SĀMOA PILOT TIME USE STUDY REPORT

Development of a framework for rapid time-use appraisal in Samoa, with a pilot application to the small business incubator (SBI) initiative of the Economic-Wide Adaptation to Climate Change (EWACC) Project.

Foreword

A key development issue in many countries around the world, unpaid care work is both an important aspect of economic activity and an indispensable factor contributing to the well-being of individuals, their families, and societies. Every day individuals spend time cooking, cleaning, and caring for children, the ill and the elderly. Despite its importance for well-being, unpaid care work is commonly left out of policy agendas because it is considered women' work. Misperception exists that it is too difficult to measure and less relevant for policies. Yet, neglecting unpaid care work leads to incorrect interpreta-tions about levels and changes in individuals' well-being and the time invested by carers', which in turn limits policy effectiveness across a range of socio-economic areas, notably gender inequalities in em-ployment and other areas of their economic empowerment.

Globally, women typically spend disproportionately more time on unpaid care work than men on account of gendered social norms that view unpaid care work as a female prerogative. This is in addition to any paid activities, thus creating the "double burden" of work for women. How society and policy makers address issues concerning care has important implications for the achievement of gender equality.

Sustainable Development Goal 5 includes a specific target to recognize and value unpaid care and do-mestic work. To help build the required understanding what unpaid care work means in Samoa and generate evidence, UNDP commissioned a Time Use Study in 2022 to provide insights into the relevance of gender-sensitive time-use considerations in the design of development interventions. It resulted from the evaluation of a previous UNDP project activity implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) to promote the Small Business Incubator initiative providing small-scale financing support to families through MWCSD's Youth Employ-ment Programme.The evaluation recommended to undertake further research to understand how time dedicated to unpaid care and household work may affect families and/or individuals' ability to apply for, and absorb, financing support and/or how the extra financing may impact the provision of care (and time dedicated to it) within the household of beneficiaries and in their communities.

The Time Use Study was conducted on a limited scale in Upolu and Savaii to develop a tool that can be integrated into monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of future activities of a similar nature. The report provides insights into the relevance of gender-sensitive time-use considerations, which we hope will sensitize local communities and national-level decision-makers to the multidimensional impact of the gendered responsibility of unpaid household and care work, generate debate and encourage consideration of unpaid care and domestic work impacts across Government policies and programmes.

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1. Executive summary

The aim of the present research is to develop a framework for rapid time-use appraisal in Sāmoa, with a pilot application to the small business incubator (SBI) initiative of the Economic-Wide Adaptation to Climate Change (EWACC) Project. Unpaid care work is examined in detail and through it develops a framework for time-use appraisal.

The adopted methodology to collect the required data included the Household Question-naire Survey (HQS), Diary Survey (DS) and Focus Discussion Groups (FDGs). The project in-formants were selected from villages throughout the two main Islands of Upolu and Savai'i from among recipients of SBI assistance and non-SBI members in roughly equal numbers spread out in the identified FDG locations to ensure a rough representation of the whole country in the research sample. Four FDG sessions were convened in three different loca-tions on Upolu and four different locations on Savai'i. Eight enumerators were trained to collect data. Thereafter the data was collated and analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Programme (SPSS).

The collected data was examined in the context of age, educational background, gender and residential locations to gauge whether or not those contexts have any influence on the types and intensity of unpaid care work in which the informants were engaged. Neither of those factors appeared to have any significant influence on the types and intensity of unpaid care work with which the informants were engaged. The study concentrates on unpaid care work of the unemployed partly because all the 57 informants were unemployed (except one STN – village woman representative in government) and partly because unpaid care work is an important aspect of Samoan life that has not yet been studied.

There are 12 main findings from this study. Some of the findings are broken into more detailed aspects of that finding. First, the overall female to male ratio of unpaid care work is 1:1.

Second, when broken into the three categories of unpaid care work, the female to male ratio in the category of Care Work is 2:1. The female to male ratio in the category of House Chores is 1:1. The female to male ratio in the category of Voluntary Work is 1:2. The female ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 2:1:1. The male ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 1:1:2. The combined male and female ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 2:13:1.

Third, if unpaid care work undertaken outside the house for which males often dominate (such as plan-tation, collecting coconuts, fishing and farming) are removed from the category of House Chores, then females dominate males in the ratio 2:1. That is, unpaid care work undertaken by females is twice than that undertaken by males.

Fourth, regarding the relationship between SBI and non-SBI in the category of Care Work, the ratios are as follows. The overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1. The female SBI to non-SBI ratio is 1:1. The males SBI to non-SBI ration is 1:1.

Fifth, in the category of House Chores, the overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI 1:1. The female SBI to non-SBI ration is 1:1. The ratio of male SBI to non-SBI is 1:2.

Sixth, in the category of Voluntary Community Work, the overall combined female/male ration of SBI to non-SBI is 1:3. The female SBI to non-SBI ratio is 1:1. The male SBI to non-SBI ration is 1:4.

Seventh, the overall ratio among males of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.

Eighth, the overall ratio among females of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.

Nineth, when the three categories are merged the overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.

Tenth, the four failed SBI projects are due to residential location.

Eleventh, it appears that although there are minimal correlations, by and large these corela-tions don't warrant much attention probably because of the limited data collected in the present pilot study. The situation might change with a bigger sample if this pilot study is re-peated at the national and regional levels.

Twelfth, there is an overwhelming conservative belief among males that unpaid care work is predominantly the responsibility of women. The older group of women support the same belief although in a much smaller number than that of men.

2. Introduction

This pilot study intends to develop a framework for rapid time-use appraisal in Sāmoa, with a pilot application to the SBI initiative of the EWACC Project. Time-use studies provide insights and recommendations to leverage and accelerate gender specific outcomes.

Unpaid care work is an important aspect of Samoan life that is largely unexplored nor under-stood in order for it to be considered and incorporated into social and economic policies. As Stiglitz et al. (2007) has pointed out that care work is both an important aspect of economic activity and an indispensable factor contributing to the well-being of individuals, their fami-lies and societies.

This study focuses on unpaid care work as the means through which to develop a framework for rapid time-use appraisal in Sāmoa.

Unpaid care work is work that is given without monetary remuneration. The three categories of unpaid care work are: (1) Care Work such as looking after the children below 18 years of age, looking after people with disabilities or taking care of elderly people, (2) Household Chores such as cooking and cleaning, and (3) Voluntary Work for the community such as teaching in a Sunday School. This categorization of Unpaid Care Work aligns this study with similar studies that have been conducted in other parts of the world.

Unpaid care work is distinguished from employment in that the latter is work that is given for which there is a monetary reward. In cases where money is received, however, that money is not taxed. The three categories of employment are Formal Employment, Informal Employ-ment and Self-Employment. Formal employment is when you are working on a regular basis in some enterprise from which you earn a salary, such as a bank employee or an accountant in a factory. Informal Employment is where workers are employed for a small period of time. Such workers are called casual workers because

their work is finished when the project they are working on is completed. Self-Employment is when a person has his own business to run from which he earns profit. This distinction between unpaid care work and employment is important when deciding whether or not some of the activities from which data will be col-lected for the present study is unpaid care work or work that comes under the definition of employment.

This study is also intended to gain a deeper understanding of unpaid care and household work in Samoan families. It provides an understanding of how a full day of a Samoan is spent, in terms of not only unpaid care work but also among those who are in formal employment.

The questions this study intends to answer are as follows:

(i)   What constitutes unpaid care work?

(ii)   How much of that work is undertaken in a household by females and males respectively?

(iii) How is unpaid care work distributed in a household where there are income earners and non-income earners?

(iv)   What are the implications of unpaid care work for female and male respondents?

(v)   Using data collected from SBI and Non-SBI participants, how does unpaid care work impact on females and males with paid work and the perception of the females and males on unpaid care work.

(vi)   To what extent, if at all, are families receiving financial assistance under the SBI initia-tive able to absorb such funded activities into the daily routine of a household com-prising unpaid care workers and paid workers?

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology or methodologies to be used in any research is determined by the purpose for which the research is conducted. The purpose of the present study is to develop a baseline framework for time-use appraisal in Sāmoa. The study of unpaid care work is the means through which the framework is developed.

The fact that only one of the informants was in paid employment is one limitation of the study. The opportunity was lost to incorporate into the study possible impact of paid em-ployment on unpaid care work and vice versa, and in the overall development of a frame-work for time-use appraisal in Sāmoa.

The present study takes a mixed qualitative and quantitative approach. Its quantitative as-pect requires turning qualitative data into figures and statistics. Accuracy and reliability of figures and statistics rely heavily on the reliability and accuracy of qualitatively acquired da-ta. It is a limitation in methodology.

The fact that this is a pilot study is in itself a limitation. That is, the limited number of in-formants in a pilot study also limits the amount of data that can be collected and analysed. Limited data can result in conclusions that may misrepresent the reality on the ground.

This Report is divided into four sections. Section 1 is the Introduction. Section 2 provides the Executive Summary. Section 3 explains in detail the methodologies and processes involved in conducting this study. Section 4 gives the profiles of the informants according to gender, age, SBI recipients vs non-SBI, educational background and residential location. Section 5 presents preliminary

findings as shown by the extracted data. Section 6 is further analysis and discussion. Section 7 summarizes findings from the research.

New knowledge is derived from raw data. What data to collect, how to collect it and what to do with the data to extract new knowledge are important considerations when deciding how best to acquire that new knowledge and how that knowledge might be used for positive developments.

The three methods for collecting data for the present study are the HQS, DS and FDGs.

All the three methods have their strengths and weaknesses. The HQS gives the informant time to recall activities in his/her response to the questionnaire questions. Recalled activities could include past activ-ities as well as activities the informant believes are related to the question. For example, an inform-ant's response to the question: What do men do when they are unemployed might include that per-son's personal experience as well as what he had learned from the experience of people that he knows. In other words, the given response is a result of cumulative knowledge acquired over time.

The strength of the DS is that it gives a sense of time movement through the day and the week. The response that is given is what the informant is engaged in at the time the response is recorded.

The strength of the FDG method is that it gives the informant the opportunity to discuss points in groups. It allows for the opportunity to hear the views of other participants thereby propelling the momentum of the discussion and delving deeper into other relevant points that might be left out otherwise.

A possible weakness of the three methods is that they tend to be all relied on memory.

Questionnaire responses rely to a large extent on what the informant remembers. In some cases, the diary is only filled in on the seventh day of the exercise, thus also relying to a large extent on memory and recollec-tions. The activities that are carried out every hour of the day for the seven days of the week are re-called at the time the diary is filled in on the seventh day.

Relying not on just one of these three sources of data for the study but on all of them helps balance out those possible weaknesses in the methods deployed in the present study.

Next, I examine in some detail those three methods.

3.1. The Household Questionnaire Survey

There are many ways by which to obtain information to help broaden and deepen our understanding of a phenomenon or some aspect of society. They include interviews, questionnaires, literature re-views, consulting original documents from libraries and museums among others. For the purpose of the present study, one of the most appropriate method-ologies to use is a Time Use Survey Question-naire (TUSQ). TUSQ is a statistical survey to determine how people spend time and how they divide it between activities such as pay work, household and family care, personal care, voluntary work, so-cial life, travel and hobbies.

Among the values of a questionnaire is that it provides a list of key questions and sub-questions to guide the data collection process. The questions are determined by the types of data to be collected. However, because there are different types of questionnaires, which one is the best option to use for the purpose of the present study? The answer to that question depends on the types of data to be collected, for what purpose it will be used, and whether that type of questionnaire is the best practi-

cal option in light of the particular social and cultural contexts of the society within which the survey will be conducted. Among the main types of questionnaires are the household HQS, individual ques-tionnaire (IQS), DS and the weekly schedule of working time (WSWT) (Slovak Republic 2020:12). Each of these types of questionnaires has strengths and weaknesses if implemented in the Samoan context.

The HQS is where the interviewer records household data through face-to-face interview with a per-son who knows the situation in the household well. The questionnaire has a simple structure. Group of topics are indicated by specific titles. The questionnaire has core variables. The other questions are voluntary. The strength of this approach is that the interviewer is physically present asking the ques-tions and recording the responses. The interviewer understands the questions. The weaknesses are twofold. First, the respondent is responding on behalf of the other household members. At times the respondent will have to guess what other members of the household do each day of the

week. Fur-thermore, the account given by the respondent will be an estimation of the average quality and quan-tity of household activities in that particular household. Additionally, the number of members in each household will also be different between households. The second weakness is that because the inter-viewer will be there only at the time of the interview, the informant will rely on his/her recollection of what members in the household do each day of the week. Because there is an element of guessing in the responses given, the data collected will not be as accurate as one would wish in a quantitative-ly oriented study such as the present one.

The IQS is where the interviewer records data of individual household members through face-to-face interview. If the household member is absent on the day of the interview, the questionnaire could be filled through a phone interview or through a proxy interview, which is a less suitable solution. The questionnaire has a more complicated structure. There are also open questions and under each ques-tion is a

corresponding coding system. The strength of this approach is that the information on every member of the household is recorded. Each member provides information that is particular to him/herself. The information provided would therefore be more reliable than that given by one household member for the rest of the household members as is the case in the HQS option. The ques-tions also follow a prepared structure thereby ensuring that the information needed is gathered from all household members. The weaknesses of this option in a pilot-research such as the present one, however, is that it is time-consuming and costly. In order to get a reasonable spread of responses among several households for analysis, members of several households will have to be interviewed. Travelling between households in different locations will be costly. Another weakness of this option relates to the question of whether or not the responses given are accurate. There is always the pos-sibility of the informant getting mixed up with household activities that were carried out at different times and days of the week. As already noted, accuracy of recollection and guessing are unavoidable factors that will influence the responses and ultimately the quality of the collected data.

3.2. The Diary

The diary approach is where individual informants record data of their individual activities separately in diary form. This is a record of activities they perform during specific days, called diary days. Theo-retically, this approach should give a more complete and relatively more accurate information on the informants' daily activities for the days of the referenced week than the HQS and IQS options. How-ever, it also has its weaknesses. The first weakness relates to the time and cost involved in adminis-tering it. For example, in order to keep an accurate diary, the informant has to record in every hour what has been done in that time. It is unlikely that

that will happen as Samoans move around and do a lot during the day which could include 'dirty and wet work' such as attending to subsistence agricul-ture and farming, and fishing, among other outdoor activities. It is very easy to forget the routine of recording what happens daily let alone hourly. Samoans are not very good at recording their move-ments and activities on an hourly basis every day of the week. As it happens in other places in the world where these kinds of questionnaire surveys have been administered, incentives have been in-cluded as part of the data collecting package. Incentives will also be needed in the Samoan context to help keep the informants keen and focused on that task. Diary keeping is not part of the Samoan hab-its and mentality.

The WSWT approach is where all household members aged 15 and over fill in the questionnaire. Each household member records on paper (which could be in a diary) what he/she does in the referenced week. That is, whether he/she has a paid job, works for themselves or in a family business, or wheth-er they were missing in all the days of the referenced week. The schedule consists of one page per day which can be a part of the Diary. The first day of the weekly schedule of working time should be the same as the first day as intended to be filled in the Diary, regardless of whether it was a working day or weekend day. Theoretically, this is an even better approach than the IQS because every household member is responsible for his/her own diary. Although it appears sound on paper, the practicality may not follow. It is expensive, time consuming and is also subject to a social context where it is not the informants' cultural habits to record their activities and duration of time during which those activities recorded in the diaries were carried out. Thus, it will take an extra effort to get the respondents to record their activities. The other weakness, as already discussed in relation to the previous approaches, involves guessing and estimation of the time and duration of activities. If the information is entered only at the end of the day, the room for more guessing increases if the dairy activities and timeframes are only entered as the end of the week.

It is not only time-consuming but it is also an expensive approach. For example, if there are 10 mem-bers of a household, it means all those 10 members will have individual diaries to record their individ-ual activities. It is time consuming in that it will take the whole seven days of the week for the house-hold members to record their activities separately. It would also be expensive because each partici-pating household member should have some kind of incentive to keep them interested in the activity let alone been sincere and honest in what is recorded in the diary. It can never be dismissed the pos-sibility of dishonesty where some household members may end up filling in their dairies at the end of each day thus guessing what took place and at what time during the day.

The approach taken in this study is a survey questionnaire that combines aspects of the HQS, IQS and DS, after having noted the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. It is structured in a way that closely follows the intended coding system to be used when coding and analysing the collected data. For example, the questionnaire is organised into four main topics under which data will be collected. Section 1 collects the personal information of the respondent. Section 2 collects information about unpaid care work. Section 3 collects information about SBI and non-SBI members. Section 4 collects information about other members of the household. The data that will be collected will rely on the responses given by one member of the household who will be answering the questionnaire. Those four sections are sub-divided into sub-sections where additional data is required to further illuminate other layers of the required data for analysis to help answer other more deep-seated issues under that topic. For example, in Section 2 where the data on unpaid care work is collected, the lower level of that topic asks for data on female and male unpaid care workers; what activities in the Samoan context constitute unpaid care work; whether household members with paid work do unpaid care work as well, and if so, at what time of the

day. Is it done before a person goes to the paid job or is it done after the paid job.

Sub-sections of each main section are intended to delve deeper into that topic for further elucidation of all the possible issues emanating from that topic.

3.3. Sample selection criteria

This is not pure research in the sense that informants in the decided sample are unknown to the re-searcher. Instead, as stipulated in the TOR, the present study is a follow-up of the members of the Samoan public who received financial assistance under the SBI to fund their business activities. Fur-thermore, a group of general members of the public who did not receive SBI financial assistance is to be used as the control group. There was also a selection criteria against which the recipients of the SBI financial assistance was decided.

To understand any other conditions (social, economic, environmental) that might have impacted on the business success or otherwise of the recipients of SBI assistance, the national consultant (NC) for the present study has added to the stipulated criteria two more criteria, gender and residential loca-tion. Residential location implies residence on either Upolu Island or Savai'i Island and residence ei-ther in and around the urban areas or in the rural villages.

3.4. Selected sample

Although 64 informants were intended to make up the total sample with half of that number from each of the two main Islands of Upolu and Savai'i for this pilot study, only 57 filled and turned in the questionnaires. This is a pilot run of this questionnaire, and 57 informants is still a good sample for that purpose. Should it be necessary in the future, which is strongly

advisable, this questionnaire can be re-run with a much bigger number of informants to obtain a bigger pool of data for further con-firmation or otherwise of the knowledge and understanding to be gained from this pilot run.

Of the 57 informants, 26 are SBI members and the other 31 are non-SBI members. Thirty-one in-formants are from Upolu and 26 are from Savai'i. Thirty reside in the rural areas and 27 reside in and around the urban areas of Apia and Sālelologa on Upolu and Savai'i Islands respectively. Twenty-nine are females, 26 are males and two are fa'afāfine.

The original plan to have 64 informants for the study was so that there is an equal spread of inform-ants between the two main Islands, and the same split between females and males, between SBI and non-SBI and between rural and urban areas. As already noted, this plan did not happen because not everyone as planned turned up to the FDGs and took part in the questionnaire and dairy surveys. Two SBI informants who turned up to the FDGs did not fill in the SBI section of the questionnaire.

3.5. Questionnaire enumerators

Eight enumerators were selected from each of the eight FDG areas. They were trained separately by the NC at the end of each FDG session at the same venue. At the end of the training the enumerators were given eight copies of the questionnaire to be filled in by the eight enumerators in that FDG area. In addition to the questions in the questionnaire the informants were also given the weekly diary to fill in. Informants in the FDGs were informed to expect the enumerator to come around their FDG area the day after the training to distribute the questionnaires to fill in, together with the diary.

The diary provides spaces for the informants to record their daily activities for the seven days of the week and times during which

they undertake those activities. The first day of the weekly diary starts on the day they start recording their information. The last day is the seventh day from the first day of their diaries. Thus, the diary can start on any day of the week. The NC collected the diaries after the seventh day of diary activities. Every enumerator was given financial assistance to meet their travel costs within their respective FDG areas.

3.6. Enumerator incentives

All the informants who participated in the FDGs were given S$20 each to compensate for the time and effort they spent in the FDGs and in answering the questionnaire. Additionally, S$10 was given to every informant who was given a diary in which to fill their weekly activities.

3.7. Questionnaire dry run

The draft questionnaire that was prepared by the NC was trialed out by members of a Working Group. Six males and six females were selected from members of the general public who were not members of the 57 informants for the study. They answered the questions to check for clarity and whether they had a full grasp of the intended meaning of the questions in the questionnaire. Minor adjustments to the questionnaire were made in that session to double test it for clarity and meaning.

3.8. Focus Discussion Groups (FDGs)

Against the sample selection criteria of SBI/non-SBI, residence and gender, eight FDGs were utilized to gather more insights into the success or otherwise of the recipients of SBI funding. It was intended that insights into unpaid care work and its possible impact on the funded activities of SBI recipients would also be uncovered.

3.8.1 Focus Discussion Group compositions and venues

Eight FDGs were organized to delve deeper into the informants' experience of their daily activities in a week. There were four FDGs for Savai'i Island and four for Upolu Island. On each Island there were two FDGs in the rural areas and two in the urban areas. Opportunities are given in the FDGs for exclu-sive and inclusive conversations among females and males, SBI and non-SBI members, females only, males only, SBI recipients only, and non-SBI recipients only, thus the following FDG arrangement. However, because of circumstances beyond

the UNDP Research Team's control such as informants turning up at the wrong FDG, not turning up at all with no prior warning or explanation and commu-nication breakdown between the FDG focal points and the informants in that area. Focal points are people who organize the informants in FDG areas. They are the women representatives in govern-ment of their respective villages. For those reasons, the actual participation in the different FDGs are as follows:

Focus Discussion Group #1 at Work on Savai'i Island (SSAB Conference Room, Sālelologa, 29 November 2022)

For Upolu Island:

FDG#5/6	16 informants – 5 SBI (f), 3 SBI (m), 6 non-SBI (f), 2 non-SBI (m)	Millenia Hotel, Apia
FDG#7	8 informants – 1 SBI (f), 1 SBI (m), 2 non-SBI (f), 4 non-SBI (m)	Apolima-uta village
FDG#8	7 informants – 2 SBI (f), 1 SBI (m), 1 non-SBI (f), 3 non-SBI (m)	Poutasi village
Sub-total	31 informants – 8 SBI (f), 5 SBI (m), 9 non-SBI (f), 9 non-SBI (m)	
Grand Total	60 informants – 15 SBI (f), 14 SBI (m), 17 non-SBI (f), 16 non-SBI (m), 2 non-SBI (ff).	

For Savai'i Island::

FDG#1	9 informants – 3 SBI (f,) 2 SBI (m), 2 non-SBI (m), 1 non-SBI (f), 1 non-SBI (ff)	SSAB - Sālelologa
FGDG#2	4 informants – 1 SBI (f), 1 SBI (m), 1 SBI (ff), 1 non-SBI (m)	SSAB - Sālelologa
FDG#3	8 informants – 2 SBI (f), 3 non-SBI (f), 3 non-SBI (m)	Sāmata-tai village
FDG#4	8 informants – 1 SBI (f), 3 SBI (m), 2 non-SBI (f), 2 non-SBI (m).	Faleālupo village
Sub-total	29 informants – 7 SBI (f), 9 SBI (m), 8 non-SBI (f), 7 non-SBI (m), 2 non-SBI (ff)	

Although 60 informants participated in the FDGs, only 57 filled and turned in questionnaires. Of the 29 SBI recipients who participated in the FDGs, 27 returned questionnaires – 13 from Upolu and 14 from Savai'i.

It was planned that in each FDG location, there would be three separate Focus Discussion Groups. The first part of the session would be a whole group discussion to solicit views on the definition of unpaid care work and how that might impact on the roles of women and men in a household. The second part of the day's programme is where the whole group breaks up into two separate sub-groups, one for the SBI recipients and the other for the non-SBI regardless of gender. Prepared key questions guided the discussions. These guiding questions are attached in Appendix 73. They follow closely the line of think-ing exemplified below:

a. What activities do you consider as unpaid care work that you carry out for the welfare of the family or communities?

b. What activities do you consider as paid work, where you get access to money or financing?

c. What is the time you spend in a day on unpaid care work and paid work?

d. Who is supposed to be responsible for unpaid care work among women, girls, boys and men?

e. Do you think women and girls are supposed to do paid work?

f. Are men and boys supposed to do un-paid work? What types of unpaid work?

g. Does participation in paid work put more time pressure on women and girls for unpaid care work? How?

h. If you are SBI beneficiaries, did engagement in the project interventions increased time poverty (lacking time to rest)? How? How did you manage to balance between the project interventions and unpaid care work?

i. If you are a non SBI, does paid work increase time poverty? How? How have you managed to balance between paid and unpaid work?

All the four FDGs on Savai'i Island followed the organizational plan already explained. As the Team had expected, there were no issues associated with having both women and men of different ages in the same discussion group. If fact the presence of both genders generated deeper discussions as the views of women were immediately challenged by men and vice versa. Having both genders in the same dis-cussion generated its own dynamics and the ultimate outcome of which was deeper and fruitful discus-sions as both challenged each other's perspectives. It was a healthy atmosphere that was often bright-ened up by light humor to illustrate disputed point of views.

The four FDGs in Upolu follow a different organizational plan to that deployed in Savai'i. The group was not split up after the first session. Instead, the whole group continued into the second session with both the SBI and non-SBI groups together. As already explained the Savai'i experience where leaving everyone in the same group generated its own energy as different point of views were continuously challenged. It was an opportunity to have the different age groups and genders present their view-points thereby enriching the discussions.

Members of the UNDP Research Team took notes of all the discussions. These notes become the third major source of data to use in the final analysis of all collected data. As already discussed, the other two sources of data are the Questionnaire and the Diary.

3.8.2. Focus Group Incentives

To compensate for the time spent attending the FDGs and contribution to the conversations, FDG members were given $20 each as incentives, just as enumerators were also given incentives for their part of the data collecting process.

3.9. Collating Data

The data from the questionnaire and diary were collated separately and coded. Thereafter the coded data was entered into the SPSS system for analysis.

3.10. Further analysis

Findings from the analysed data are organized under the categories of Gender, Age, Educational back-ground, SBI recipients and Geographical location. Findings under these categories are further anlysed and pulled together to answer the questions in the preset study. The analysed data will also be grouped into the three main categories of unpaid care work which are

(1) Care Work such as looking after the children below 18 years of age, looking after people with disabilities or taking care of elderly people, (2) Household Chores such as cooking and cleaning, and (3) Voluntary Work for the community such as teaching in a Sunday School. This categorization of Unpaid Care Work aligns the Samoan study with similar studies that have been conducted in other parts of the world.
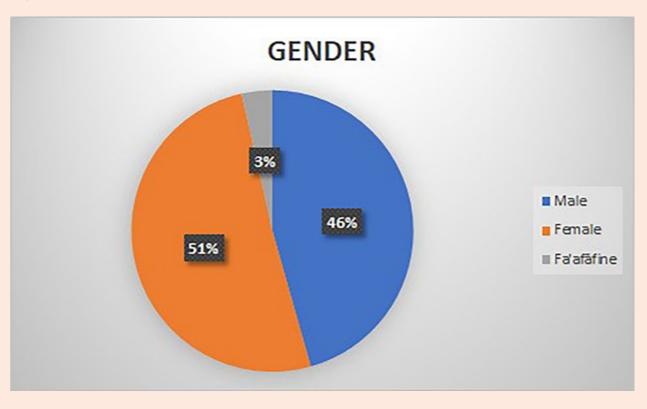
The analysis of the data from the three sources of data gives rise to the findings from this study. Those findings are noted at the end of each section in the discussion and summarized in Seven 8 of the Report.

4. INFORMANT PROFILES

4.1. Gender

Fifty-seven (57) informants are included in the study. Twenty-nine (29) are females, twenty-six (26) are males and two (2) are fa'afāfine as illustrated in the graph below.

Figure 4.1.1: Gender
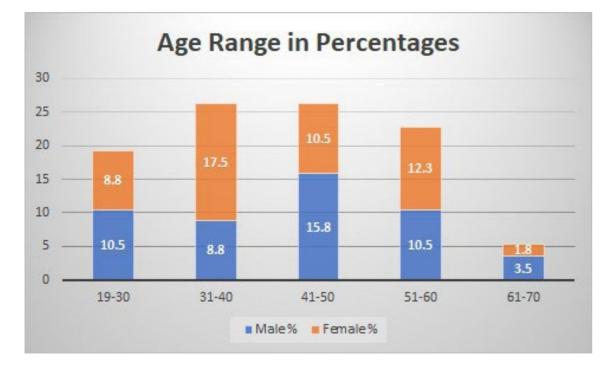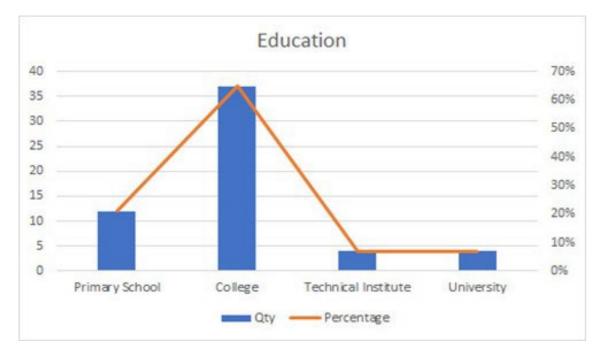
4.2 Age

Figure 4.2.1: Age Range with Disaggregated Gender

4.3 Education

Figure 4.3.1: Educational background
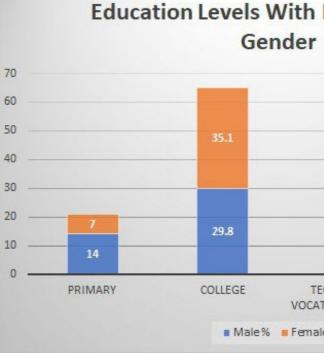
Of the 57 research informants, 12 attended primary school, 37 attended college, 4 attended technical institutes and the other 4 attended university.

The education system in Sāmoa consists of primary schools (ages 5-14 years), college (15-18 years) and tertiary schools which include technical institutes and universities. After college, students choose to pursue academic studies at university to take the alternative route of technical and vocational training in technical institutes.

Figure 4.3.2: Education Background and Gender

Of the total sample 4 females (7%) and 8 males (14%) attended primary school, 20 females (35.1%) and 17 males (29.8%) attended college, 2 females (3.5%) and 2 males (3.5%) attended technical institute and vocational training, and 3 females (5.3%) and 1 male (1.8%) attended university.

Figure 4.3.2. Education background and gender

4.4. Geographical Locations of Focus Discussion Groups

The geographical locations of the FDGs are shown on the Map.

The geographical locations for the FDGs were planned so that there is a fair coverage of the whole country. For ease of travel and other logistics, the participants were selected from the villages around the chosen locations. The recipients of the SBI project funding were identified first followed by those who did not receive SBI assistance. The SBI participants were included as a control in the study.

As planned, there were supposed to be eight FDGs. However, because of the tsunami warning interruption on 5 December 2022, FDG #5 that was supposed to take place on that day, was cancelled and combined with FDG #6 the following day.

There were four FDGs in Savai'i. FDGs #1 and #2 were held at the Samoa Stationery and Books (SSAB) conference room in Sālelologa, the central business centre on Savai'i Island. Participants in this area included those around that location spanning from the villages of Gātaivai on the Eastern side to Faga on the Western side within which Sālelologa village

is located. FDG #3 was held at Sāmata-tai to include participants from that area. FDG #4 was held at Faleālupo-uta to include the participants from that area.

Focus Discussion Groups #1 and #2 were intended to represent the views of the villages around the Sāleleoga area, the main Business Centre on Savai'i Island like Apia is on Upolu Island. FDGs #3 and #4 were intended to represent the views of the villages in the rural are-as, thus the selection of Samata-tai and Faleālupo villages. The same rationale determined the selection of FDGs on Upolu Island. FDGs #5 and #6 were intended to represent the views of the villages around the Apia Urban Area while FDGs #7 and #8 represented the views of the villages in the rural areas, thus the selection of Poutasi and Apolima-uta Villages.

4.5. Recipients of Small Business Incubator (SBI) Assistance

Table 4.5.1.: Recipients of Small Business Incubator Assistance

Key – M (Male), F (Female), FF (Fa'afafine)

Reg Nos.	Location of FDGs	Residential Villages	Gender	Age (Years)	Education Levels	Household Gender Numbers		House-hold Gender Totals
						M	F	
1	1	Satupa'itea	M	38	Primary	4	3	7
2	1	Sāpapāli'i	M	54	Primary	2	1	3
3	1	Sāmata	M	38	University	3	2	5
4	1	Vaito'omuli	F	41	College	7	5	12
9	1	Faga	FF	56	College	2	3	5
10	2	Fogāpoa	M	66	College	3	6	9
11	2	Si'ufaga	M	24	College	10	10	20
12	2	Faga	FF	51	Primary	3	3	6
17	3	Sātuiātua	F	49	College	4	6	10
18	3	Foailuga	F	37	College	5	6	11
23	4	Sātaua	M	39	College	5	1	6
24	4	Sātaua	M	46	College	6	3	9
25	4	Auala	M	49	College	6	4	10
28	5/6	Puipa'a	M	35	College	2	5	7
29	5/6	Saina	F	47	Primary	5	4	9
30	5/6	Saina	F	37	University	7	11	18
31	5/6	Saina	F	34	Technical Institute	5	3	8
					Institute			
32	5/6	Saina	F	61	College	6	4	10
33	5/6	Puipa'a	F	39	College	6	4	10
34	5/6	Saina	M	35	Primary	6	7	13
35	5/6	Saina	M	64	College	4	3	7
44	7	Si'umu	M	59	College	4	3	7
45	7	Si'umu	F	57	College	0	4	4
46	7	Sā'aga	F	56	Technical Institute	4	4	8
56	8	Falelātai	M	46	College	4	2	6
57	8	Falelātai	F	51	College	9	3	12

Of the 57 informants in the present study, 26 received SBI assistance. Of the 26 recipients of SBI assistance, 13 are from Upolu and the other 13 are from Savai'i. Of the 13 from Upolu, 8 are females and 5 are males. Of the 13 from Savai'i, 5 are females, 6 are males and 2 are fa'afafine. The age range of those from Upolu is 34 to 64 years. The age range of those from Savai'i is 24 to 66 years. Five informants participated in FDG #1, 3 in FDG #2, 2 in FDG3, 3 in FDG4, 8 in FDG5/6, 3 in FDG 7 and 2 in FDG8.

5. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Data collected from the Questionnaire and Dairy Surveys are extracted separately and coded. The ana-lysed data from both the Questionnaire and the Diary are captured in tables and graphs for ease of ref-erence. The individual activities from both the Questionnaire and Diary are then grouped into the three categories of Care, Household and Voluntary Work. The separate findings from the Questionnaire and Diary surveys are then compared to get a consolidated set of overall findings from the study.

As already noted, the three sources of data for the present study are the Questionnaire, Diary and Focus Discussion Groups. The three groups of data are analysed and harmonized to give a consolidated insight into unpaid care work in Sāmoa.

5.1. Household Questionnaire Data (HQS)

Figures 5.1.1 to 5.1.5 are compiled from data extracted from the HQS. All the graphs are disaggregated into age and sex to gauge a feel of possible changes in viewpoints according to age and gender.

5.1.1. Unpaid Care Work of the Unemployed

The informant was asked what unpaid work males and females in his/her household are engaged in when they are unemployed. This question, therefore, asks about the informant's understanding, knowledge, recollection and belief of what takes place in his/her household.
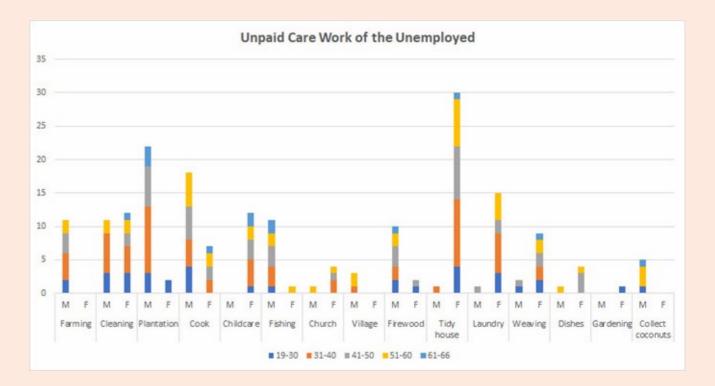
Of the 57 informants in the study, 15 responded to this question. Fifteen activities were identified in the responses as shown in the figure 5.1.1. Forty-eight percents of the responses were received from the females and 52 percents from the males.

The number of responses to each activity is recorded and converted into percentages for ease of ref-erence. Among the male activities plantation tops the list (29- 27.6%) followed by cooking (18 – 17%), farming, clearing and fishing at 11 (10.5%) each, collecting firewood (10 – 9.5%), collecting coconuts (5 – 4.8%), village (3 – 2.8%), weaving and tidying the house at 2 (1.9%) each, and dishes, laundry, and church at 1 (1%) each.

Among the female activities tidying the house tops their list (30 – 30.6%) followed by laundry (15 – 15.3%), childcare and cleaning at 12 (12.2%) each, weaving (9 – 9.2%), cooking (7 – 7.1%), dishes and church at 4 (4%) each, plantation (2 – 2%), and fishing, collecting firewood, and gardening at 1 (1%) each.

Figure 5.1.1.: Unpaid Care Work of the Unemploye

As shown in figure 5.1.1, overall, only males are engaged in village activities, farming and collecting coconuts. On the other hand, only females are engaged in childcare, weaving and gardening.

Females dominate laundry (94%), tidying house (94%), dishes (80%), church activities (80%) and clean-ing (52%). Males, on the other hand, dominate planation (94%), fishing (91%), collecting firewood (91%) and cooking (72%). The ratio of female to male unpaid care work is roughly 1:1.

5.1.2. Unpaid Care Work in Households Without Elderlies and People with Disabilities

The informant was asked, if there was no elderly person in his/her household or anyone with disabili-ties, what unpaid care work would members of his/her household be engaged in. The responses to that question are disaggregated into sex and age as shown in figure 5.1.2.

As shown in figure 5.1.2, 17 activities were identified. Eighty-nine (61%) and 57 (39%) responses to all the 17 activities were received from males and females respectively.
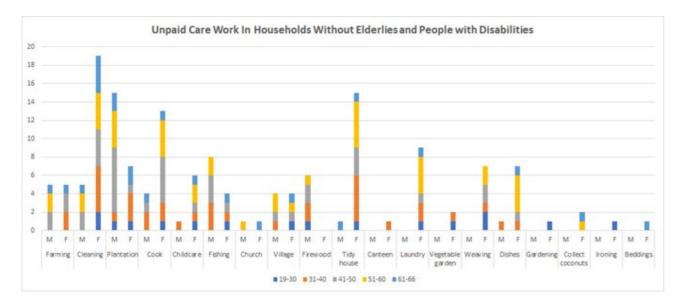
Among the males the most frequently mentioned activity is cleaning (19 – 33.3%) followed by fishing (8 – 14%), plantation (7 – 12.3%), collecting firewood (6 – 10.4%), farming (5 – 8.8%), village

and cooking at 4 (7%) each, and dishes, tidying the house, church and childcare at 1 (1.8%) each.

Among the females the most frequently mentioned activity is tidying the house (15 - 15.3%) followed by cooking and plantation at 13 (13.3%) each, laundry (9 – 9.2%), weaving and dishes at 7 (7.1%) each, farming (5 – 5.1%), fishing, village and collecting firewood at 4 (4.1%) each, collecting coconuts (2 – 2%), and bedding, ironing and church at 1 (1%) each.

Only females were engaged in bedding, ironing, collecting coconuts, gardening, weaving and laundry. The other 11 activities are shared with the males in various quantities as shown in the graph.

Figure 5.1.2.: Unpaid Care Work in Households Without Elderlies and People with Disabilities

As shown in figure 5.1.2 females only are engaged in bedding, collecting coconuts, gardening, weaving, laundry and canteen. Males only are engaged in collecting firewood. Females dominate tidying house (94%), dishes

(88%), childcare (86%), cleaning (79%) and cooking (76%). Males, on the other hand, dominate fishing (67%) and plantation (65%). They share equally in farming, church activities and village activities.
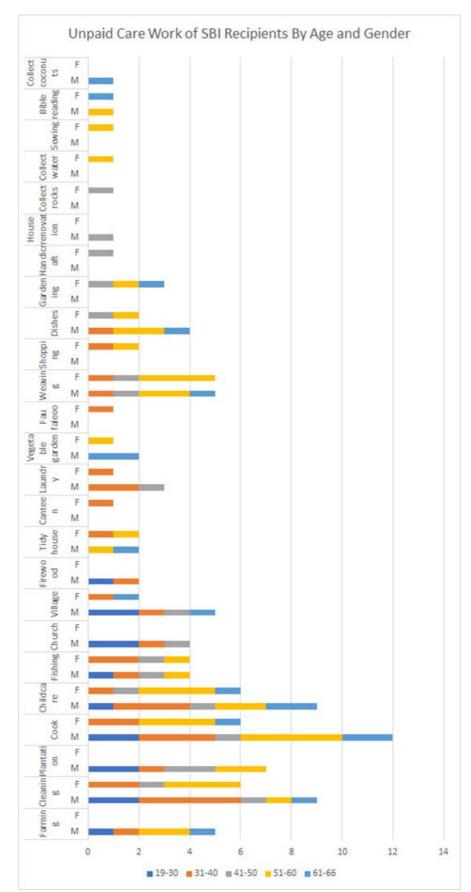
5.1.3. Unpaid Care Work of SBI Recipients by Age and Gender

Figure 5.1.3 records the responses of informants who received assistance from SBI. The informant was asked to list other house chores in which he/she was engaged, on top of his/her SBI project.

Forty-seven (38%) responses were received relating to female activities and 77 (62%) for male activi-ties. Among males the most frequent activity is cooking (12 – 15.5%) followed by cleaning and child-care at 9 (11.7%) each, farming, village and weaving at 5 (6.5%) each, fishing, church and dishes at 4 (5.2%) each, vegetable garden and laundry at 3 (3.9%) each, firewood and tidying the house at 2 (2.6%) each and collecting coconuts, Bible reading and house renovation at 1 (1.3%) each. Among females, on the other hand, the most common activities are cleaning, cooking and child-care (6 each – 40% com-bined) followed by weaving (5 – 11.1%), fishing (4 – 8.9%), gardening (3 – 6.7%), village

activities, dish-es and tidying house (2 each – 13.3%% combined) and laundry, vegetable garden, canteen, thatches, handicraft, collecting rocks, collecting water, sewing and Bible reading (1 each – 20% combined).

Only males are engaged in farming, plantation, church, collecting firewood, house renovation and col-lecting coconuts. On the other hand, only females are engaged in canteen, preparing thatches for houses, shopping, gardening, collecting rocks, collecting water and sewing.

The 11 shared activities are dominated by males, thus, dishes (67%), vegetable garden (75%), laundry (75%), village activities (71%), cooking (67%), childcare (60%) and cleaning (60%).

Overall, the ratio of female to male unpaid care work is 37:63.

Figure 5.1.3.: Unpaid Care Work of SBI Recipients by Age and Gender

The next section examines the types and intensity of unpaid care work involved in taking care of the elderlies.

5.1.4. Unpaid Work for Care of Elderlies

The limited data on unpaid care work involved in taking care of the elderly that was collected from the questionnaire might have been the result of the presence or absence of elderly people in the house-holds of the informants at the time of the survey. The collected data nevertheless provides an insight into the types of unpaid care work and its extent in that aspect of care work.

The data shows that females are solely responsible for the administrating of medication, entertain-ment, dressing and care of children. They also dominate most of the other aspects of care such as bed-ding (67%), laundry (67%), shower (67%) and cooking (60%), except in taking the elderlies to church (50%) and to the hospital (50%) where they share the load equally with males. Overall, females and males are responsible for 67 and 33 percents of the work respectively, or a ratio of 2:1. Figure 5.1.4 shows the types and intensity of unpaid care work associated with elderly care.

Figure 5.1.4.: Unpaid Care Work for Care of Elderlies

5.1.5. Four Graphs Combined

To get a consolidated view and overall conclusions on unpaid work from the household questionnaire survey, the data presented in figures 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4 are combined in figure 5.1.5 for final analysis.

Figure 5.1.5.: Four Graphs Combined

Table 5.7.2.: Four Graphs Combined

As shown in figure 5.1.5, only females are engaged in canteen, preparing thatches, shopping, garden-ing, handicraft, collecting rocks, collecting water, sewing, ironing, dressing of the elderlies, entertain-ing the elderlies and in administering medication of the elderlies. On the other hand, only males are engaged in withdrawing old people's pension and house renovation.

Females are dominant in laundry (86%), tidying house (83%), beddings (75%), childcare (71%), dishes (68%), weaving (65%) and shower (60%).

Males are dominant in plantation (96%), collecting firewood (86%), farming (81%), collecting coconuts (75%), fishing (70%), village activities (70%), vegetable garden (60%), church activities (60%) and cook-ing (53%).

Both genders share equally in cleaning, Bible reading to children, taking the elderly to church and to hospital.

Overall, males (50.3%) slightly edge out females (49.7%) in the totality of unpaid care work in which the 57 informants in the present study are engaged. The ratio therefore of unpaid care work of fe-males to males is 50:50, or 1:1.

5.1.6. Unpaid Care Work in Categories of Care Work, House Chores and Voluntary Work

Table 5.1.6 reorganises the data in figure 5.1.5 into the three main categories of Unpaid Care Work, which are Care Work, House Chores and Voluntary Community Work.

Table 5.1.6.: Unpaid Care Work in Three Categories

Activities							
Categories of Unpaid Care Work	Unpaid Care Work	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Care Work	Children care	10		24			
	Bedding	1		3			
	Shower	2		3			
	Dress up	0		2			
	Take to church	1		1			
	Entertain	0		2			
	Take to hospital	3		3			
	Withdraw pension	1		0			
	Medication	0		1			
	Sub-total	18	32%	39	68	57	11
House Chores	Farming	21		5			
	Cleaning	25		25			
	Plantation	51		2			
	Cooking	33		42			
	Fishing	21		9			
	Firewood	12		2			
	Tidy house	4		19			
	Canteen	0		2			
	Laundry	4		25			
	Vegetable garden	3		2			
	Thatches	0		1			
	Weaving	7		19			
	Shopping	2		6			
	Dishes	6		13			
	Gardening	0		5			
	Handicrafts	0		1			
	House renovation	1		0			
	Collect rocks	0		1			
	Collect water	0		1			
	Sewing	0		1			
	Bible reading	1		1			
	Collect coconuts	6		2			
	Ironing	0		1			
		215	49	224	51%	439	83
Voluntary	Church Activities	6		4			
	Village Activities	14		6			
	Total	20	67	10	33	30	6
	Overall Total	253	50	273	44	526	100

In the Unpaid Care Work Category of Care Work (CW) females are responsible for 68 per cents of the work while males are responsible for the other 32 per cents, a ratio of 2:1.

In the category of House Chores (HC) males are engaged in 49 per cents of the work while females are responsible for 51 per cents of the work, a ratio of 1:1.

In the Category of Voluntary Work (VW) females and males are responsible for 33 and 67 per cents respectively, a ratio of 1:3.

The ratio of shared work in the three categories of unpaid care work among females is (68[CW]:51[HC]:33[VW]), or 2:1:1. Among the males, on the other hand, it is (32[CW]:49[HC]:67[VW]), or 1:1:2.

With females and males together, the overall ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is (13[CW]:83[HC]:6[VW]), or 2:13:1.

5.2: Diary Survey Data

Among the values of the data from the Diary Survey is that it gives a sense of movement throughout the day and the week. Because of the amount of space taken up in the report by graphic illustrations of the hourly and daily movements of activities throughout the week, the three days of Wednesday, Sat-urday and Sunday are chosen to give a fair representation of activities in the seven days of the week. Wednesday represents the 'normal' days of the week. Except Saturday and Sunday, the other days from Monday to Friday are generally the same in the nature and intensity of activities that are under-taken in those five days, thus the reason for using Wednesday as a 'typical day' of the week. Sunday is uniquely different to the other days of the week because it is the day when at least 90 per cent of the country are engaged in activities associated with religious beliefs. It is a day of worship. Saturday is also unique in that it is associated with the activities of Sunday. Saturday is when people prepare for Sunday and like Sunday, it is by and large a non-working day of the week. We start with Wednesday, followed by Saturday and Sunday in that order.

The information in this section of the report is presented in graphs for Wednesday, Saturday and Sun-day in that order. To avoid taking up

too much space in the report proper, the graphs are placed in Ap-pendices 1-42. Fifty-seven informants took part in the dairy survey. To construct the graphs for each day, the activities of the 57 informants on that day are averaged out and converted into percentages for comparison purposes in terms of the time spent in the different activities during the day and among the three days.

Each day includes 14 graphs. The first four graphs provide information on the activities of the 29 fe-male informants and 26 male informants. Each of these two graphs is provided with another graph that shows the ten most common activities for each gender on the same day. Graphs 5 to 14 present activi-ties for both females and males in the five age groups of 19-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 61-70 years. The five age groups give an age perspective on the indicated activities while the first four graphs intend to provide a gender perspective on the same activities.

The ten most common activities are chosen to give a fair representation of activities per hour of the day and for each day of the week. The total number of percentages for the ten most common activities shown in the graph also implies the percentage balance of activities

on that day. The latter percentage covers the other activities of the day. For example, if the total percentage covering all the ten activities shown in graph is 80, then 20% covers the other activities of the day that are not shown in the graph.

Including all the activities in the 24 hours of the day will crowd the graphs/tables but

5.2.1: Wednesday

Appendices 1-14 give an insight into the activities on Wednesday.

Appendix 1 shows the types and numbers of activities in which the 29 female informants were engaged during the 24 hours of Wednesday from 3am-2am. The bar on the far right shows the averages of the quantity of each type of activity in the 24 hours of Wednesday. To view all the activities in the 24 hours of Wednesday from 6am-5am refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 2 gives a summary of the ten most common female activities on Wednesday. The ten most common activities and the time spent on them in percentages are sleep (26%), children care (9%), meal (8%), meal preparation (7%), cleaning (5%), rest (5%), watch tv (4%), evening devotion (3.3%), laundry (3%) and weaving mats (2%). These ten activities take up 72.3% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 26.7% of the day. To view those activities refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 3 gives a summary of the types and number of activities in which 27 males are engaged on Wednesday. The bar on the far right shows the averages of the quantity of each type of activity on Wednesday. To view all the activities in the 24 hours of Wednesday from 6am-5am refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 4 gives a summary of the ten most common types of male activities on

would not sub-stantially change the overall percentage representation of activities. In other words, the ten most common activities give a fairly accurate percentage representation of activities per hour per day for the seven days of the week. In any case, the present research is only a pilot study to give a rough glimpse of time-use in Sāmoa.

Wednesday. The ten most common male activities on Wednesday are sleep (25%), rest (8%), meal (7%), fishing (6%), planta-tion (5%), watching tv (5%), children care (4.6%), cleaning (4%), meal preparation (4%) and evening de-votion (4%). These activities take up 72.6% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities take up 27.4% of the day. To view all of Wednesday's activities refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 5 shows the activities of the female and male informants aged 19 to 30 years. The actual ac-tivities of all the informants on Wednesday are presented in Appendices 43 to 45. They are represented in the graph in this appendix as percentages for ease of comparison.

Appendix 6 gives the ten most common activities for the same age group. They include sleep (26%), fishing (10.8%), rest (7.5%), meal (5.8%), watching tv (5%), cleaning (4.2%), meal preparation (3.8%), plantation (3.8%), evening devotion (3.3%) and shower (2.5%). These activities account for 72.7% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities account for 27.3% of the day's activities. To see all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 7 gives a summary of the activities of informants aged 31 to 40 years. This graph gives the percentage averages of all the activities of this age group on Wednesday. To

see all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 8 shows the ten most common activities for that age group. They include sleep (29%), meal (9%), meal preparation (7%), children care (7%), cleaning (7%), rest (5%), evening devotion (4%), watch-ing tv (4%), plantation (3%) and having a cup of tea (2%). These activities take up 77% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 23% of the day. To view all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appen-dices 43-45.

Appendix 9 provides a summary of the activities for the age group 41 to 50 years. This graph shows the percentage averages of all the activities of this age group on Wednesday. To view all the activities on Wednesday see Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 10 shows the ten most common activities of this age group. They include sleep (23%), chil-dren care (8.9%), meal (8%), rest (8%), meal preparation (7%), cleaning (4%), evening devotion (3.3%), vegetable garden (3.1%), watching tv (3%) and plantation (3%). They make up 71.5% of the day's activi-ties. The other activities make up 28.5% of the day.

5.2.2: Saturday

Appendices 15-28 give an insight into the informants' activities on Saturday. To view all the activities on Saturday from 6am-5am refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 15 shows the percentage averages of the time spent by the 29 females on the activities of Saturday. To see the actual activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 16 gives the 10 most common activities of females on Saturday. They

To see all the Wednesday activities refer to Appen-dices 43-45.

Appendix 11 shows the percentage averages of activities of the age group 51 to 60 years on Wednes-day. To see all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 12 shows the ten most common activities of this age group. They include sleep (22%), chil-dren care (8.7%), watching tv (6.7%), meal (6.4%), rest (4.8%), cleaning (4.5%), meal preparation (4.5%), employment (3.8%), laundry (3.5%) and fishing (3.5%). These 10 activities take up 68.4% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 31.6% of the day.

Appendix 13 gives a summary of the activities of the age group 61 to 70 years. This graph shows the percentage averages of all the activities of this age group on Wednesday. To view all the activities on Wednesday, see Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 14 shows the 10 most common activities of this age group are sleep (27%), rest (9.7%), meal (6.9%), fishing (6.9%), plantation (6.9%), watching tv (5.6%), children care (4.2%), church activities (4.2%), evening devotion (4.2%) and having a cup of tea (2.8%). To see all the Wednesday activities, refer to Appendices 43-45.

include sleep (25%), rest (8%), meal (8%), meal preparation (6%), cleaning (6%), watching tv (5%), children care (5%), village activities (4%), evening devotion (3%) and church activities (3%). They take up 73% of the day's activi-ties. The other activities take up 27% of the day. To view all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appen-dices 46-48.

Appendix 17 gives the percentage averages of males' activities on Saturday. To see the actual activities of males on Saturday from 3am to 2am, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 18 shows the 10 most activities of males on Saturday. They include sleep (24%), meal prepa-ration (9%), rest (8%), watching tv (7%), meal (6%), plantation (6%), cleaning (6%), fishing (4%), children care (4%) and evening devotion (3.5%). These activities take up 77.5% of the day. The other activities take up 22.5% of the day. To see all the male activities on Saturday and the time spent on each of these activities, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 19 shows percentage averages of the activities of all informants on Saturday in the age group 19-30. To see the activities of all informants on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 20 shows the percentage averages of the 10 most common activities of the age group 19-30. They include sleep (26%), rest (9%), cleaning (7.2%), fishing (7.2%, watching tv (7%), meal (5.7%), meal preparation (5.3%), church activities (3.8%), elderly care (3.8%) and evening devotion (3.4%). These activities take up 78.4% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 21.4% of the day. To see all the activities of this age group of Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 21 shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 31-40 years on Saturday. To see the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 22 shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 31-40 years on Saturday. They include sleep (27%), children care (6.9%), meal preparation (6.7%), rest (7%), meal (6.1%), watch-ing tv (6%), cleaning (5.3%), evening devotion (3.6%), village activities (3%) and plantation (3%). These activities make up 74.6% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 25.4% of the day. To see all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 23 shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 41-50

years on Saturday. To see the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 24 shows the percentage averages of activities of the age group 41-50 on Saturday. They include sleep (24%), meal preparation (10%), rest (9%), cleaning (8.3%), meal (6%), watching tv (5%), evening devotion (4%), children care (2.8%), cup of tea (2.2%) and dishes (2.2%). These activities take up 73.5% of the day. The other 26.5% take up the rest of the day. To see all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 25 shows shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 51-60 years on Saturday. To see all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46.48.

Appendix 26 the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 51-60 years on Saturday. They include sleep (23.1%), meal (9%), meal preparation (8.1%), rest (6.4%), children care (6.1%), watching tv (5.1%), cleaning (3.8%), employment (2.6%), shower (2.6%) and evening devotion (2.2%). These activi-ties total 69% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 31% of the day. To see all the activi-ties on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 27 shows the percentage averages of the activities on Saturday of the age group 61-70 years. To see all the activities on Saturday and the times spent on each of these activities refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 28 shows the percentage averages of the 10 most activities of the age group 61-70 years on Saturday. They include sleep (25%), meal preparation (13.9%), plantation (11.1%), rest (9.7%), meal (8.3%), watching tv (8.3%), fishing (4.2%), cleaning (2.8%), cup of tea (2.8%) and evening devotion (2.8%). These activities take up 88.9% of the day. The other activities take up 11.1% of the day. To see all the activities of this age group on Saturday and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

5.2.3: Sunday

As already explained, Sunday is the climax of the week when everyone goes to church. Activities on Sunday therefore are different to those of the other days of the week.

Appendices 29-42 provide an insight on the activities on Sunday. To view all the activities in the 24 hours of Sunday from 6am-5am refer to Appendices 49-51.

Appendix 29 shows the percentage averages of the activities of females on Sunday. To see the activi-ties and the time females spent on those activities on Sunday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 30 shows the percentage averages of the 10 most common activities of females on Sunday. They include sleep (31%), church service (21%), meal (10%), meal preparation (10%), watching tv (7%), rest (7%), children care (1%), evening devotion (1%), employment (1%) and dishes (1%). These activities take up 90% of the day. The other 10% include the other activities. To see the activities and the time females spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 31 represents the percentage averages of the activities of males on Sunday. To see the activi-ties and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 32 shows the 10 most common activities of males on Sunday. They include sleep (28%), church service (17%), meal preparation (11%), rest (8%), meal (8%), watching tv (6%), shower (2%), household family discussions (2%), cleaning (1.9%) and children care (1.5%). These activities take up 85.4% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 14.6% of the day. To see all the activities on Sunday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 33 shows the percentage averages of the activities of both males and females in the age group 19-30 years on Sunday. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Ap-pendices 46-48.

Appendix 34 shows the ten most common activities of both genders of age group 19-30 years on Sun-day. They include sleep (31.1%), church service (19.7%), meal preparation (12%), rest (10.6%), meal (9%), watching tv (5.3%), dishes (1.5%), shower (2 %), visit people (1.5%) and children homework (1.1%). The activities take up 93.8% of day. The other activities take up 6.2% of the day. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 35 shows the percentage averages of the activities of all informants on Sunday of the age group 31-40 years. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 36 shows the 10 most common activities of all the informants in the age group 31-40 years on Sunday. They include sleep (34%), church service (22%), meal preparation (9%), meal (9%), rest 8%), watching tv (6%), cleaning (2%), children care (2%), evening devotion (1%) and dishes (1%). The activi-ties take up 94% of day. The rest of the activities take up 6%. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 37 shows the activities of all informants aged 41-50 years on Sunday. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 38 shows the percentage averages of activities of all the informants aged 41-50 years on Sunday. They include sleep (25%), church service (18%), meal preparation (13.9%), meal (9%), rest (7%), watching tv (5%), children care (3%), cleaning (3%), dishes (2.2%) and evening devotion (2%). These ac-tivities take up 88.1% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 11.9% of the day. To see all the ac-tivities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 39 shows the percentage averages of the activities of all informants aged 51-60 on Sunday. To see the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.
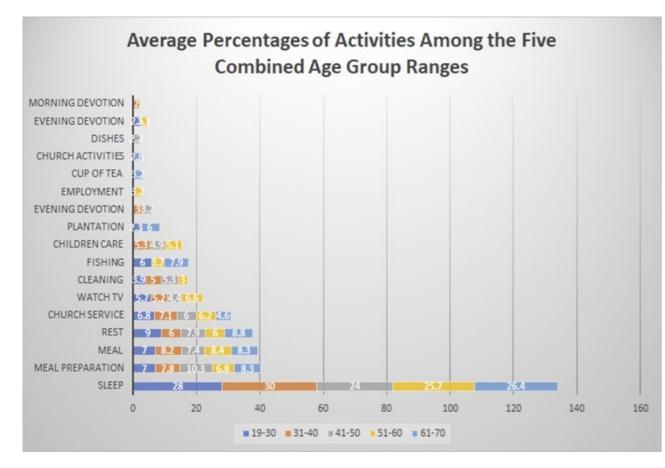
wAppendix 40 shows the percentage averages of the activities of all informants in the age group 51-60 on Sunday. They include sleep (32.1%), church service (18.6%), meal (9.9%), meal preparation (8%), watching tv (8%), rest (7%), employment (3.2%), household family discussions (2.2%), church meeting (1.6%) and morning devotion (1.3%). These activities take up 91.9% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 8.1% of the day. To see all the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appen-dices 46-48.

Appendix 41 shows the percentage averages of the activities of the informants aged 61-70 years on Sunday. To see all the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 42 shows the activities of all informants in the age group 61-70 on Sunday. They include sleep (26%), church service (14%), meal (10%), watching tv (10%), meal preparation (8%), rest (7%), cup of tea (4.2%), household family discussions (4.2%), relax (4%) and church activities (2.8%). These activities take up 90.2%. The rest of the activities take up 9.8% of the day. To see all the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

5.2.4. Activities of All Age Groups Combined

Figure 5.2.4.1 shows the percentage averages of of the ten most common hourly activities of males and females of all the five age groups (19-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70) on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. It could be generalized from this graph the ten most common activities, or unpaid care work, in Sāmoa.

Average Percentages of Activities Among the Five Combined Age Group Ranges

Age group 31-40 years tops sleep (30%), followed by age group 41-50 years (28%), age group 61-70 years (26.5%), age group 51-60 (25.7%) and age group 41-50 (24%). Age group 41-50 years tops meal preparation (10.3%), followed by age group 61-70 years (8.3%), age group 31-40 years (7.8%), age group 19-30 years (7%) and age group 51-60 (6.8%). Time spent in meals is roughly the same among the five age groups ranging from 7%-8.2%. Time spent on rest is high among the other three age groups (8.2%-8.4%) except in the age groups 31-40 years and 51-60 years with 6% each. Time spent on church service ranges from 6% to 7.1% with the lowest time spent of 6 % by the age group 19-30 years. Time spent on watching tv ranges from 4.4% (61-70 years) to 6.6% (51-60 years). Time spent on clean-ing ranges from 3% (51-60 years) to 5.3%

(61-70 years). In the three age groups engaged in fishing age group 61-70 years spent the most time (7.9%), followed by 19-30 age group (6%) and the 51-60 years (3.7%). Children care is undertaken by three age groups (31-40 years, 51-60 years and 61-70 years) in roughly the same amount of time (5.3%, 4.9%, 5.1%) respectively. The remaining activities are under-taken by one or two age groups.

All age groups are involved in eight activities (sleep, meal preparation, meal, rest, church service, even-ing devotion, watching tv and cleaning) contributing roughly the same amount of time to those activi-ties. Three age groups are involved in two activities (fishing and children care); two age groups are in-volved in the same activity (plantation) and three different

age groups are involved in separate individ-ual activities. Overall, the activities are shared roughly equally among the different age groups

ex-cept in activities where three, two and single age groups are involved.

5.2.5: Ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Community Work

The activities listed in figure 5.2.4.1 are organised into the three categories of Unpaid Care Work to give a ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Community Work as was done with the ques-tionnaire data in table 5.1.6.

Table 5.2.5.1 organises the Diary Survey data into the three Categories of Unpaid Care Work (Care Work, House Chores, Voluntary Work).

Table 5.2.5.1: Unpaid Care Work in Three Categories from Diary Data

Activities		Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Categories of Unpaid Care Work	Unpaid Care Work						
Care Work	Rest						
	Sleep						
	Entertaining	0		2			
	Withdraw Pension	1		0			
	Medication	0		1			
	Childcare	10		24			
	Taking Elderlies to Hospital	3		3			
	Taking Elderlies to Church	1		1			
	Beddings	1		3			
	Shower	2		3			
	Dress up	0		2			
	Total	**18**	**32**	**39**	**68**	**57**	**13**
House Chores	Evening devotion						
	Morning devotion						
	Dishes						
	Cup of tea						
	Plantation						
	Fishing						
	Cleaning						
	Watch tv						
	Meal						
	Meal preparation						

Table 5.2.5.1: Unpaid Care Work in Three Categories from Diary Data (Continued)

Categories of Unpaid Care Work	Unpaid Care Work	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
House Chores	Thatches	0		1			
	Cleaning	25		25			
	Firewood	12		2			
	Ironing	0		1			
	Shopping	0		2			
	Gardening	0		5			
	Collecting Rocks	0		1			
	Collecting Water	0		1			
	Sewing	0		1			
	Canteen	0		2			
	House Renovation	1		0			
	Tidying House	4		19			
	Laundry	4		25			
	Weaving	7		19			
	Dishes	6		13			
	Collect Coconuts	6		2			
	Fishing	21		9			
	Cooking	33		42			
	Plantation	51		2			
	Farming	21		5			
	Bible Reading	1		1			
	Handicraft	0		1			
	Vegetable Garden	3		2			
	Total	**195**	**52**	**182**	**48**	**377**	**81**
Voluntary	Church Activities	6		4			
	Church Service						
	Village Activities	14		6			
	Total	**20**	**67**	**10**	**33**	**30**	**6**
	Overall Total	**233**	**50.2**	**231**	**49.8**	**464**	**100**

In the Unpaid Care Work Category of Care Work (CW) females are responsible for **68 per cents of the work while males are responsible for the other 32 per cents, a ratio of 2:1.**

In the category of House Chores (HC) males **are engaged in 52 per cents of the work while females are responsible for 48 per cents of the work, a ratio of 1:1.**

In the Category of Voluntary Work (VW) **females and males are responsible for 33 and 67 per cents respectively, a ratio of 1:3.**

The ratio of shared work in the three **categories of unpaid care work among females is (68[CW]:48[HC]:33[VW]), or 2:1:1. Among the males, on the other hand, it is (32[CW]:52[HC]:67[VW]), or 1:1:2.**

With females and males together, the **overall ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 57(CW):81(HC):6(VW), or 2:13:1.**

Table 5.2.5.2 compares the data from tables 5.1.6 and 5.2.5.1 to consolidate conclusions from the da-ta of both the questionnaire and dairy surveys.

Table 5.2.5.2: Unpaid Care Work in Three Categories from Questionnaire and Diary Data Consolidated

Categories of Unpaid Care Work	Unpaid Care Work — Questionnaire Data	Unpaid Care Work — Diary Data	Males	%	Females	%	Ratio M:F	%
Care Work	Medication		0	0	1	2	0:2	
	Entertaining		0	0	2	3	0:3	
	Withdraw Pension		1	2	0	0	2:0	
	Childcare		10	17			1:2	
		Children care			24	41		
	Taking Elderlies to Hospital		3	5	3	5	1:1	
	Taking Elderlies to Church		1	2	1	2	1:1	
	Beddings		1	1	3	5	1:5	
	Shower		2	4	3	5	1:1	
	Dress up		0	0	2	4	0:4	
		Rest						
		Sleep						
	Sub-total		**18**	**31**	**40**	**69**	**58**	**12**
House Chores	Thatches		0	0	1	0.2	0:1	
	Cleaning		25	6.6	25	6.6	1:1	
	Firewood		12	3.1	2	0.5	1:1	
	Ironing		0	0	1	0.2	0:1	
	Shopping		0	0	2	0.5	0:1	
	Gardening		0	0	5	1.3	0:1	
	Collecting Rocks		0	0	1	0.2	0:1	
	Collecting Water		0	0	1	0.2	0:1	
	Sewing		0	0	1	0.2	0:1	
	Canteen		0	0	2	0.5	0:1	
	House Renovation		1	0.2	0	0	1:0	
	Tidying House		4	2.0	19	5.0	1:2	
	Laundry		4	1.0	25	6.6	1:6	
	Weaving		7	1.8	19	5.5	1:3	
	Dishes		6	1.5			1:2	
		Dishes			13	3.4		
	Collect Coconuts		6	1.5	2	0.5	3:1	
	Fishing		21	5.5	9	2.3	2:1	
	Cooking		33	8.7	42	11.1	1:1	

Activities			Males	%	Females	%	Ratio M:F	%
Categories of Unpaid Care Work	Unpaid Care Work							
	Questionnaire Data	Diary Data						
	Plantation		51	13.5	2	0.5	27:1	
	Farming		21	5.5	5	1.3	4:1	
	Bible reading		1	0.2	1	0.2	1:1	
	Handicraft		0		1	0.2		
	Vegetable Garden		3	0.7	2	0.5	1:1	
		Morning devotion						
		Evening devotion						
		Cup of tea						
	Total		195	52	181	48	376	82
Voluntary								
		Church activities						
		Church service						
	Village Activities		14	70	6	30	20	2:1
	Sub-total		14	70	6	30	20	6
	Overall total		227	50	227	50	454	100

The female to male ratio in the category of Care Work is 69:31, or 2:1.

The female to male ratio in the category of House Chore is 48:52, or 1:1.

The female to male ratio in the category of Voluntary Work is 30:70, or 1:2.

The overall female to male ratio of unpaid care work is a perfect 50:50, or 1:1.

The female ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 69:48:30, or 2:1:1.

The male ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 31:52:70, 1:1:2.

The combined male and female ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 12:82:6, or 2:13:1.

In the category of care work females and males share equally in taking elderly to hospital, taking elder-ly to church and in shower. Females dominate in medication (2:0), entertaining (3:0), children care (2:1), bedding (5:1), and dressing up (4:0). Males, on the other hand, are responsible solely for with-drawing the elderlies' senior pension. **Overall, females dominate in this category in the ratio 69:33, or 2:1.**

In the category of house chores, females and males share equally in cleaning, collecting firewood, cooking, Bible reading to children and vegetable garden. Females dominate in creating thatches (1:0), ironing (1:0), shopping (1:0), gardening (1:0), collecting rocks (1:0), sewing (1:0), canteen (0:1), tidying the house (2:1), laundry (6:1), weaving mats (3:1) and dishes (2:1). Males, on the other hand, dominate in collecting coconuts (3:1), fishing (2:1), planation (27:1) and farming (4:1).

If unpaid care work undertaken outside the house like plantation, collecting coconuts, fishing and farming are removed from the category of unpaid care work, **females clearly dominate in all areas in the total ratio to males of 163:96 (or roughly 2:1) respectively.**

Males clearly dominate in the category of voluntary community work in the ratio of 70:30, or 2:1.

Comments in the Focus Discussion Groups (FDGs) resonate with these findings. A male informant in FDG#1 (Palauli & Fa'asalele'aga II Districts, 29 November 2022) explained that 'These days, chores that mothers used to do is now shared work with the fathers. Even laundry is now a chore that is shared between me and my wife.' He continued 'A mother's main role is to take care of the children with as-sistance from the father.

A woman can also help her husband to take care of the family farm/garden'. A female in the same FDG commented that 'Fathers now take up and share the load of the care work. In my family, I don't do laundry for example because I work as an STN (Village woman representative in government), chores like these, however, are taken up by husband and family'. The same female also said that 'these days taking care of families is now a role that is shared'.

Another female in FDG#2 (Fa'asalele'aga II and IV Districts, 30 November 2022) explained that 'I now take up full responsibility of all care work in the family'. Another informant in FDG#3 (Sālega, 1 Decem-ber 2022) explained 'Care work is shared. Irrespective of what each person does, these all contribute towards taking care of the family whether it's me weaving a mat or the man working in the planta-tion,work that used to be seen as just women's work or man's work is now work that both the men and women in my family can carry out'.

Another female in FDG#5/6 (Faleata District, 6 December 2022) shared her experience. According to her the 'Majority of the care work that takes up most of my time and my husband's time is to cook meals for our parents. Taking care of the parents is the primary unpaid care work and role that we take up in the family'. Nāseri, a 66-year-old man from FDG#2 (30, November 2022), explained that 'My main job every morning is to prepare my children for school'.

An informant in FDG#7 (Faleālili and Si'umu Districts, 7 December 2022) explained that 'Both the moth-er and the father should stand together as equal partners in taking care of the families and sharing in the unpaid care work'. Another female informant from FDG#8 ('Āiga i le Tai & Falelātai Districts, 9 De-cember 2022) made the comment that 'Unpaid care work is not something that is just for the women or to take on. It should be shared work among all the family members including the children and grand-children'.

These comments from different informants, both males and females, of different ages, in different locations on Upolu and Savai'i Islands confirm this finding from the analysis of both the questionnaire and diary survey data that overall, the unpaid care work-load is equally shared between males and fe-males.

At the next deeper level, however, as in the three categories of unpaid care work, and when further dissecting the contribution of females and males in those categories, the

collected data from both the questionnaire and diary surveys shows that females do far more work in the category of care work than males in the ratio of 2:1. In the category of house chores, if the outside-the-house-unpaid care work traditionally associated with males like fishing, plantation, farming and collecting coconuts are removed, females again do much more work than males in the ratio of 2:1. It is in these specific areas in these two unpaid care work categories that need to be taken into account when formulating policies for the advancement of the female agenda.

It is important at this stage to point out a caveat regarding voluntary work in the Samoan context. One of the voluntary community engagements identified in the collected data is village activities. Most, if not all, of the village activities refer to meetings of matai (village chiefs), taulele'a (untitled men), faletua ma tausi (wives of matai) and aualuma (village females). Village activities could also refer to collective village projects that involve one, a few, or all of the village sub-organisations already mentioned. All these sub-organisation activities come under the general category of village service (tau-tua). As such participation in these activities is compulsory. That is, it is a village obligation rather than voluntary service as such. For the purpose of this pilot study, however, village activities is taken to mean voluntary community service in its literal meaning.

5.2.6: Hourly Time Use on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday

The hourly time-use of all informants on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday are presented in graph form in Appendices 43-45 (Wednesday), Appendices 46-48 (Saturday), and Appendices 49-51 (Sunday). The table for each day is divided into three sections of 6am – 1pm, 2pm-9pm and 10pm to 5am. A brief summary of the most common activities in the three sections of each day is presented here for com-parative analysis.

Table 5.2.6.1.: Comparative summary of the most common hourly activities on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday

Days	Activities	6am-1pm	2pm-9pm	10pm-5am	Total %	Average %	Rank
Wednesday							
1	Sleep	2	4	69	75	25	1
2	Meal	10	12	2	24	8	2
3	Rest	8	8	2	18	6	3=
4	Cleaning	7	6		13	6	3=
5	Meal Preparation	5	12		17	5	5=
6	Childcare	14		1	15	5	5=
7	Watch tv		6	8	14	5	5=
8	Plantation	6	3		9	3	8=
9	Fishing	5	2	3	10	3	8=
10	Laundry	3	2		5	2	10
Saturday							
1	Sleep		1	69	70	23	1
2	Meal Preparation	13	10		23	8	2
3	Rest	11	10		21	7	3=
4	Meal	8	12		20	7	3=
5	Cleaning	12	5		17	6	5=
6	Watch tv		7	9	16	5	6
7	Children care	7	4		11	4	7
8	Plantation	5	3		8	3	8=
9	Evening devotion		10		10	3	8=
10	Village activities	5	2		7	2	10=
11	Fishing		5	1	6	2	10=
12	Morning devotion			2	2	1	12
Sunday							
1	Sleep	3	12	73	88	29	1
2	Church service	36	22		58	19	2
3	Meal Preparation	20	4	6	30	10	3
4	Meal		16	10	26	9	4
5	Rest	8	14	1	23	8	5
6	Watch tv		12	7	19	6	6
7	Cleaning	2	2		4	1	7=
8	Dishes	2	2		4	1	7=
9	Evening devotion		4		4	1	7=
10	Family discussion		3		3	1	7=

As shown in table 5.2.6.1 sleep is the main activity in all the three days. On average, 25% of the day's time is spent on sleeping. That is equivalent to 6 hours a day. Although most of the sleep time is under-standably in the time frame from 10pm to 5am, it is spread out throughout the day. For example, on Wednesday, it spreads from 6am to 1pm and from 2pm to 9pm. On Saturday, although sleep time is predominantly in the time frame 10pm to

5am, there is also 1 percentage of sleep time in the time frame 2pm to 10pm. On Sunday, sleep time is also spread out in the three time-frames of 6am to 1pm, 2pm to 10pm but predominantly in the 10pm to 5am time frame. Samoans take naps and rest when the sun is hot in the afternoon from about 11am to about 3pm.

Rest is sometimes used interchangeably with sleep by the informants. Sometimes the informants dis-tinguish between rest and sleep in that the former is where one relaxes without necessarily closing eyes to sleep. Sleep on the other hand is when one closes one's eyes to rest. Thus, rest is also spread out throughout the day.

A few activities deserve special mention. Church service is predominantly a Sunday activity as shown in the graph.

Meal preparation is a dominant activity on Saturday and early Sunday. Samoan religious custom is that food preparation for Sunday take place on Saturday and early Sunday as shown in the table. Sunday is a day of rest and is therefore dominated by associated activities like sleep, rest, watching television, meal and meal preparation.

The other common activities in the three days are also spread out throughout the day.

5.3: Time use by Education

This section provides findings on activities of all males and females in four different education levels. The four levels of education for this section are primary, college, technical institute and university.

Appendix 57 shows the percentage average of informants with primary level education.

Appendix 58 shows percentage averages of the most common activities of informants with primary level education. They include sleep (25%), rest (8%), watching tv (7%), meal (7%), meal preparation (6%), cleaning (6%), village activities (5%), fishing (4%), children care (3%) and evening devotion (3%). These activities take up 74% of the day. The other activities take up 24% of the day.

Appendix 59 shows the percentage averages of the activities of all informants with college level educa-tion.

Appendix 60 shows the percentage averages of the 10 most common activities of all informants with college level education. They include sleep (26%), meal (9%), cleaning (6%), rest (6%), children care (6%), watching tv (5%), meal preparation (5%), fishing (4%), evening devotion (4%) and cup of tea (2%). The activities take up 73% of the day. The other activities take up 27% of the day.

Appendix 61 shows the percentage averages of activities of informants with technical institute educa-tion.

Appendix 62 shows the percentage averages of activities of the informants with technical education background. The activities include sleep (27%), children care (16%), cleaning (6%), rest (6%), meal prep-aration (5%), bingo (4%), laundry (4%), meal (4%), meal (4%), village activities (4%) and evening devo-tion (3%). They

take up 79% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities take up 21% of the day.

Appendix 63 shows the percentage averages of activities of the informants with university education.

Appendix 64 shows the percentage averages of activities of the informants with university education. The activities include sleep (28.3%), meal (8.1%), rest (7.8%), church service (7.2%),

watching tv (5.3%), meal preparation (4.4%), children care (4.2%), cleaning (4.2%), evening devotion (3.6%) and plantation (3.6%). They take up 76.7% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities take up 23.3% of the day.

Figure 5.3.1 gives a percentage comparative summary of the ten most common activities of informants in all the four education levels.

Figure 5.3.1.: Ten Most Common Activities Among Four Different Education Levels Combined
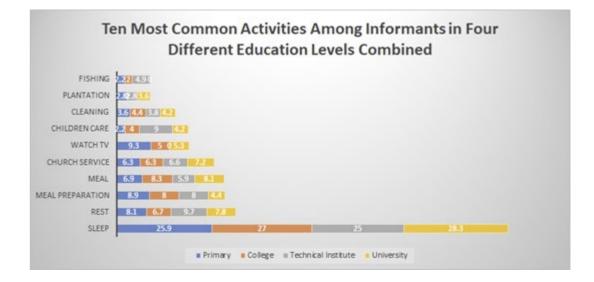
Figure 5.3.1 shows the average percentage rank of activities from sleep (35.8%) to fishing and planta-tion (3.1% each). Informants with technical institute education are engaged in all activities except watching tv. Informants with university and college education are engaged in all activities except plan-tation. The four most common activities among the informants of all educational backgrounds are sleep, rest, meal preparation and meal. In other words, most of the time is spent in resting (inclusive of sleep) and eating (inclusive of preparing food). The next most common activities are church service, watching tv, children care and cleaning.
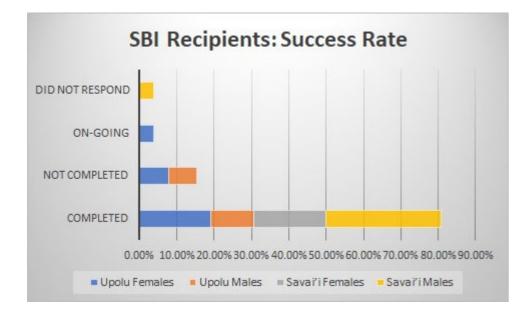
The next section looks at the success and failure rates of informants who received SBI assistance.

5.4. Recipients of SBI Assistance

Figure 5.4:1: SBI Recipients Success Rate

Of the 57 informants in the present study, 26 received SBI assistance. Of that number 4 did not com-plete their projects, 1 is on-going and 21 have been completed their projects. This is a completion rate of 81%.

The success rate for Upolu is 62% compared to 100% for Savai'i. The success rate for males and fe-males respectively on Upolu are 23 and 39 percentages. In Savai'i the success rate for both males and females is 100%. The success rate among females in both Islands is 77% while that of males is 85%.

The four unsuccessful candidates are all from FDG5/6 locations.

The collected data shows that there are 8 households with over 10 members. The highest number of members in a household is 28. The number of members in all households ranges from 3 to 28.

The ages of the four informants who did not complete their projects are 34 and 61 for the females and 35 and 64 for the males. Therefore, failure could not be put down to age, sex or number of members in the household. Instead, failure could be put down to location. All the four locations are around the Apia Urban Area. The reason they all gave for not completing their projects is because they had too many other unpaid care work obligations. As one SBI mother in FDG#6 commented:

> *I take on all the roles in my family – mother, father, provider, etc. I only get my rest when all chores are done which can finish late at night. My husband has 7 brothers and 1 sister. I live with his family and ba-sically a slave to take care of my own family and his (6 December 2022).*

The geographical location of the four failed projects is in one of the suburban areas about five minute's drive from the town Apia. It is one of the locations whose inland areas had been bought by foreigners during Samoa's colonial past in the second half of the nineteenth century. On Samoan independence in 1962, these inland areas were transferred from colonial rulers to the Samoan government. They re-main government land till now. As such people living in locations such as those occupied by members in FDG#6 are predominantly without inland fertilise land they could cultivate for daily sustenance living as is the case in other villages in the rural areas. In the absence of sufficient inland areas to cultivate for plantation and farming, their alternative subsistence economic lifestyles are heavily determined by their proximity to the sea. They fish in the nearby lagoon daily. Sometimes they go out fishing two or three times a day. What they catch is sold on the streets in the villages or in town. That is how they live and a daily preoccupation. This could be the main factor that contributed to the non-completion of their SBI projects. Daily survival was their primary consideration. Implementation of SBI projects was a secondary consideration.

Table 5.4.2.: Profiles of Informants with Failed SBI Projects

Locations	Gender	Ages	Education Level	No. of People in Household		Household Total
				M	F	
FDG #5/6	F	34	Technical Institute	5	3	8
FDG #5/6	F	61	College	6	4	10
FDG #5/6	M	35	Primary	6	7	13
FDG #5/6	M	64	College	4	3	7

6. Analysis and Discussion

6.1. Diary Data

The hourly details of activities on Wednesday (Appendices 43-45), Saturday (Appendices 46-48) and Sunday (Appendices 49-51) can be extracted from tables of those days. Suffice for the purpose of the present analysis to examine the ten most common activities on those days (see Appendices 2 and 4 for Wednesday, Appendices 16 and 18 for Saturday, and Appendices 30 and 32 for Sunday). This information provides not only insights into the most common activities across the three days, but also the activities by gender. The conclusions from this part of the analysis further exemplified the conclusions from the analysis of the questionnaire and the diary data as presented in tables 5.1.6, 5.2.51 and 5.2.52.

Specifically, table 6.1.1 below examines the similarities and differences in the activities of Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. It also elaborates further the discussion in section 5.2 on why Saturday, and par-ticularly Sunday are uniquely different days in Sāmoa. Wednesday, on the other hand, represents a 'typical' Samoan day.

Table 6.1.1.: Similarities and differences in activities on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday

Sex	Wed Activities	Frequencies %	Sat Activities	Frequencies %	Sun Activities	Frequencies %	Average Frequencies %	Female to Male Ratio%
	Sleep	26	Sleep	25	Sleep	31	27	27:25 (1:1)
					Church service	21	21	21:17 (1:1)
	Meal	8	Meal	8	Meal	10	8	8:7 (1:1)
	Meal preparation	7	Meal preparation	6	Meal preparation	10	7	7:8 (1:1)
	Rest	5	Rest	8	Rest	7	6	6:8 (1:1)
	Cleaning	5	Cleaning	6			5	5:4 (1:1)
	Watch tv	4	Watch tv	5	Watch tv	7	5	5:6 (1:1)
F	Children care	9	Children care	5	Children care	1	5	5:3 (1:1)
			Village activities	4	Village activities	4	4	4:0 (4:0)
	Evening devotion	3.3	Evening devotion	3	Evening devotion	1	2	2:4 (1:2)
	Laundry	3					3	3:0 (3:0)
			Church activities	3				
	Weaving mats	2					2	2:0 (2:0)
					Employment	1	1	1:0 (1:0)
					Dishes	1	1	1:0 (1:0)
	Total Average %	**74.3**		**73**		**90**	**79**	
	Sleep	25		24		28	25	
	Rest	8		8		8	8	
	Meal	7		6		8	7	
M	Fishing	6					6	0:6 (0:6)
	Watch tv	5		7		6	6	
	Children care	4.6		4		1.5	3	
	Cleaning	4					4	
	Evening devotion	4		3.5			4	

Table 6.1.1.: Similarities and differences in activities on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday (continued)

Sex	Wed Activities	Frequencies %	Sat Activities	Frequencies %	Sun Activities	Frequencies %	Average Frequencies %	Female to Male Ratio%
M	Plantation	7		6			6	0:6 (0:6)
	Meal preparation	4		9	Meal preparation	11	8	
	Family discussions	4			Family discussions	2	3	
			Fishing	4			4	
					Church service	17		
			Cleaning	6	Cleaning	1.9	4	
					Shower	2	2	0:2 (0:2)
	Total Average%	**78.6**		**77.5**		**86.4**	**80**	
	Female to Male Ratio							**79:80 1:1**

The similarities in the activities of the three days include the following:

1) The overall ratio of female to male unpaid care work is 1:1. This conclusion confirms the find-ing in 5.2.5.2.

2) The overall ratio of 1:1 between females and males is indicated in the activities sleep, meal, meal preparation, rest, cleaning, watching tv and children care.

The differences are indicated in unpaid care work where either only females are engaged or dominate, or the males are engaged or dominate. The activities where females only are engaged or dominate include village activities (4:0), laundry (3:0), church activities (3:0), weaving mats (2:0) and dishes (1:0). On the other hand, the only unpaid care work where males dominate is evening devotion (1:2). There

is no unpaid care work activity where only males are engaged.

As discussed in section 5.2, certain unpaid care work activities distinguish the three selected days. For example, Sunday is a day of worship for at least 90% of the country. Understandably, therefore, church services only take place on Sunday. Furthermore, it takes about 21% of all activities on Sunday. As dis-cussed in section 5.2 rest is used interchangeably with sleep. Besides church services, Sunday is also a day of rest, thus rest (7%) and sleep together on Sunday takes up 28% of the day's activities, or 7 hours of the day. As explained in section 5.2.6.1, rest and sleep are spread out throughout the day. A lot of meal preparation also takes place on Sunday (11%), particularly in the morning. Cooking in the Samoan oven (umu) takes place on Sunday morning so that

there is no more cooking from 8am-4pm when peo-ple go to church and rest.

Literally translated into Samoan, Saturday is Aso To'ona'i (day of meal). Itt implies a day for prepara-tion of meals (to'ona'i) for Sunday. Preparation of meals for Sunday starts from Saturday. As seen from the day, meal preparation on Saturday takes up 11% of the day's activities. The rest of the meal prepa-ration takes place on Sunday morning. In contrast, Wednesday, meal preparation takes up only 4% of its activities. Thus, the explanation in section 5.2 that Wednesday is used in the present study as a 'typi-cal' weekday whereas Saturday and especially Sunday are uniquely different days.

Figure 5.2.4.1 gives an insight into unpaid care work by age. The 57 informants in the present study are divided into 5 age range groups. The five age groups are 19-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 61-70 years. As already explained, the data for Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday are used in the present study to represent the 7 days of the week. Fur-thermore, only the 10 most common activities in those three days are analysed. The ten most common activities would give a fairly good idea of the activities in which the informants are engaged in those three days. To see the activities of all the age groups, refer to Appendices 43-45 for Wednesday, Appendices 47-48 for Saturday and Sunday, and Appendices 49-51 for Sunday.

6.2. By Age Groups

Figure 6.2.1.: Ten most common activities on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday combined among all age groups 19 to 70 years.
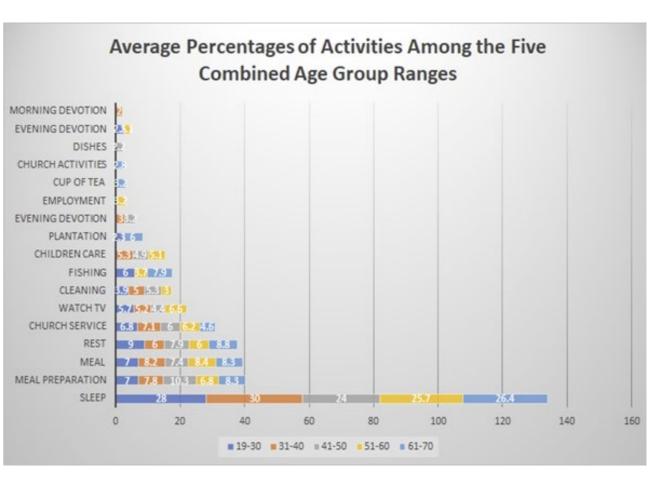
If ranked by activities among the three age group ranges, the most common activity is sleep (27%), followed by meal preparation (8%), meal (7%), rest (7%), church service (6%), watching tv (4%), cleaning (3%), fishing (3%), children care (3%), plantation (3%), fishing (3%), employ-ment (1%), cup of tea (1%), evening devotion (1%), church activities (0.5%), and morning de-votion (0.5%).

In terms of any changes in activities due to age, there does not seem to be any significant differentiation among the five groups except for church activities (0.5%) and the preference for a cup of tea (1%) that the age group 61-70 years are engaged in and not the other age groups. Only the age group 51-60 is engaged in employment (1%). Only the age group 41-50 is engaged in dishes (0.5%) and only the age group 31-40 is engaged in morning devotion (0.5).

With regards to age differences, two conclusions that can be drawn from this data. First, there is no significant differentiation in activities among the five age group ranges. Sec-ond, in all groups sleeping takes up about 27% of the time of all age groups.

This sleep time as indicated in this graph is less than the 'normal' time of 8 hours a day. Twenty-seven percent of the day is 6 hours. It appears bigger than the other activities be-

cause everyone sleeps at night. As already explained, sleep time is spread throughout the day although it is concentrated in the hours from 11pm-6am as shown in table 5.2.6.1.

For a break-down of all the age groups into the age groups of 19-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 61 to 70 years, refer to Appendices 53-56.

6.3. By Education

The following table identifies the different levels of educational backgrounds of informants to gauge if there is evidence of any distinction of activities the informants are engaged in because of education level. Data on the four education levels of primary, college, technical institute and university are merged in table 6.4.1 so that comparison of types and intensity of activities among the four education levels can be carried out. To see the hourly activities of informants in the four levels of education see appendices 57 (primary), 59 (college), 61 (tech-nical institute) and 63 (university). To see the top ten activities of informants in the same ed-ucation levels see appendices 58 (primary), 60 (college), 62 (technical institute) and 64 (uni-versity).

Table 6.3.1.: Ten Most Common Activities Among Informants in Four Different Education Levels

| Activities | Education Levels | | | | | | |
	Primary	College	Technical Institute	University	Total	Average	Rank
Sleep	25	26	27	28.3	**106.3**	27	1
Children Care	3	6	16	4.2	**29.2**	7.3	2
Meal	7	9	4	8.1	**28.1**	7	3
Rest	8	6	6	7.8	**27.8**	7	4
Church Service				7.2	**7.2**	2	5
Watch TV	7	5		5.3	**17.3**	4	6
Cleaning	6	6	6	4.2	**22.2**	5.5	7
Meal preparation	6	5	5	4.4	**20.4**	5.1	8
Village activities	5		4		**9**	2.3	0
Fishing	4	4			**8**	2	10
Bingo			4		**4**	1	11=
Laundry			4		**4**	1	11=
Plantation					**3.6**	0.9	13
Evening devotion	3	4	3	3.6	**13.6**	3.4	14
Cup of tea		2			**2**	0.5	15
Sub-total	74	73	79	77	**302.7**		
Balance	26	27	21	23		24	
Total					**302.7**	**100**	

Table 6.3.1 shows the ten most common activities with which informants in the four educational back-grounds of primary school, college, technical institution and university are engaged. As shown in the table the percentage average of these activities comes to 76 % of the day's activities. The rest of the day's activities take up 24 per cent of the day.

Sleep and rest combined take up 34 % of the day, or 8 hours. Preparation of food and eating combined take up 12.5% of the day, or 3 hours. Therefore, the rest of the activities take up the other 13 hours of the day. The activities undertaken in those 13 hours include children care, church services, watching tv, cleaning, village activities, fishing bingo, laundry, plantation, evening devotion and having a cup of tea in that order of activity frequency.

Informants with primary education in their top ten activities do not include church service, bingo, laun-dry, plantation and cup of tea but do most of the resting, watching tv, meal preparation and village activities. Informants with college education in their top ten activities do not include church service, village activities, bingo, laundry and plantation but top meal. Informants with technical institution edu-cation in their top ten activities do not include church service, watching tv, fishing, plantation and cup of tea but top children care and is the only group that do bingo and laundry. Informants with university education in their top ten activities do not include village activities, fishing, bingo, laundry and cup of tea but is the only group which does plantation.

The one stand-out piece of information from this table relates to children care where informants with technical institute education do much more than the rest of the informants with other educational backgrounds. It would be interesting in a follow-up exercise to ask all these informants why they were engaged in some activities but not others.

Overall, therefore, as in the case of different age groups, the data on activities in which informants of the four different levels of education are engaged **does not seem to indicate any distinct differentiation of activities because of the educational backgrounds of in-formants. Except for the fact that the share of sleep is consistent across informants with different levels of education, no other distinct differences can be identified among the different education levels.**

6.4. Small Business Incubator

The number of members in households of informants who did not complete their SBI projects are 7, 8, 10 and 13 respectively. There are eight households with more than 10 members in it. One household has 28

members in it. The number of members in each household of the 57 informants range from 3 to 28. Therefore, the number of members in the households of the four informants who did not complete their projects could not be the reason for failure to complete the projects.

The ages of the four informants who did not complete their projects are 34 years and 61 years for the females and 35 years and 64 years for the males. Therefore, failure could not be put down to age, sex or number of members in the household. Failure, therefore, could be put down to location. All the four SBI recipients are from around the Apia Sub-Urban Area, about 10 minutes-drive from the town Apia to the airport on the western side of Upolu Island. The reasons they gave for not completing their pro-jects is because they had too many other unpaid care work obligations. As one SBI recipient had com-mented: 'It was very hard to do both (i.e. SBI Project and Unpaid Care Work) together at the same time'(FDG#3, 1 December 2022). Another informant also commented that 'there is not enough time to undertake the project because priority is given to taking care of children and elderly' (FDG#1, 29 No-vember 2022). A SBI recipient of financial assistance at Vaisigano District (FDG#4, 2 December 2022) explained that 'care of elderly parents is a full-time job'. It involves 'cooking meals for my parents. I bathe my father and my wife bathes my mother.' These are the 'normal' challenges faced by SBI recipi-ents while implementing their projects. Added to these unpaid care work challenges is the issue of loca-tion as in the specific case of the four SBI recipients with failed projects.

The location of these four informants is slightly different to those of the other FDGs. Because it is lo-cated close to Apia, it has lost most its traditional village lands for plantation and farming to various companies and colonial government throughout the period of colonization in eighteenth century. As such the main livelihood of this location is the sea. It could be inferred from that land

background that because residents in this location are primarily reliant on the sea for their livelihood, their daily sched-ule would be primarily preoccupied with fishing. It could be the main reason why they did not have enough time to be engaged fully in their SBI projects.

6.4.1. Hourly activities of SBI recipients

Appendices 65-67 show the hourly activities of SBI recipients in the three timeframes of 6am-1pm (Ap-pendix 65), 2pm-9pm (Appendix 66) and 10pm-5am (Appendix 67). Table 6.5.1 shows the most common hourly activities of

The pressure of sustaining a livelihood that is largely dependent on the sea would dictate for them the fishing has priority over their SBI projects. It is interesting that all the four SBI recipients with uncompleted projects are from this location.

SBI recipients on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday desegregated into gender. The three timeframes show the spread of activities throughout the day.

Table 6.4.1.: SBI hourly summary of most common activities on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday

Activities	6am-1pm	2pm-9pm	10pm-5am	Total %	Average % (M/F))	Rank
Sleep		4 1/3	21 9/12	25	8 3/5	1
Meal	10 6/4	12 6/4		22	7 4/3	2
Meal preparation	10 5/5	7 4/3	3 2/1	20	7 4/3	3
Cleaning	11 6/5	7 5/2		18	6 4/2	4
Church service	11 6/4	7 3/4		18	6 3/3	5
Rest	9 4/5	9 5/4		18	6 3/3	6
Fishing		3 1.5/1.5	11 5/6	14	5 2/2	7
Watch tv		8 3/5	4 2/2	12	4 2/2	8
Children care	8 4/4		1/1	10	3 2/2	9
Evening devotion		8 4/4		8	3 1/1	10
Cup of tea	5 3/2			5	2 1/1	11
Fishing	4 3/1	3 2/1		4	1 2/1	12
Plantation	4 3/1			4	1 1/0	13
Laundry	3 0/3			3	1 0/1	14
Dishes		3 2/1		3	1 1/0	15
Morning devotion			3 2/1	3	1	16
Store water			2 1/1	2	1 0/0	17

Sleep spreads out from 4pm to 5am. The meals are consumed between 6am and 9pm. Meal prepara-tion takes place in all the three timeframes from 6am to 5am. Cleaning, church service and rest are confined to the period 6am-9pm. As already explained elsewhere in this report, rest and sleep are spread out throughout the day.

The gender break-down is shown in table 6.4.1 as a fraction. The first number represents male and the second number represents female.

The overall average total of activities and the sharing of the load between genders are shown in the column on the far right. For example, females spent more time on sleep than males (3:5). Males spend more time than females on meal, meal preparation, cleaning, fishing, plantation and dishes. Females, on the other hand, spend more times than males only on laundry. Males and females share equally on church service, rest, fishing, watching tv, children care, evening devotion, cup of tea and storing water.

6.5. SBI and Non-SBI Unpaid Care Work Compared.

One of the main objectives of the present study is to answer the question of whether or not the imple-mentation of SBI projects was affected in any way by unpaid care work. This section analyses Diary Survey data to try and answer that question.

Data analyses in appendices 68 and 69 and tables 6.6.1 - 6.6.3 provide evidence to help answer the question as already posed. Appendix 68 compares SBI and non-SBI data as desegregated to gender to show the differences in unpaid care work undertaken by both groups. Appendix 69 repeats the same information with the percentage differences shown.

The table in Appendix 69 merges the SBI and non-SBI data from the Diary Survey to show the differ-ences in the duration of unpaid care work between the two groups of informants. The data in the table has all been converted into percentages for comparison purposes.

The SBI group spend less time than the non-SBI group in sleep among males (2%) and females (2%), meal preparation among females (1%), rest among males (1%) and females (1%), cleaning among fe-males (1%), church services among males (5%) and females (7%), children care among females (1%), dishes among females (0.5%), plantation among females (0.5%), laundry among females (0.4%), both males (2%) and females (2%) for morning devotion, selling fish among males (0.1%), weaving mats among females (0.7%), village activities among males (0.4%), bingo among females (0.5%), workshop among females (0.6%), relax among both males (0.3%) and females (0.2%), church activities among females (0.4%), pig farm among males (0.2%), children Bible reading among females (0.1%), pig farm among both males (0.1%) and females (0.2%), and when preparing to go to Apia among females (0.3%).

In the other unpaid care work activities, SBI and non-SBI groups either share the load equally among themselves or the SBI group spent more time on those activities than the non-SBI group.

When all unpaid care work is sub-dived into its three categories and compared between SBI and non-SBI groups it shows that in the category of voluntary work (see table 6.6.3) the ratio is 2.3 (SBI):6.0 (non-SBI). When desegregated to gender the ratios are 1.2 (SB):1.7 (non-SBI) among females and 1.1 (SBI):4.3 (non-SBI) among males. In the category of Care Work (see table 6.6.1) the ratio is 5 (SBI):6 (non-SBI). When desegregated to gender the ratios are 2 (SBI):2.6 (SBI) among males and 3 (SBI):3.4 (non-SBI) among females. In the category of House Chores (see table 6.6.2) the ratio is 66 (SBI):50 (non-SBI). When desegregated to gender the ratios are 24 (SBI):24 (non-SBI) among females and 42 (SBI) 26 (non-SBI) among males.

Table 6.5.1.: SBI to Non-SBI Care Work Ratio Disaggregated to Gender

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total
Children care					**4**				**5**
	M	2	2			2	2		
	F	2		2		3		3	
	FF	0							
Elderly care					**1**				**1**
	M	0	0			0.6	0.6		
	F	1		1		0.4		0.4	
	FF	0							
Total Males			**2**				**2.6**		
Total Females				**3**				**3.4**	
Overall Total					**5**				**6**

Males - 2 (SBI): 2.6 (non-SBI), or 1:1; Females – 3 (SBI):3.4 (non-SBI), or 1:1; Combined males and fe-males - 5 (SBI): 6 (non-SBI), or 1:1.

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total
Meal					8				7
	M	4	4			3	3		
	F	4		4		4		4	
	FF	0							
Meal preparation					7				6
	M	4	5			2	2		
	F	3		3		4		4	
	FF	1							
Rest					7				0.7
	M	4	4			0.4	0.4		
	F	3		3		0.3		0.3	
	FF	0							
Cleaning					7				5
	M	4	5			2	2		
	F	2		2		3		3	
	FF	1							
Church service					6				0
	M	3	3						
	F	3		3					
	FF	0							
Fishing					6				4
	M	4	4			3	3		
	F	2		2		1		1	
	FF	0							
Evening devotion					3				3
	M	2	2			2	2		
	F	1		1		1		1	
	FF	0							
Cup of tea					2				2
	M	1	1			1	1		
	F	1		1		1		1	
	FF	0							
Dishes					2				1
	M	2	1			0.5	0.5		
	F	0		0		0.5		0.5	

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total
Shower					2				1
	M	2	2			0.9	0.9		
	F	0		0		0.1		0.1	
	FF	0							
Plantation					2				3
	M	2	2			2	2		
	F	0		0		1		1	
Laundry					1				2
	M	0	0			0.6	0.6		
	F	1		1		1.4		1.4	
Morning devotion					1				5
	M	1	1			3	3		
	F	0		0		2		2	
Vegetable garden					1				1
	M	1	1			0.9	0.9		
	F	0		0		0.1		0.1	
	FF	0				0			
Sell fish					1				1
	M	0.5	0.5			0.6	0.6		
	F	0.5		0.5		0.4		0.4	
Family discussion		1			1	1			1
	M	1	1			0.5	0.5		
	F	0		0		0.5		0.5	
Weave mats					1				1
	M	0.3	0.7			0	0		
	F	0.3		0.3		1		1	
Ironing					1				0.3
	M	0.4	0.4			0.1	0.1		
	F	0.6		0.6		0.2		0.2	

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total
Vegetable garden					1				1
	M	1				0.9	0.9		
	F	0.5	0.5			0.1		0.1	
	F	0.5		0.5					
Store water					1				0.2
	M	0.7	0.7			0.2	0.2		
	F	0.3		0.3		0		0	
Canteen		1			1	0.5			0.5
	M	0.6	0.6			0.3	0.3		
	F	0.4		0.4		0.2		0.2	
Children homework					1				1
	M	0.5	0.5			0.5	0.5		
	F	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5	
Relax					0.5				1
	M	0.2	0.2			0.5	0.5		
	F	0.3		0.3		0.5		0.5	
Weave fans					0.4				0.2
	M	0.2	0.2			0	0		
	F	0.2		0.2		0.2		0.2	
Pig farm					0.3				0.5
	M	0.3	0.3			0.5	0.5		
	F	0		0		0		0	
	FF								
Gardening					0.2				0.2
	M	0.2	0.2			0.2	0.2		
	F	0		0		0		0	
Children Bible reading					0.2				0.1
	M	0.2	0.2			0	0		
	F	0		0		0.1		0.1	

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total
Collect firewood	M				0.2				0.2
	M	0.2	0.2			0.1	0.1		
	F	0		0		0.1		0.1	
Prepare canteen					0.2				0.2
	M	0.2	0.2			0.1	0.1		
	F	0		0		0.1		0.1	
Make floor mats					0.1	0			0
	M	0	0			0	0		
	F	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
Others					0.1				0
	M	0	0			0	0		
	F	0.1		0.1		0		0	
Pig farm					0.1				0.2
	M	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.2		
	F	0		0		0		0	
Prepare brooms					0.1				0.1
	M	0	0			0	0		
	F	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
Prepare to go to Apia					0.1				0.4
	M	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1		
	F	0		0		0.3		0.3	
Sewing					0.1				0.1
	M	0	0			0	0		
	F	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	
Total Males			42					26	
Total Females				24					24
Overall Total					66				50

Females – 24 (SBI): 24 (non-SBI), or 1:1; Males – 42 (SBI): 26 (non-SBI), or 1:2; Combined females and males – 66 (SBI): 50 (non-SBI), or 1:1.

Table 6.5.3.: SBI to Non-SBI Voluntary Work Ratio Disaggregated to Gender

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	M	F	Total
Village activities					1				1
	M	0.6	0.8			1	1		
	F	0.2		0.2		0		0	
	FF	0.2							
Church activities					0.4				2
	M	0	0			1.3	1.3		
	F	0.4		0.4		0.7		0.7	
	FF								
Church meeting					0.4				2
	M	0.2	0.2			2	2		
	F	0.2		0.2		0		0	
Workshop/ Seminar					0.5				1
	M	0	0.1			0	0		
	F	0.4		0.4		1		1	
	FF	0.1				0			
Total Males			1.1				4.3		
Total Females				1.2				1.7	
Overall Total					2.3				6

Females: 1.2 (SB): 1.7 (non-SBI), or 1:1; Males: 1.1 (SBI): 4.3 (non-SBI), or 1:4, or 1:4; Total: 2.3 (SBI): 6.0 (non-SBI), or 1:3.The following is a summary of findings from this section (Section 6.5).

1. In the category of Care Work, the ratios are:
   a. Males - 2 (SBI): 2.6 (non-SBI), or 1:1.
   b. Females – 3 (SBI):3.4 (non-SBI), or 1:1.
   c. Combined males and females - 5 (SBI): 6 (non-SBI), or 1:1.

2. In the category of House Chores, the ratios are:
   a. Males – 42 (SBI): 26 (non-SBI), or 1:2.
   b. Females – 24 (SBI): 24 (non-SBI), or 1:1.

   c. Combined males and females – 66 (SBI): 50 (non-SBI), or 1:1.

3. In the category of Voluntary Community Work, the ratios are:
   a. Males: 1.1 (SBI): 4.3 (non-SBI), or 1:4.
   b. Females: 1.2 (SB): 1.7 (non-SBI), or 1:1.
   c. Combined males and females - 2.3 (SBI): 6.0 (non-SBI), or 1:3.

4. The total ratio among males is 45 (SBI):33 (non-SBI), or roughly 1:1.

5. The total ratio among females is 28(SBI):29 (non-SBI), or 1:1.

6. When the three categories are merged the overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI is 73 (SBI):62 (non SBI), or roughly 1:1.

To go back to the question of whether or not unpaid care work has any correlation to the SBI factor, the answer clearly is No. It appears from the data that the SBI projects did not add to the pressure on the SBI group of unpaid care work. Thus, the comments of some of the SBI recipients in the FDGs that it was difficult to implement their projects because they did not have enough time seems unfounded. As already noted, the four failed projects were most likely due to location.

6.6. Perception on Unpaid Care Work

Six questions relating to the idea and practice of unpaid care work were asked of the informants to gauge their perception of unpaid care work. To gauge if age has any influence on the views of informants the data was organised into the two age-group ranges of 19-30 years and 31-66 years. The responses were also organized according to gender. That information is shown in the above Graph.

Those who responded Yes to the first question are 5% of the female age group range 19-30 years and 21% of the females in the older (30-66) age range. In contrast 14% of males in the 19-30 age group responded Yes while 32% of males in the older age group (30-61) responded Yes. Two distinct viewpoints are shown here. First, collectively there are less females who responded Yes (26%) than males

(46%). Furthermore, there are more females in the older age group than in the younger group who responded Yes. Likewise, in the male group, there are more (32%) in the older age range (30-66) than in the younger age group who responded Yes. It seems clear, therefore, that the older the males and females the more conservative their views are. In other words, they are saying that it is definitely the responsibility of mothers to stay at home to take care of the children and other family members.

In the second question, again there are more males (51%) than females (39%) who agreed with that statement. Of the females, more positive responses (32%) were received from the older group than the younger group (7%). The big margin between females and males who responded positively to this question suggests that age has something to do with the re-sponses to this question of both males and females. It depicks more males than females holding a more conservative view on this question. Furthermore, age plays a huge role in perceptions on unpaid care work, the older women are more conservative than the younger ones.

Responses to the third question also suggest the influence of age on informants' views and beliefs. Again, there are more males than females who agree with that statement. Further-more, it is the older group of females who agreed with that statement, thus suggesting con-servatism.

Responses to question four indicates again more males (16%) than females (14%) agreeing with that statement. Moreover, there are more females of the older group (12%) agreeing with that statement than the younger group (2%). Again, age seems to influence the re-sponses to this question thereby suggesting conservatism.
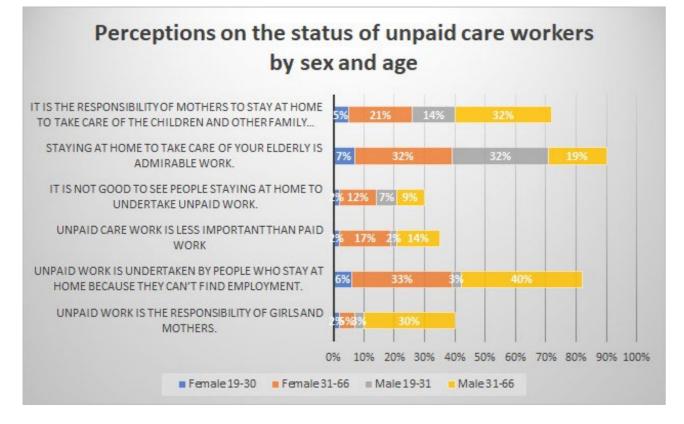
More males again responded positively (43%) to question five than females (19%). Further-

more, there are more women in the older age group who agree with the question, thus suggesting again that the males and older women believe that unpaid care work is of lower status than paid work.

The pattern of responses to the previous five questions is again shown in question six. Males overwhelmingly agree (33%) with the statement compared to the smaller number (8%) of female positive responses. Furthermore, it is the older group of females whose views are similar to the older group of males. Only two and three per cents respectively of females and males disagree with the posed question.

Figure 6.6.1.: Perceptions on Unpaid Care Work by Gender and Age

To conclude this section, it is clear that there is an overwhelming conservative belief among males that unpaid care work is predominantly the responsibility of women. The older group of women support the same belief although in a much smaller number than that of men.

There are comments from Focus Discussion Groups that reflect these conservative sentiments. As one female informant in FDG#1 commented 'Taking care of the children is a woman or mother's primary job. Fathers mostly take care of the farms' (Palauli & Fa'asālele'aga Districts, 29 November 2022). A different female from the same FDG explained that 'Mothers are the heart of the family. Mothers make sure that families are taken care of even if the work is shared between couples'. Fa'amāne'ene'e, a young female university graduate who was the enumerator for FDG#2 (Fa'asālele'aga III and IV Districts, 30 November 2022) but had participated in that group discussion commented that 'The mother is the primary carer of the family. At the end of the day, the mother is able to take care of the family better than the father. The mother plays a crucial role in advising and guiding the man and the children. Without a mother, families will not do well'.

It is interesting that this underlined conservative belief does not match reality in practice. That is, comments in the Focus Discussion Groups and the analysed data from both the questionnaire survey and diary survey strongly point to a balanced sharing of unpaid care work between females and males. Similar perception studies in the future should indicate whether or not this underlined conversative changes over time. It could also be argued that the mis-match between belief and practice could be an indication of gradual change in values and perception. That is, even though that conservative view is lingering in the background, in practice, the informants are prepared to go with the new changes of present times.

7. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The data collected from the questionnaire and diary surveys, and the focus discussion groups have been thoroughly scrutinized and interrogated to arrive at the following conclu-sions.

1. The overall female to male ratio of unpaid care work is a perfect 50:50, or 1:1.

2. However, when unpaid care work is divided into its three categories of Care Work, House Chores and Voluntary Community Work, the female to male ratios are as follows:
   a. The female to male ratio in the category of Care Work is 2:1.
   b. The female to male ratio in the category of House Chore is 1:1.
   c. The female to male ratio in the category of Voluntary Work is 1:2.
   d. The female ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 2:1:1.
   e. The male ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 1:1:2.
   f. The combined male and female ratio of Care Work to House Chores to Voluntary Work is 2:13:1.

3. If unpaid care work undertaken outside the house for which males often dominate (such as plantation, collecting coconuts, fishing and farming) are removed from the category of House Chores, then females dominate males in the ratio 2:1. That is, unpaid care work undertaken by females is twice than that undertaken by males.

   With regards to the relationship between SBI recipients and non-SBI recipients the findings are as follows:

4. In the category of Care Work, the gender ratios are:
   a. The overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.
   b. The female SBI to non-SBI ratio is 1:1.
   c. The males SBI to non-SBI ration is 1:1.

5. In the category of House Chores:
   a. The overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI 1:1.
   b. The female SBI to non-SBI ration is 1:1.
   c. The ratio of male SBI to non-SBI is 1:2.

6. In the category of Voluntary Community Work, the ratios are:
   a. The overall combined female/male ration of SBI to non-SBI is 1:3.
   b. The female SBI to non-SBI ratio is 1:1.
   c. The male SBI to non-SBI ration is 1:4.

7. The overall ratio among males of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.

8. The overall ratio among female of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.

9. When the three categories are merged the overall combined female/male ratio of SBI to non-SBI is 1:1.

10. The four failed SBI projects are due to residential location.

    Part of the present study is to determine if there are correlations between unpaid care work and variables like education, age, gender and geographical locations.

11. It appears that although there are minimal correlations, by and large these minimal correlations don't warrant much attention probably because of the limited data col-lected in the present pilot study. The situation might change with a bigger sample if this pilot study is repeated at the national and regional levels.

    The present study also tries to gauge public perception of unpaid care work. It concludes that:

12. There is an overwhelming conservative belief among males that unpaid care work is predominantly the responsibility of women. The older group of women support the same belief although in a much smaller number than that of men.
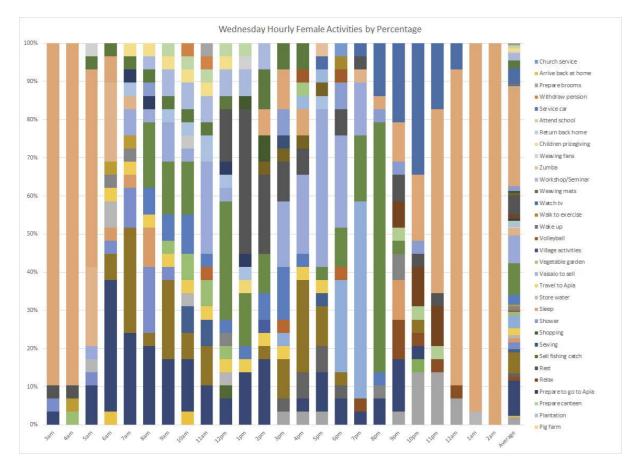
    It would be interesting to see if the findings from this pilot study of time use in Sāmoa change with a bigger sample in a national or regional study.

References:

Statistical Office of Slovak Republic (2020), *METHODOLOGY REPORT TIME USE SURVEY* Grant project number GP 12-16: "Preparatory work to revise the harmonised European Time Use survey for the implementation in the round 2020".

Stiglitz, J., A. Sen and J.-P. Fitoussi (2007), *Report on the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress,* Paris: Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, Paris. http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/.

Appendix 1

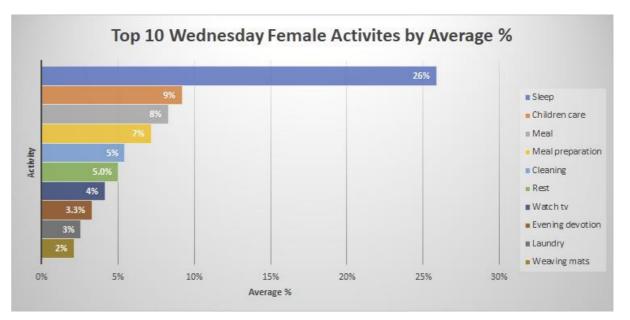**Female Activities on Wednesday**

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of females on Wednesday.

The actual activities of all the informants on Wednesday are presented in Appendices 43 to 45. They are represented in this graph in percentages for ease of comparison.
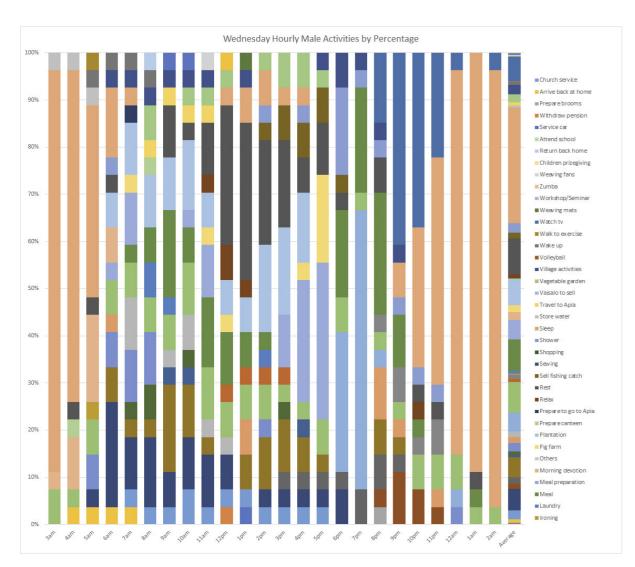
Appendix 2

Ten Most Common Activities of Females on Wednesday

The ten most common activities and the time spent on them in percentages are sleep (26%), children care (9%), meal (8%), meal preparation (7%), cleaning (5%), rest (5%), watch tv (4%), evening devotion (3.3%), laundry (3%) and weaving mats (2%). These ten activities take up 72.3% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 26.7% of the day. To view these activities refer to Appendices 43-45.
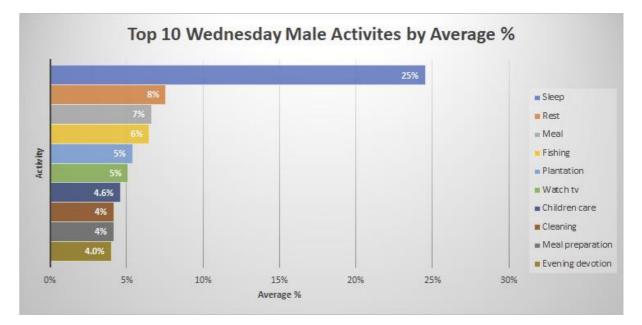
Appendix 3

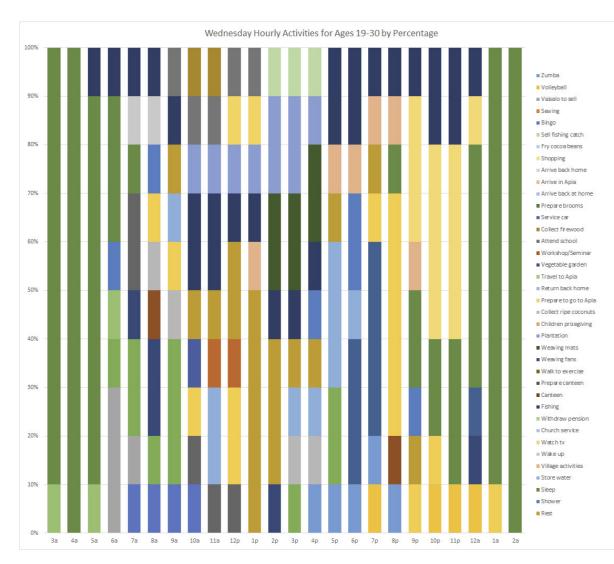### Male Activities on Wednesday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of males on Wednesday.

The actual activities of all the informants on Wednesday are presented in Appendices 43 to 45. They are represented in this graph in percentages for ease of comparison.

Appendix 4

Ten Most Common Male Activities on Wednesday

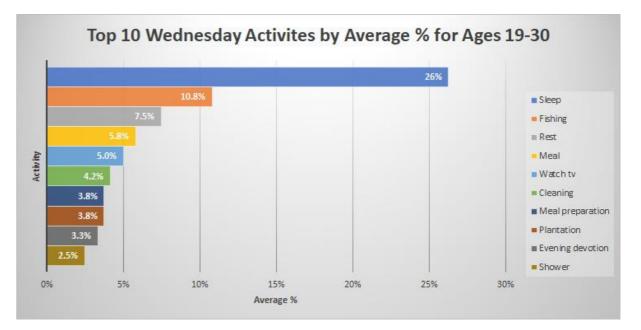
The ten most common male activities on Wednesday are sleep (25%), rest (8%), meal (7%), fishing (6%), plantation (5%), watching tv (5%), children care (4.6%), cleaning (4%), meal preparation (4%) and evening devotion (4%). These activities take up 72.6% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities take up 27.4% of the day. To view all af Wednesday's activities refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 5

Activities of Females and Males in Age group 19 to 30 years on Wednesday

Wednesday Hourly Activities for Ages 19-30 by Percentage

This graph shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age-group 19-31 years on Wednesday.

The actual activities of all the informants on Wednesday are presented in Appendices 43 to 45. They are represented in this graph in percentages for ease of comparison.

Appendix 6

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 19 to 30 Years on Wednesday

Top 10 Wednesday Activites by Average % for Ages 19-30

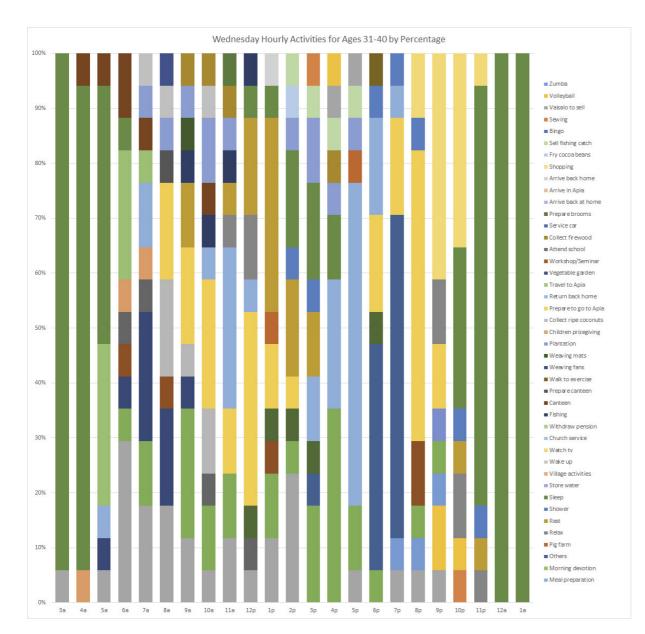The ten common activities in this age group are sleep (26%), fishing (10.8%), rest (7.5%), meal (5.8%), watching tv (5%), cleaning (4.2%), meal preparation (3.8%), plantation (3.8%), evening devotion (3.3%) and shower (2.5%). These activities account for 72.7% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities account for 27.3% of the day's activities. To see all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 7

Activities of Males and Females aged 31-40 years on Wednesday

Wednesday Hourly Activities for Ages 31-40 by Percentage

Legend:
- Zumba
- Volleyball
- Vaisalo to sell
- Sewing
- Bingo
- Sell fishing catch
- Fry cocoa beans
- Shopping
- Arrive back home
- Arrive in Apia
- Arrive back at home
- Prepare brooms
- Service car
- Collect firewood
- Attend school
- Workshop/Seminar
- Vegetable garden
- Travel to Apia
- Return back home
- Prepare to go to Apia
- Collect ripe coconuts
- Children prizegiving
- Plantation
- Weaving mats
- Weaving fans
- Walk to exercise
- Prepare canteen
- Canteen
- Fishing
- Withdraw pension
- Church service
- Watch tv
- Wake up
- Village activities
- Store water
- Sleep
- Shower
- Rest
- Relax
- Pig farm
- Others
- Morning devotion
- Meal preparation

This graph gives the percentage averages of all the hourly activities of this age group on Wednesday. To see all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 8

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 31 to 40 Years on Wednesday

Top 10 Wednesday Activites by Average % for Ages 31-40

Legend:
- Sleep
- Meal
- Meal preparation
- Children care
- Cleaning
- Rest
- Evening devotion
- Watch tv
- Plantation
- Cup of tea

The ten most common activities on Wednesday of this age group are sleep (29%), meal (9%), meal preparation (7%), children care (7%), cleaning (7%), rest (5%), evening devotion (4%), watching tv (4%), plantation (3%) and having a cup of tea (2%). These activities take up 77% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 23% of the day. To view all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 9

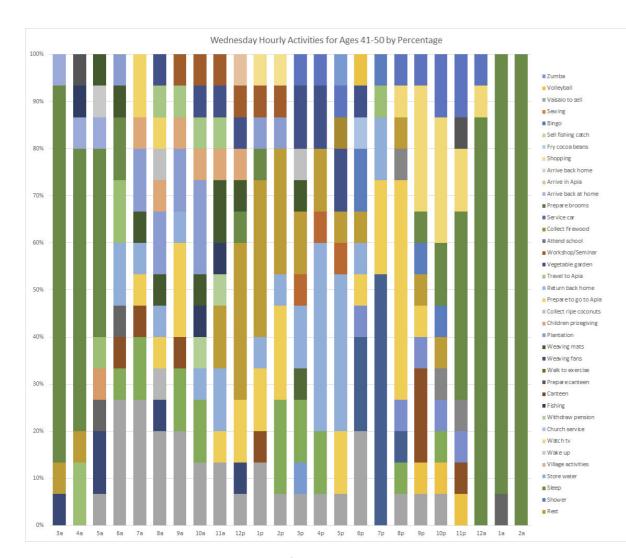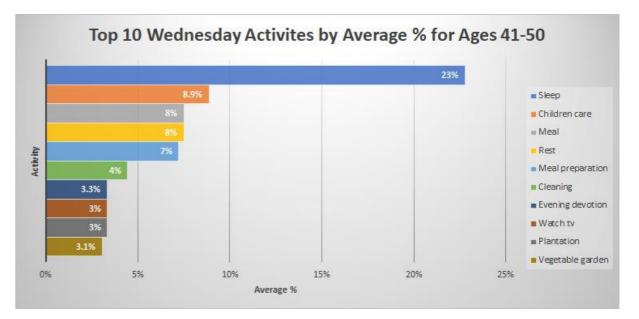**Activities of Males and Females Aged 41 to 50 Years on Wednesday**
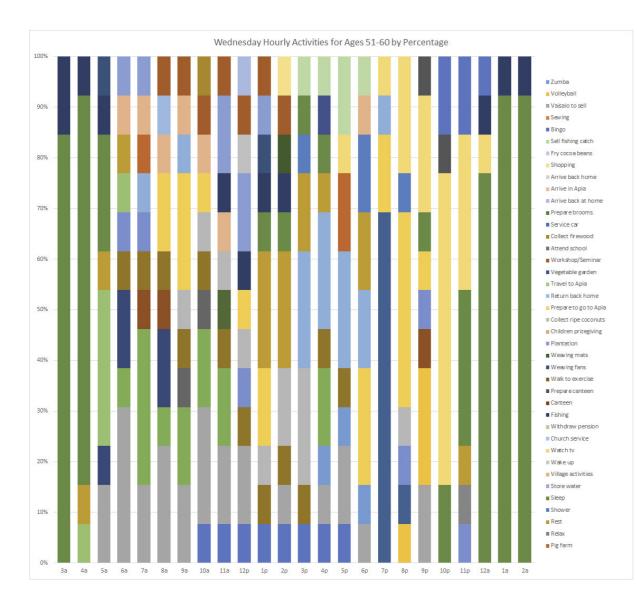

This graph shows the percentage averages of all the hourly activities on Wednesday that were untaken by this age group. To view the actual activities on Wednesday see Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 10

Ten Most Common Activities of Age Group 41 to 50 Years on Wednesday

The top 10 activities in this age group include sleep (23%), children care (8.9%), meal (8%), rest (8%), meal preparation (7%), cleaning (4%), evening devotion (3.3%), vegetable garden (3.1%), watching tv (3%) and plantation (3%). They make up 71.5% of the day's activities. The other activities make up 28.5% of the day. To see all the Wednesday activities refer to Appendices 43-45.
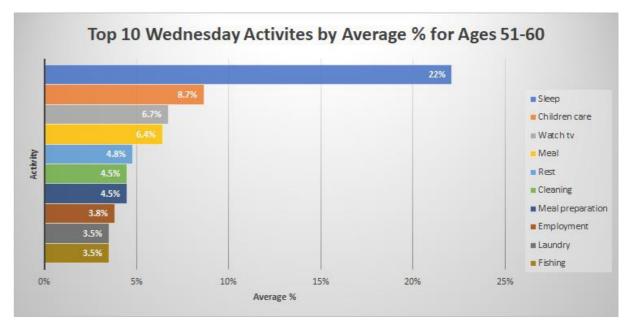
Appendix 11

Activities of Males and Females Aged 51 to 60 Years on Wednesday

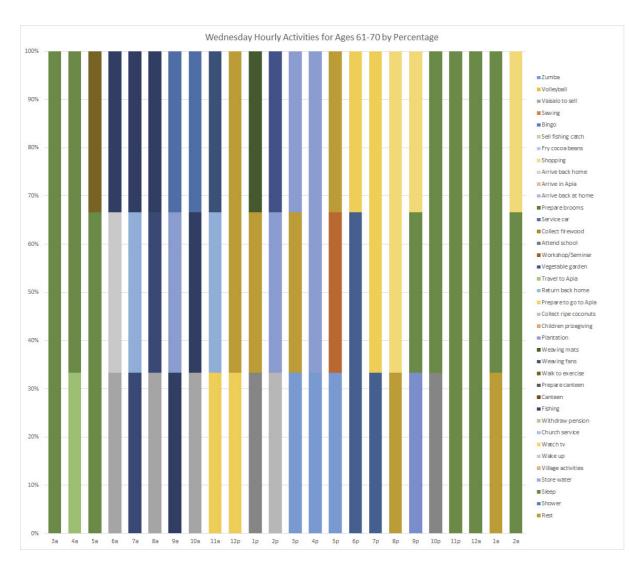Wednesday Hourly Activities for Ages 51-60 by Percentage

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of this age group on Wednesday. To see all the activities on Wednesday, refer to Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 12

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 51 to 60 Years on Wednesday

Top 10 Wednesday Activites by Average % for Ages 51-60

The ten most common activities of this age group are sleep (22%), children care (8.7%), watching tv (6.7%), meal (6.4%), rest (4.8%), cleaning (4.5%), meal preparation (4.5%), employment (3.8%), laundry (3.5%) and fishing (3.5%). These 10 activities take up 68.4% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 31.6% of the day.
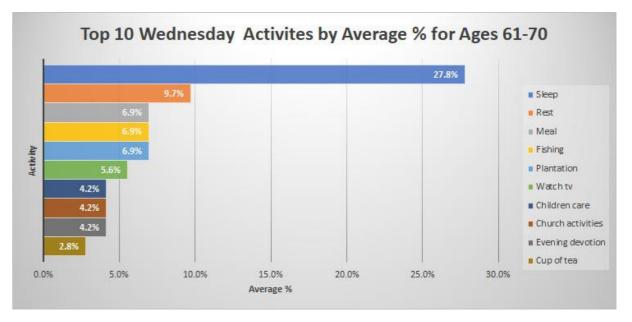
Appendix 13

Activities of Males and Females Aged 61 to 70 Years on Wednesday

This graph shows the percentage averages of all the hourly activities of this age group on Wednesday. To view all the activities on Wednesday, see Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 14

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 61 to 70 Years on Wednesday

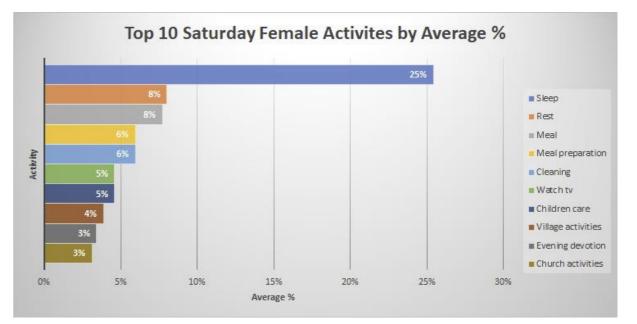The 10 most common activities of this age group are sleep (27%), rest (9.7%), meal (6.9%), fishing (6.9%), plantation (6.9%), watching tv (5.6%), children care (4.2%), church activities (4.2%), evening devotion (4.2%) and having a cup of tea (2.8%). To see all the Wednesday activities, see Appendices 43-45.

Appendix 15

Activities of Females on Saturday

Saturday Hourly Female Activities by Percentage

This graph shows the percentage averages of the time spent by females on the activities of Saturday. To see the actual activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 16

Ten Most Common Activities of Females on Saturday

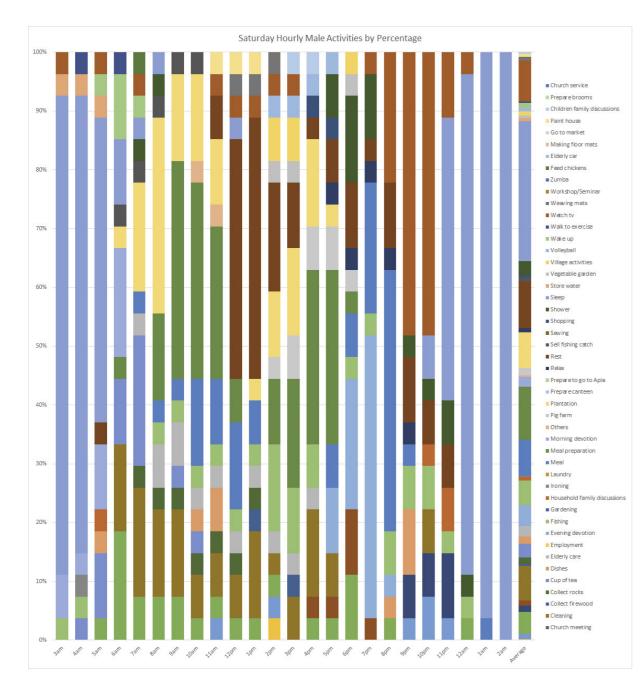Top 10 Saturday Female Activites by Average %

The 10 most common activities of females on Saturday are sleep (25%), rest (8%), meal (8%), meal preparation (6%), cleaning (6%), watching tv (5%), children care (5%), village activities (4%), evening devotion (3%) and church activities (3%). They take up 73% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 27% of the day.

Appendix 17

Activities of Males on Saturday

This graph gives the percentage averages of males' hourly activities on Saturday. To see the actual activities of males on Saturday from 3am to 2am, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 18

Ten Most Common Activities of Males on Saturday

This graph shows the 10 most activities of males on Saturday. They include sleep (24%), meal preparation (9%), rest (8%), watching tv (7%), meal (6%), plantation (6%), cleaning (6%), fishing (4%), children care (4%) and evening devotion (3.5%). To see all the male activities on Saturday and the time spent on each of these activities, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 19

Activities of Males and Females Aged 19-30 Years on Saturday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of all informants on Saturday in the age group 19-30. To see the activities of all informants on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 20

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 19-30 on Saturday

The graph shows the percentage averages of the 10 common activities of the age group 19-30. They include sleep (26%), rest (9%), cleaning (7.2%), fishing (7.2%, watching tv (7%), meal (5.7%), meal preparation (5.3%), church activities (3.8%), elderly care (3.8%) and evening devotion (3.4%). These activities take up 78.4 percentage of the day's activities. The other activities take up 21.4% of the day.

Appendix 21

Activities of Males and Females Aged 31-40 Years on Saturday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of the age group 31-40 years on Saturday. To see the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 22

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 31-40 on Saturday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 31-40 years on Saturday. They include sleep (27%), children care (6.9%), meal preparation (6.7%), rest (7%), meal (6.1%), watching tv (6%), cleaning (5.3%), evening devotion (3.6%), village activities (3%) and plantation (3%). They make up 74.6% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 25.4% of the day. To see all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 23

Activities of Males and Females Aged 41-50 years on Saturday

Saturday Hourly Activities for Ages 41-50 by Percentage

The graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of the age group 41-50 years on Saturday. To see the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 24

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 41-50 on Saturday

Top 10 Saturday Activites by Average % for Ages 41-50

This graph shows the percentage averages of activities of the age group 41-50 on Saturday. They include sleep (24%), meal preparation (10%), rest (9%), cleaning (8.3%), meal (6%), watching tv (5%), evening devotion (4%), children care (2.8%), cup of tea (2.2%) and dishes (2.2%). These activities take up 73.5% of the day. The other 26.5% take up the rest of the day.

Appendix 25

Activities of Males and Females Aged 51-60 years on Saturday

Saturday Hourly Activities for Ages 51-60 by Percentage

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of the age group 51-60 years on Saturday. To see all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46.48.

Appendix 26

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 51-60 Years on Saturday

Top 10 Saturday Activites by Average % for Ages 51-60

This graph shows the percentage averages of the activities of the age group 51-60 years on Saturday. They include sleep (23.1%), meal (9%), meal preparation (8.1%), rest (6.4%), children care (6.1%), watching tv (5.1%), cleaning (3.8%), employment (2.6%), shower (2.6%) and evening devotion (2.2%). These activities total 69% of the day's activities. The other activities take up 31% of the day's activities. To see all the activities on Saturday, refer to Appendices 46-48.
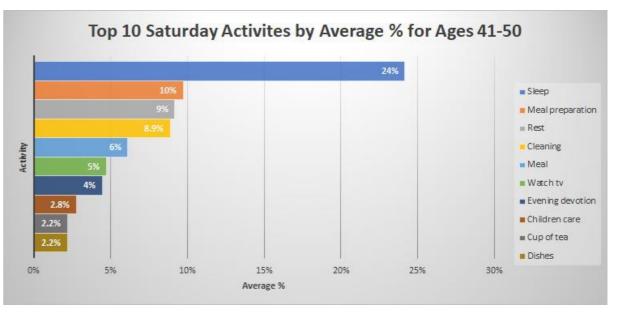
Appendix 27

Activities of Males and Females Aged 61-70 Years on Saturday

Saturday Hourly Activities for Ages 61-70 by Percentage

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities on Saturday of the age group 61-70 years. To see all the activities on Saturday and the times spent on each of these activities refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 28

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 61-70 Years on Saturday

Top 10 Saturday Activites by Average % for Ages 61-70

This graph shows the percentage averages of the 10 most activities of the age group 61-70 years on Saturday. They include sleep (25%), meal preparation (13.9%), plantation (11.1%), rest (9.7%), meal (8.3%), watching tv (8.3%), fishing (4.2%), cleaning (2.8%), cup of tea (2.8%) and evening devotion (2.8%). These activities take up 88.9% of the day. The other activities take up 11.1% of the day. To see all the activities of this age group on Saturday and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 29

Activities of Females on Sunday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of females on Sunday. To see the activities and the time females spent on those activities on Sunday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 30

Ten Most Common Activities of Females on Sunday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the 10 most common activities of females on Sunday. They include sleep (31%), church service (21%), meal (10%), meal preparation (10%), watching tv (7%), rest (7%), children care (1%), evening devotion (1%), employment (1%) and dishes (1%). These activities take up 90% of the day. The other 10% include the other activities. To see the activities and the time females spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 31

Activities of Males on Sunday

Sunday Hourly Male Activities by Percentage

This graph represents the percentage averages of the hourly activities of males on Sunday. To see the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 32

Ten Most Common Activities of Males on Sunday

This graph shows the 10 most common activities of males on Sunday. They include sleep (28%), church service (17%), meal preparation (11%), rest (8%), meal (8%), watching tv (6%), shower (2%), household family discussions (2%), cleaning (1.9%) and children care (1.5%). These activities take up 85.4% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 14.6% of the day. To see all the activities on Sunday, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 33

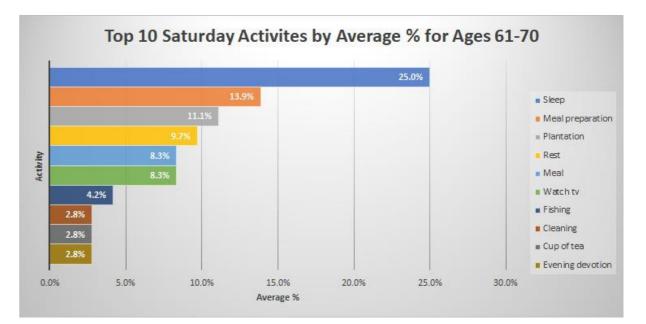**Activities of Females and Males Aged 19 to 30 Years on Sunday**

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of both males and females in the age group 19-30 years on Sunday. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 34

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 19-30 Years on Sunday

This graph shows the ten most common activities of both genders of age group 19-30 years on Sunday. They include sleep (31.1%), church service (19.7%), meal preparation (12%), rest (10.6%), meal (9%), watching tv (5.3%), dishes (1.5%), shower (2 %), visit people (1.5%) and children homework (1.1%). The activities take up 93.8% of day. The other activities take up 6.2% of the day. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 35

Activities of Males and Females Aged 31-40 Years on Sunday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of all informants on Sunday of the age group 31-40 years. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 36

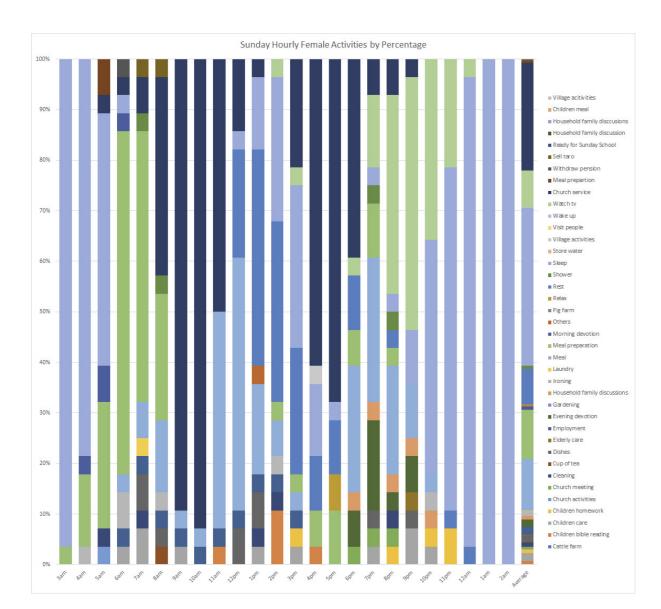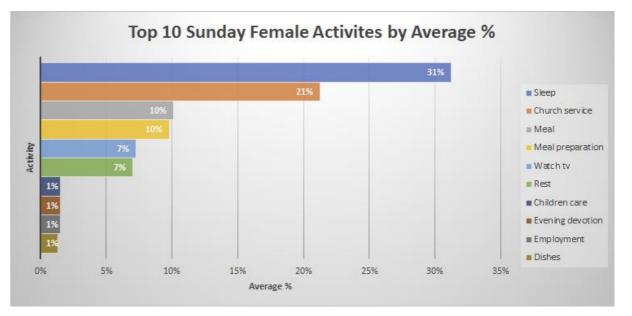**Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 31-40 Years on Sunday**

This graph shows the 10 most common activities of all the informants in the age group 31-40 years on Sunday. They include sleep (34%), church service (22%), meal preparation (9%), meal (9%), rest 8%), watching tv (6%), cleaning (2%), children care (2%), evening devotion (1%) and dishes (1%). The activities take up 94% of day. The rest of the activities take up 6%. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 37

Activities of Males and Females Aged 41-50 Years on Sunday

This graph shows the hourly activities of all informants aged 41-50 years on Sunday. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 38

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 41-50 on Sunday
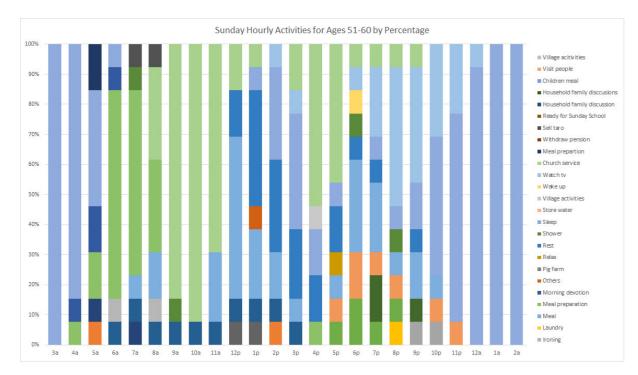
This graph shows the percentage averages of activities of all the informants aged 41-50 years of age on Sunday. They include sleep (25%), church service (18%), meal preparation (13.9%), meal (9%), rest (7%), watching tv (5%), children care (3%), cleaning (3%), dishes (2.2%) and evening devotion (2%). These activities take up 88.1% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 11.9% of the day. To see all the activities and the time spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 39

Activities of Males and Females Aged 51-60 Years on Sunday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of all informants aged 51-60 on Sunday. To see the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.
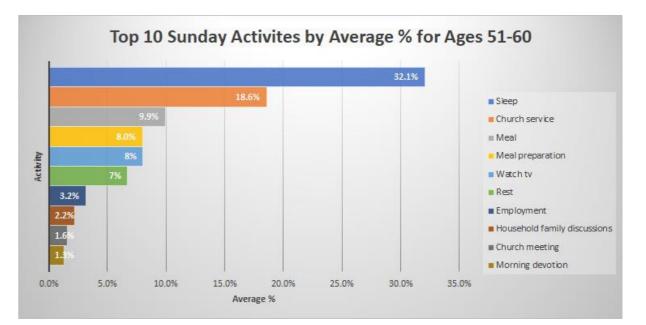
Appendix 40

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 51-60 Years on Sunday

This graph shows the percentage averages of the activities of all informants in the age group 51-60 on Sunday. They include sleep (32.1%), church service (18.6%), meal (9.9%), meal preparation (8%), watching tv (8%), rest (7%), employment (3.2%), household family discussions (2.2%), church meeting (1.6%) and morning devotion (1.3%). These activities take up 91.9% of the day. The rest of the activities take up 8.1% of the day. To see all the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 41

Activities of Males and Females Aged 61-70 Years on Sunday

Sunday Hourly Activities for Ages 61-70 by Percentage

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of the informants aged 61-70 years on Sunday. To see all the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.

Appendix 42

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females Aged 61-70 Years on Sunday

Top 10 Sunday Activites by Average % for Ages 61-70

This graph shows the activities of all informants in the age group 61-70 on Sunday. They include sleep (26%), church service (14%), meal (10%), watching tv (10%), meal preparation (8%), rest (7%), cup of tea (4.2%), household family discussions (4.2%), relax (4%) and church activities (2.8%). These activities take up 90.2%. The rest of the activities take up 9.8% of the day. To see all the activities and the times spent on each activity, refer to Appendices 46-48.
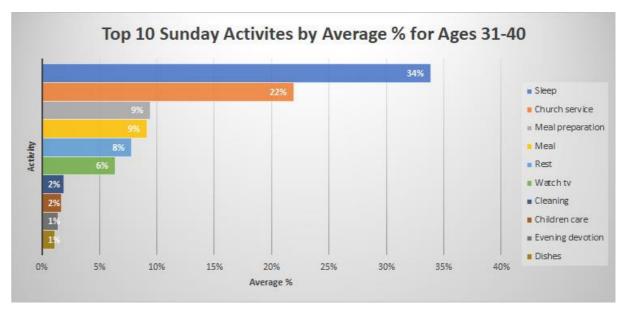
Appendix 43

Wednesday Hourly: 6am – 1pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	6 am	7 am	8 am	9 am	10 am	11 am	12 pm	1 pm	Sex Sub-Total	Over all total	Av. in %	Rank 8 hrs
Childcare	M	6	3	4	2	3	3	2		23	64	14	1
	F	10	7	6	5	4	3	2	4	41			
Meal	M		1	2	5	2	4	3	2	19	45	10	2
	F			5	4	4		9	4	26			
Rest	M	1				1	3	8	9	22	37	8	3
	F							4	11	15			
Cleaning	M	2	1	1	5	3	1		2	15	36	7	4
	F	2	8	1	6	1	3			21			
Plantation	M	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	21	28	6	5
	F		1		1	1	2	1	1	7			
Meal preparation	M	1	3			1	3			8	23	5	6=
	F		2	1	3	1	7	1		15			
Fishing	M	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	18	22	5	6=
	F			1			2	1		4			
Cup of tea	M	2	3	3						8	18	4	8
	F	1	3	5	1					10			
Laundry	M			2	1					3	13	3	9=
	F			2	2	3	1	1	1	10			
Elderly care	M		3		1	2	1	1		8	12	3	9=
	F	2				1		1		4			
Workshop/ Seminar	M									0	11	2	11=
	F			1	2	2	2	2	2	11			
Sleep	M	4	1					1	2	8	10	2	
	F	2								2			
Morning devotion	M	2								2	9	2	
	F	6	1							7			
Weaving mats	M								1	1	8	2	
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		7			
Dishes	M	1							2	3	8	2	
	F	1	1	3						5			
Employment	M									0	8	2	
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Cattle farm	M		1	1	1	2		1	1	8	8	2	
	F									0			
Village activities	M	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	7	7	2	

Appendix 44

Wednesday Hourly: 2pm – 9pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	2 pm	3 pm	4 pm	5 pm	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. in %	Rank in 8 hrs
Meal	M	1				5	6	7	3	22	54	12	1
	F	3			1	3	5	19	1	32			
Meal preparation	M		3	7	9					19	53	12	2
	F		5	6	12	7	4			34			
Evening devotion	M					8	16	1		25	49	11	3
	F		1			7	16			24			
Rest	M	6	5	2	3	1		2	0	19	35	8	4
	F	6	3	2		2	1		2	16			
Cleaning	M	3	3	2	1			2	1	12	27	6	5=
	F	1	3	7	3	1				15			
Watch tv	M							4	11	15	27	6	5=
	F				1		1	4	6	12			
Childcare	M	1	1	1	1	2				6	24	5	7
	F	5		1	3	2	1	2	4	18			
Sleep	M	2	1	1			1	2		7	19	4	8=
	F	2	3	2		1	1	3		12			
Shower	M	1		1		5	1	1	1	10	16	4	8=
	F		2			2		1	1	6			
Plantation	M	5	5	4						14	15	3	10
	F		1		1					1			
Church activities	M		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	9	14	3	
	F	1	2		2					5			
Sell fish	M	1	2	2	2	1				8	12	3	
	F	1	1	1	1					4			
Fishing	M	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	11	11	2	
	F									0			
Laundry	M	1								1	9	2	
	F	2	4	1					1	8			
Children homework	M							1	3	4	8	2	
	F						1		3	4			
Dishes	M							3	1	4	7	2	
	F								3	3			
Weaving mats	M									0	7	2	
	F	3	2	2						7			
Village activities	M				1	2	1	1	1	6	6	1	

Appendix 45

Wednesday Hourly: 10pm – 5am
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	10 pm	11 pm	12 am	1 am	2 am	3 am	4 am	5 am	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. In %	Rank in 8 hrs
Sleep	M	8	13	22	24	25	23	19	11	145	32	69	1
	F	5	14	24	28	29	26	26	15	167	37		
Watch tv	M	10	6	1		1				18	4	8	2
	F	10	5	2						17	4		
Morning devotion	M						1	3	5	9	2	3	3=
	F								6	6	1		
Fishing	M	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	13	3	3	3=
	F						1			1	0		
Bingo	M									0	0	2	5=
	F	4	4	2						10	2		
Rest	M		1		1			1	1	5	1	2	5=
	F	1	1			1	1			4	1		
Children homework	M	2	1							3	1	2	5=
	F	1	1	1						3	1		
Relax	M	1								1	0	1	8=
	F	3	3							6	1		
Childcare	M							1		1	0	1	8=
	F	1				1			3	5	1		
Cup of tea	M			1					2	3	1	1	8=
	F					1		1		2	0		
Family discussion	M	1	2							3	1	1	8=
	F									0			
Store water	M					1	1	1		3	1	1	8=
	F									0			
Prepare canteen	M						1			1	0	0	13=
	F	1	1							2	0		
Shower	M	1	1							2	0	0	
	F	1								1	0		
Canteen	M						1	1		2	0	0	
	F									0	0		
Meal	M	1			1					2	0	0	
	F									0			
Ironing	M							1		1	0	0	

Appendix 46

Saturday Hourly: 6am – 1pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	6 am	7 am	8 pm	9 am	10 am	11 am	12 pm	1 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. in %	Rank in 8 hrs
Meal preparation	M	1	5	4	10	9	7	2		38	56	13	
	F		2	2	4	6	3	1		18			
Cleaning	M	4	5	4	4	2	2	2	4	27	54	12	
	F	4	6	7	6	2	3	1		27			
Rest	M					2	11	12		25	49	11	
	F				1	2	9	12		24			
Meal	M		1	1	1	4	3	4	2	16	38	8	
	F			1	3	6	4	7	1	22			
Children care	M	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	15	32	7	
	F	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	17			
Plantation	M	1		9	4	4	3		1	22	23	5	
	F									1			
Village activities	M									0	22	5	
	F		2	2	4	4	4	3	3	22			
Cup of tea	M	3	6		1	1				12	21	5	
	F	4	2	1	1	1				9			
Church activities	M									1	19	4	
	F	2	3	2	1				2	18			
Elderly care	M		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	18	4	
	F	2	2	3	1		1			9			
Laundry	M									0	12	3	
	F		2	2	2	3	2		1	12			
Sleep	M	3	1	1				1		6	11	2	
	F	3					1	1		5			
Fishing	M			1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9	2	
	F		1					1	1	3			
Morning devotion	M	5								5	8	2	
	F	3								3			
Dishes	M					1	2			3	8	2	
	F	1	1		1	1	1			5			
Employment	M									0	8	2	
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Collect rocks	M		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	
	F									0			

Saturday Hourly: 2pm – 9pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	2 pm	3 pm	4 pm	5 pm	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. % 8 hrs	Rank in 8 hrs
Meal	M				2	2	6	12	1	23	**53**	12	
	F				3	5	4	16	2	30			
Rest	M	5	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	21	**47**	10	
	F	10	8			3	1	1	3	26			
Evening devotion	M				3	6	13	1		23	**45**	10	
	F					4	17	1		22			
Meal preparation	M	3	5	8	8	1				25	**44**	10	
	F	1	1	7	7	1	1	1		19			
Watch tv	M	1	1				1	6	13	22	**31**	7	
	F	1						1	7	9			
Fishing	M	4	3	2		1	1	2	2	15	**24**	5	
	F	2	2	2	2	1				9			
Cleaning	M	1	2	4	2					9	**20**	5	
	F		6	3	2					11			
Children care	M	1		1	1	3		1	1	7	**19**	4	
	F	2	1		2	1	1	2	3	12			
Church activities	M			1	1	3				5	**18**	4	
	F	2	2	4	3	2				13			
Shower	M				2	4	3		1	10	**17**	4	
	F					3	1	2	1	7			
Plantation	M	3	4	4	1					12	**12**	3	
	F									0			
Pig farm	M	1	2	2	2	1				8	**10**	2	
	F			2						2			
Village activities	M	2	2			1				5	**9**	2	
	F	3				1				4			
Children homework	M							2		2	**8**	2	
	F							2	4	6			
Volley-ball	M	1	1	1	1					4	**8**	2	
	F		1	1	1	1				4			
Relax	M			1	1	1	1	1	1	6	**8**	2	
	F			1			1			2			
Dishes	M							1	3	4	**7**	2	
	F			1					2	3			
Others	M					1	1			2	**7**	2	

Saturday Hourly: 10pm – 5am
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	10 pm	11 pm	12 pm	1 am	2 am	3 am	4 am	5 am	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. in %	Rank in 8 hrs
Sleep	M	2	13	23	26	27	22	21	14	**148**	303	69	**1**
	F	5	13	23	27	28	25	23	16	**155**			
Watch tv	M	13	3	1			1		1	**19**	40	9	**2**
	F	10	7	3					1	**21**			
Morning devotion	M						2	1	3	**6**	10	2	**3=**
	F							1	3	**4**			
Children homework	M	2	3							**5**	9	2	**3=**
	F	2	1	1						**4**			
Sewing	M	2	2							**4**	8	2	**3=**
	F	1	1				1	1		**4**			
Relax	M									**0**	6	1	**6=**
	F	4	1		1					**6**			
Shower	M	1	2	1						**4**	6	1	**6=**
	F	1		1						**2**			
Family discussion	M	1	2					1		**4**	6	1	**6=**
	F	2								**2**			
Fishing	M	2	1	1			1	1		**6**	6	1	**6=**
	F									**0**			
Cup of tea	M							1	3	**4**	6	1	**6=**
	F							2		**2**			
Store water	M						1	1	1	**3**	5	1	**6=**
	F							1	1	**2**			
Ironing	M							1		**1**	4	1	**6=**
	F		1					1	1	**3**			
Children care	M			1					1	**2**	4	1	**6=**
	F	1							1	**2**			
Bible reading	M	2	1							**3**	4	1	**6=**
	F		1							**1**			
Meal preparation	M									**0**	3	1	**6=**
	F						1	1	1	**3**			
Bingo	M									**0**	3	1	**6=**
	F	2	1							**3**			
Cleaning	M	2								**2**	2	0	
	F									**0**			
Wake up	M								1	**1**	2	0	

Appendix 49

Sunday Hourly: 6am – 1pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	6 am	7 am	8 pm	9 am	10 am	11 am	12 pm	1 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. in %	Rank in 8 hrs
Church service	M			11	24	26	13	2	1	77	161	36	1
	F	1	2	11	25	26	14	4	1	84			
Meal preparation	M	21	19	9		1				50	91	20	2
	F	19	15	7						41			
Meal	M			2			14	14	2	32	70	16	3
	F	1	2	4	1	1	12	14	3	38			
Rest	M			1				5	14	20	38	8	4
	F							6	12	18			
Sleep	M							2	5	7	13	3	5
	F	1						1	4	6			
Shower	M		2	1	2					5	7	2	6=
	F		1	1						2			
Cleaning	M	3		1				1		5	7	2	6=
	F	1							1	2			
Dishes	M		1					1		2	9	2	6=
	F		2	1				2	2	7			
Employment	M									0	8	2	6=
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8			
Ironing	M			1						1	4	1	10=
	F	2		1						3			
Children care	M									0	5	1	10=
	F	1	2		1				1	5			
Cup of tea	M		5							5	6	1	10=
	F			1						1			
Church meeting	M							2		2	2	0	13=
	F									0			
Laundry	M								1	1	2	0	13=
	F		1							1			
Bible reading	M									0	1	0	13=
	F					1				1			
Morning devotion	M	1								1	2	0	13=
	F	1								1			
Others	M										1	0	13=
	F								1	1			

Appendix 50

Sunday Hourly: 2pm – 9pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	2 pm	3 pm	4 pm	5 pm	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. in %	Rank in 8 hrs
Church service	M		7	16	11	1	3	1	1	40	98	22	
	F		6	17	19	11	2	2	1	58			
Rest	M	11	7	1	1	2	7	1	6	36	62	14	
	F	10	7	3	3	3		1		26			
Sleep	M	10	8	5	3	1			2	29	56	12	
	F	8	9	4	1		1	1	3	27			
Watch tv	M					1		10	9	20	52	12	
	F	1	1			1	4	11	14	32			
Meal	M				1	9	5	3	1	19	46	10	
	F	2	1			7	8	6	3	27			
Evening devotion	M				4	2				6	16	4	
	F			2	5	1	2			10			
Meal preparation	M			1	3	2				6	19	4	
	F	1	1	2	3	2	3	1		13			
Family discussion	M			2	1	2	2	2		9	13	3	
Children care	M					2	1	1		4	8	2	
			1			1			2	4			
Church meeting	M			1	2	1	1			4	7	2	
	F				1	1	1			3			
Cleaning	M		1	2	2	1			1	7	9	2	
	F	1					1			2			
Dishes	M	1	1				2	1		5	7	2	
	F						1		1	2			
Relax	M	1	1				1	1	1	5	7	2	
	F			2						2			
Shower	M		1			1		2		4	6	1	
	F						1	1		2			
Village activities	M				1	1	1	1		4	5	1	
	F			1						1			
Bible reading	M	1								1	5	1	
	F	3	1				1			4			
Children homework	M							1	1	2	4	1	
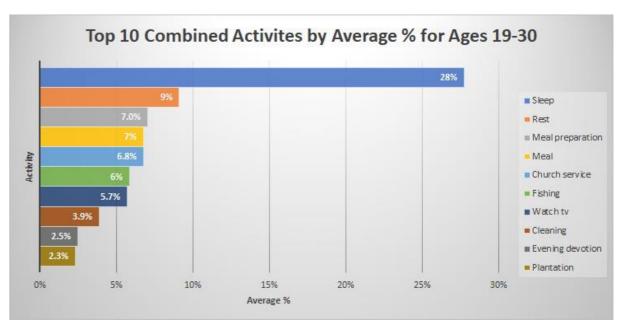
Sunday Hourly: 10pm – 5am
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	10 pm	11 pm	12 am	1 am	2 am	3 am	4 am	5 am	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. in %	Rank in 8 hrs
Sleep	M	11	17	25	27	27	24	18	3	152	329	73	1
	F	13	19	26	28	28	27	22	14	177			
Watch tv	M	9	5					1	1	16	32	7	2
	F	10	6							16			
Meal preparation	M							4	11	15	27	6	3
	F					1	4	7		12			
Morning devotion	M						2	1	3	6	9	2	4
	F							1	2	3			
Rest	M	1								1	3	1	5=
	F		1	1						2			
Shower	M		1	2						3	3	1	5=
	F									0			
Children care	M	2	2						1	5	5	1	5=
	F	1								0			
Children homework	M									0	3	1	5=
	F	1	2			1				3			
Family discussion	M	1	1							2	3	1	5=
	F	1								1			
Ironing	M								1	1	3	1	5=
	F	1							1	2			
Meal preparation	M								3	3	5	1	5=
	F								2	2			
Cleaning	M	1								1	1	0	
	F									0			
Meal	M	1								1	2	0	
	F	1								1			
Wake up	M					1		1	1	2	2	0	
	F									0			
Cup of tea	M	1								1	1	0	
	F									0			
Dishes	M									0	1	0	
	F								1	1			
Bible reading	M								1	1	1	0	
	F									0			

Ten most common activities of age group 19-30 years

Top 10 Combined Activites by Average % for Ages 19-30

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of informants in the age group 19-30 years.

Appendix 53

Age group 30-31 years

This graph shows the hourly activities of informants in the age group 31-40 years.
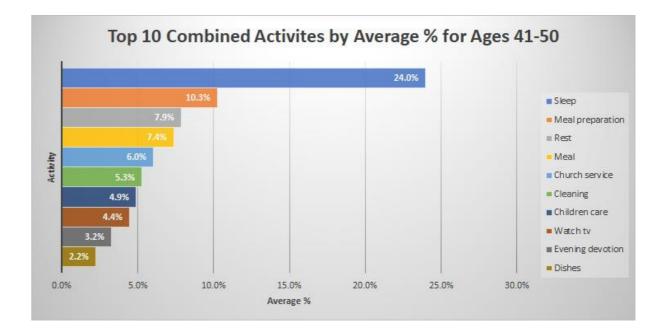
Appendix 54

Age group 41-50 years

Appendix 55

Age group 51-60 Years

This graph shows the percentage averages of the hourly activities of informants aged 51-60 years.

Appendix 56

Age group 61-70 years

This graph shows the activities of the age group 61-70 years.

Appendix 57

Activities of Informants with Primary Level Education
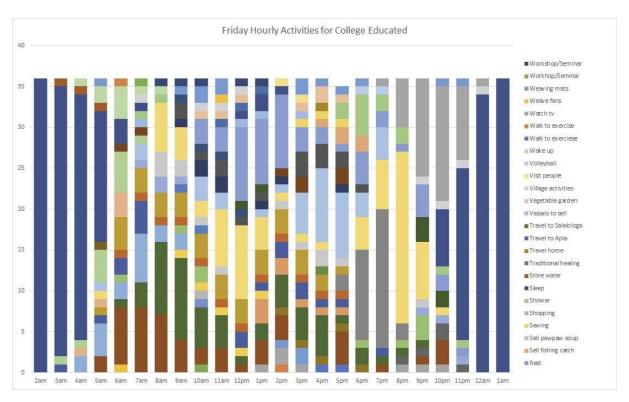
Friday Hourly Activities Primary Educated

This graph shows the percentage average of informants with primary level education.

Appendix 59

Activities of Males and Females with College Level Education

Friday Hourly Activities for College Educated

This graph shows the percentage averages of the activities of all informants with college level education.

Appendix 60

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females with College Level Education

This graph shows the percentage averages of the 10 most common activities of all informants with college level education. They include sleep (26%), meal (9%), cleaning (6%), rest (6%), children care (6%), watching tv (5%), meal preparation (5%), fishing (4%), evening devotion (4%) and cup of tea (2%). The activities take up 73% of the day. The other activities take up 27% of the day.

Appendix 61

Activities of Males and Females with Technical Institute Level Education

This graph shows the percentage averages of activities of informants with technical institute education.

Appendix 62

This graph shows the percentage averages of activities of the informants with technical education background. The activities include sleep (27%), children care (16%), cleaning (6%), rest (6%), meal preparation (5%), bingo (4%), laundry (4%), meal (4%), meal (4%), village activities (4%) and evening devotion (3%). They take up 79% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities take up 21% of the day.

Appendix 63

This graph shows the percentage averages of activities of informants with university education.

Appendix 64

Ten Most Common Activities of Males and Females with University Level Education

Top 10 Combined Activites for University Educated

28.3% · 8.1% · 7.8% · 7.2% · 5.3% · 4.4% · 4.2% · 4.2% · 3.6% · 3.6%

Legend: ■ Sleep ■ Meal ■ Rest ■ Church service ■ Watch tv ■ Meal preparation ■ Children care ■ Cleaning ■ Evening devotion ■ Plantation

This graph shows the percentage averages of activities of the informants with university education. The activities include sleep (28.3%), meal (8.1%), rest (7.8%), church service (7.2%), watching tv (5.3%), meal preparation (4.4%), children care (4.2%), cleaning (4.2%), evening devotion (3.6%) and plantation (3.6%). They take up 76.7% of the day's activities. The rest of the activities take up 23.3% of the day.

Appendix 65

SBI Hourly: 6am – 1pm

Males and Females

Activities	Sex	6 am	7 am	8 am	9 am	10 am	11 am	12 am	1 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. % 8 hrs	Rank in 8 hrs
Church service	M			4	9	9	4	1		27	50	11 6/5	1
	F			3	8	8	3			22			
	FF		1	1						1			
Cleaning	M	4	2	2	6	3	2	2	5	26	48	11 6/5	2
	F	2	6	4	3	1	1		1	18			
	FF		1	1	1	1				4			
Meal	M			3	3	3	8	7	2	26	47	10 6/4	3
	F			2		4	7	6	1	20			
	FF						1			1			
Meal preparation	M	6	7	3		2	2			20	44	10 5/5	4
	F	6	7	3	1	1	1	1		20			
	FF				1	1			2	4			
Rest	M				2			8	9	19	41	9 4/5	5
	F					1	1	8	11	21			
	FF							1		1			
Children care	M	9	3		2	1	1			16	34	8 4/4	6
	F	7	4		2	2	2			17			
	FF	1								1			
Cup of tea	M		8	2		1				11	22	5 3/2	7
	F	2		4		1				7			
	FF			1	1		1	1		4			
Fishing	M	1	1		2	3	3		2	12	19	4 3/1	8
	F			2	1	1	1	1	1	7			
Plantation	M		2	3	2	2	3	1		13	16	4 3/1	9
	F		1				1	1		3			
Laundry	M								2	2	13	3 0/3	10
	F		2	1	2	2	2	1	1	11			
Dishes	M	2				1	2		2	7	12	3 2/1	11=
	F		1		1				1	3			
Sleep	M	2							1	3	12	3	11=

Appendix 66

SBI Hourly: 2pm – 9pm
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	2 pm	3 pm	4 pm	5 pm	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	Sex sub-total	Overall l total	Av. % 8 hrs	Rank in 8 hrs
Meal	M	1				6	6	12	2	27	**52**	12 6/4	**1**
	F				2	6	3	10	2	23			
	FF							2		2			
Rest	M	6	4		1	2	3	1	4	21	**41**	9 5/4	**2**
	F	7	7					1		15			
	FF			3		1		1		5			
Evening devotion	M					6	13	1		20	**38**	8 4/4	**3**
	F					1	14			15			
	FF							3		3			
Watch tv	M	1	1					6	6	14	**35**	8 3/5	**4**
	F						2	8	11	21			
Meal preparation	M	1	2		13	2				18	**32**	7 4/3	**5**
	F		2		5	2	1	1		11			
	FF	2						1		3			
Cleaning	M	2	4	7	4	1		2	2	22	**30**	7 5/2	**6**
	F		1	2				1		4			
	FF			1	1	1	1			4			
Church service	M		2	6	5		1			14	**30**	7 3/4	**7**
	F			5	7					12			
	FF					4				4			
Sleep	M	4	1					1		6	**19**	4 1/3	**8**
	F	5	3	2						10			
	FF	1	2					1	1	3			
Dishes	M	1	1					3	4	9	**14**	3 2/1	**9=**
	F						1		3	4			
	FF				1					1			
Fishing	M	2	2	1	1	1				7	**14**	3 1.5/1.5	**9=**
	F	2	2	1	1	1				7			
Shower	M		1			4	1	1	2	9	**14**	3	**9=**
	F		1			2				3			

Appendix 67

SBI Hourly: 10m – 5am
Males and Females

Activities	Sex	10 pm	11 pm	12 am	1 am	2 am	3 am	4 am	5 am	Sex sub-total	Overall total	Av. % 8 hrs	Rank in 8 hrs
Sleep	M	7	13	22	27	27	18	12	4	130	288	21 9/12	1
	F	7	14	20	24	24	21	18	10	138			
	FF		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	20			
Fishing	M			1	1	1	18	1	1	23	48	11 5/6	2
	F						21	1		22			
	FF						3			3			
Watch tv	M		4	2						6	16	4 2/2	3
	F		6	3						9			
	FF		1							1			
Meal preparation	M							2	5	7	13	3 2/1	4
	F							2	4	6			
Morning devotion	M						5	2	2	9	12	3 2/1	5
	F								3	3			
Store water	M						3	3	3	9	11	2 1/1	6
	F							1	1	2			
Children care	M	1	1	1					2	5	8	2 1/1	7
	F						1		2	3			
Cup of tea	M							1	3	4	7	2	8
	F						1		2	3			
Ironing	M							2	1	3	6	1	9=
	F		1					2	1	3			
Shower	M	2	4	1						5	6	1	9=
	F									0			
	FF	1								1			
Family discussions	M	2	1						1	4	5	1	11=
	F	1								1			
Bingo	M									0	5	1	11=
	F	2	2	1						5			
Cleaning	M	3								3	4		13
	F	1								1			
Rest	M							1	2	3	3	1	14=
	F									0			
Dishes	M		1						2	3	3	1	14=
	F									0			

Appendix 68

SBI and Non-SBI Unpaid Care Work Compared

and

Desegregated to Gender

Hourly Activities	Gender	SBI Unpaid Care Work			Non-SBI Unpaid Care Work		
		Daily hours by gender	Total gender hours (1,302)	Percentage of day's hours by gender	Daily hours by gender	Total gender hours (1,479)	Percentage of day's hours by gender
Sleep			316	24		341	23
	M	139		11	160		11
	F	154		12	181		12
	FF	23		1			
Meal			98	8		101	7
	M	51		4	43		3
	F	44		4	58		4
	FF	3		0			
Meal preparation			89	7		77	5
	M	45		4	27		2
	F	37		3	50		3
	FF	7		1			
Rest			87	7		9	0.6
	M	44		3	5		0.3
	F	37		3	4		0.3
	FF	6		0			
Cleaning			82	6		64	5
	M	51		4	27		2
	F	23		2	37		3
	FF	8		1			
Church service			80	6		259	18
	M	41		3	117		8
	F	34		3	142		10
	FF	5		0			
Fishing			80	6		47	4
	M	44		4	42		3
	F	33		2	5		1
	FF	3		0			

Appendix 69

SBI and Non-SBI Unpaid Care Work Differences

| Hourly Activities | Gender | Comparison by percentages | | Difference in Percentage |
		SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	Non-SBI Percentage of day's hours by gender	
Sleep		**24**	**23**	**-1**
	M	10	12	-2
	F	12	14	-2
	FF	2		-2
Meal		**8**	**7**	**1**
	M	4	3	1
	F	4	4	0
	FF	0		
Meal preparation		**7**	**5**	**2**
	M	4	3	2
	F	3	2	-1
	FF	1		1
Rest		**7**	**9**	**-2**
	M	4	5	-1
	F	3	4	-1
	FF	0		
Cleaning		**6**	**5**	**1**
	M	4	2	2
	F	2	3	-1
	FF	1		1
Church service		**6**	**18**	**-12**
	M	3	8	-5
	F	3	10	-7
	FF	0		
Fishing		**6**	**4**	**2**
	M	4	3	1
	F	2	1	1
	FF	0		0
Children care		**4**	**4**	**0**
	M	2	2	0
	F	2	3	-1
	FF	0		0