1%	7	0%
Learning	88	6%	76	5%
Social and cultural activities	131	9%	96	7%
Mass media use	18	1%	8	1%
Personal care and self-maintenance	863	60%	850	59%
Total	1451	100%	1448	100%

Table 1 Distribution of time spent on activities per day by sex

Description of the survey population

A standard set of disaggregations were used to explore patterns in time use among different groups, namely by age group, marital status, presence of children under seven years in the household, employment status, educational achievement, geographical area (rural/urban), household income level, and household composition. All of these are cross-tabulated by sex, given the importance of gender in shaping time use. (Overall, 52% of the weighted sample was female, in line with the overall pattern for this age group in the population.) This first sub-section describes the distribution of the survey population in terms of each of these disaggregations. It points out, in particular, which groupings are probably too small to provide reliable results. For each of the disaggregations it provides the distributions both for the sample as a whole and for adults (people aged 18 years and above). This is done to lay the basis for understanding the relevance and relative importance of the later tabulations of time use patterns, most of which are also presented both for the full sample and for adults only so as to uncover possible biases in patterns caused by the children.

In Table 2 three age groups are used, representing children (5-17 years), the primary reproductive and productive years (18-49 years) and the ones in which having young children is most likely, and those who are older (50 years and above). For the purposes of this report, these groups are referred to as children, adults and older people. The middle group accounts for close on half of the weighted sample, with the children accounting for nearly two-fifths. The older age group, while smaller, should also be large enough to produce relatively reliable results. The age distribution across male and female is fairly similar, but with more women in the older age groups. This reflects greater female longevity.

	5-17	18-49	50+	Total
Male	39%	45%	16%	100%
Female	36%	50%	14%	100%
Total	37%	48%	15%	100%

Table 2 Distribution of sample by age group and sex

Table 3 looks at marital status. The "single" group covers those who have never been married i.e. who are not living together with a partner and have not been separated from, or widowed by, one.

Table 3 reveals that almost half of the total sample population has never been married, but that this percentage drops to 19% when analysis is restricted to adults. The married group accounts for 42% of the total sample, and two-thirds (66%) of adults. Males are noticeably less likely than females to

be recorded as widowed or divorced. The gender pattern in respect of widowed people reflects the different age compositions as well as the tendency for women to marry men older than themselves. Both the single and married groups are large enough to produce reliable results. The remaining two categories – widowed and divorced – are too small for reliable analysis in respect of males, but might produce somewhat more reliable results in respect of females.

	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total			
			All					
Male	54%	42%	1%	3%	100%			
Female	45%	42%	8%	6%	100%			
Total	49%	42%	5%	4%	100%			
			Adults					
Male	24%	69%	2%	5%	100%			
Female	15%	64%	12%	9%	100%			
Total	19%	66%	7%	7%	100%			

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The tables in respect of co-residence with children differentiate between those who live in a household that has no children under seven years and those in households with at least one child under this age. This differentiation is made on the basis that children under seven tend to need more care than older children, and are also less likely than older children to spend part of their day in school. The children concerned need not necessarily be the biological offspring of the respondent.

Table 4 shows just over two-thirds of all respondents living in households with young children. In a few cases, the young child would have been the respondent. When analysis is restricted to adults, the percentage therefore falls slightly, to 63% of respondents. Women are slightly more likely than men to be living in households with young children. All groups are large enough to allow for reliable disaggregation.

	All			Adults		
	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Male	33%	67%	100%	38%	62%	100%
Female	32%	68%	100%	35%	65%	100%
Total	32%	68%	100%	37%	63%	100%

Table 4 Distribution of sample by presence of children in household and sex

Table 5 utilises the standard labour force categories of employed (i.e. having done SNA-type work in the last calendar week), unemployed (i.e. not having done SNA-type work, but having been available for work), and not economically active (NEA i.e. not having done SNA-type work). The categorisation is based on the standard international definition of employment. What is unusual in Tanzania, but nevertheless in line with international recommendations, is that the category of employed includes those whose only SNA work was collection of fuel and water. This group accounts for a very small proportion of the employed because most adults are also engaged in some other form of employment. Most of those whose only economic activity is collection of fuel and water are adult women living in Dar es Salaam, as adult women in this city are less likely than other women to be doing other forms of economic work. (Collection of fuel and water accounts for a full 35% of secondary activities among women, but these women would have another main economic activity.) The inclusion of collection of fuel and water when defining employment should not skew the findings in any noticeable way because of the small proportion recording this as their main activity.

Table 5 shows 93% of adult men and 87% of adult women as employed, with the percentages at 73% and 68% respectively when children are included. Unemployed people account for a very small proportion of the population and disaggregation for this group is unlikely to be reliable. The NEA group is substantial for the full sample where it includes children who are not working because of schooling, but constitutes only 6% of the adult sample. Disaggregations should thus be treated with caution, but will be reported because of the importance of the employment factor.

	Employed	Unemployed	NEA	Total
		All		
Male	73%	2%	26%	100%
Female	68%	4%	28%	100%
Total	70%	3%	27%	100%
		Adults		
Male	93%	2%	5%	100%
Female	87%	6%	7%	100%
Total	90%	4%	6%	100%

Table 5 Distribution of same	mple by work status a	ıd sex
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Table 6 shows over a quarter of respondents as never having attended formal schooling, with less than one percent having tertiary education. The biggest single grouping consists of those with primary schooling, who account for around two-thirds of respondents. The tertiary group is clearly too small for separate analysis and is combined with the secondary group, which is also relatively small, in the analysis below. A small number, virtually all children, are recorded as having no education. This group is combined with the 'never attended' group in further analysis, and labelled as 'none' in further tables. There are marked gender patterns, which become stronger when children are excluded, in that 35% of adult women but 'only' 21% of adult men have never attended formal schooling. Conversely, the percentage of adult women with secondary education or above is only 6%, compared to 10% for adult men. The patterns for these two groups are reported given that educational achievement could be an important determinant of time use.

	Never					
	attended	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
				All		
Male	21%	2%	70%	7%	0%	100%
Female	30%	2%	63%	5%	0%	100%
Total	26%	2%	67%	6%	0%	100%
		-	A	dults		
Male	21%	0%	69%	9%	1%	100%
Female	35%	0%	59%	6%	0%	100%
Total	28%	0%	64%	8%	0%	100%

Table 6 Distribution of sample by educational achievement and sex

Table 7 gives the distribution between rural and urban areas. Three-quarters of the full sample is recorded in rural areas, with a slightly lower percentage of adults recorded in rural areas. The patterns for male and female are very similar. All groups are big enough for reliable disaggregation.

	All			Adults		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	75%	25%	100%	72%	28%	100%
Female	75%	25%	100%	73%	27%	100%
Total	75%	25%	100%	73%	27%	100%

 Table 7 Distribution of sample by geographical area and sex

The time use questionnaire asks about household income using income categories. For the purposes of analysis, the three highest categories have been collapsed into one as between them these categories account for only 8% of the total sample. Unfortunately, even after doing this, the categories preclude the use of equal-sized groups such as quartiles.

Table 8 shows more than half of respondents living in households with average incomes below Tshs. 50,000 per month. A further 28% of respondents live in households with monthly incomes between Tshs. 50,000 and Tshs. 99,000. This leaves around a tenth of households in each of the two remaining income categories. The patterns for the sample as a whole and adults are very similar. Among adults, males are perhaps slightly more likely than females to live in wealthier households.

	under	50,000-	100,000-	200,000	
	50,000	99,000	199,000	plus	Total
			All		
Male	53%	28%	10%	9%	100%
Female	56%	27%	10%	7%	100%
Total	54%	28%	10%	8%	100%
			Adults		
Male	51%	29%	11%	8%	100%
Female	56%	26%	10%	7%	100%
Total	54%	28%	11%	8%	100%

The final form of disaggregation investigated is based on household composition. To arrive at the different categories, three age groups of members are defined – children (under 18 years), 'adults' (19-49 years) and 'older' people (50 years and above). Each of the columns reflects a different combination of these three categories. For example, if a household contains at least one member from each of the categories, it is 'Ch+Ad+Old', whereas if it has no member in the adult category but at least one member in each of the other categories, it is 'Ch+Old'. These three categories between them yield seven possible different combinations. The number of respondents reporting that they live in a household consisting only of children is, however, so small (less than 1%) that it

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