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Kenya Time Use Report

BASED ON 2021 KENYA CONTINUOUS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CHS	Continuous Household Survey
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Times Use Statistics
KCHSP/KCHS	Kenya Continuous Household Survey program/ Continuous Household Survey program
KTUS/TUS	Kenya Time Use Survey/ Time Use Survey
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MBS	Moran of the Burning Spear
Non-SNA	Non-System of National Accounts
PhDs	Doctor of Philosophies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
SNA	System of National Accounts
TUS	Time Use Survey
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present to you the 2021 Kenya Time Use Survey Report, the first of its kind to be produced for Kenya. This was made possible with the support from the UN Women, World Bank and Oxfam GB. The report is a key milestone towards highlighting the contribution of women in unremunerated domestic and care work, which has hitherto not been comprehensively documented.

Time-use surveys are important sources of information on how women and men spend their time on different activities over a specified period. Time-use data is useful in supporting policies and programmes in the areas of gender equality, family, social, transport and culture and measuring the value of household production as well as for international comparisons.

To achieve gender equality and empowerment of all, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development calls for all countries to monitor SDG target 5.4 on the recognition and valuation of unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family.

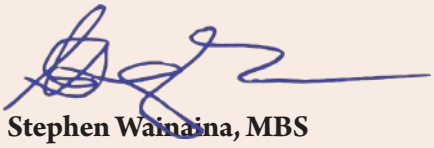
The production of this report was motivated by the need to measure both paid and unpaid work to obtain indicators to be used in monitoring and evaluating gender policies aimed at achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in Kenya. It provides insights into the economic value of unpaid work, barriers and incentives to labour force participation, changing labour force practices, the balance between work and other roles, health and wellbeing, volunteering and other community participation, transport and infrastructure planning.

The conventional System of National Accounts (SNA) and labour statistics are designed to measure the market economy with the exclusion of unpaid household service work. This leads to an underestimation of the national income and results in biases in various areas of economic analysis. Traditional concepts and theories on measuring economies generally consider only the market economy and remunerated work. They offer limited guidance and indications for policies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (UNDP, 1995).

This report provides information on time spent on unpaid care work, and participation of women and men in the SNA and Non-SNA activities. The report provides statistics on average time spent on SNA productive activities, Non-SNA productive activities (unpaid work) and Non-Productive activities such as learning, socialization and communication; community participation and religious practices; culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices. It brings into focus the unpaid domestic and care work, which is "work" that largely remains invisible, unrecognized and unaccounted for in decision-making.

As a comprehensive report on time use, this report will be useful for making country and international comparisons for unpaid household service work and will provide researchers and other users with time use data to undertake further analysis. Further, it will inform government policies, programmes and resource allocation that promote gender equality and recognition of women's contribution to the economy to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Finally, this report provides baseline information for the development of Household Satellite Account (HSA) for the compilation of the contribution of household production to National Accounts to inform macroeconomic policies and strategies.



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Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Time use surveys are important sources of information on how women and men spend their time on different activities over a specified period. The popular practice with most countries that have conducted time use surveys, is to collect time use data for a continuous 24-hour period of one or more days. These statistics are useful in measuring dimensions of gender equality and human well-being. The 2021 Kenya Time Use Survey (KTUS) was designed to provide information on time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, participation of women and men in System of National Accounts (SNA) and non-SNA activities. Therefore, the report contains the findings with appropriate disaggregation such as by sex, age group, rural-urban and other socioeconomic variables, which highlight differences between women and men engaged in remunerated and unremunerated activities in the economy.

The main objective of the 2021 KTUS was to measure both paid and unpaid work to generate indicators to be used in monitoring and evaluating gender policies aimed at achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in Kenya. Specific objectives of the KTUS were to: to identify gender differences in time use patterns with special focus on paid and unpaid work activities; provide data to inform policy and resource allocation to programmes that will accelerate achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment; and to provide data to improve on the compilation of the contribution of household production to the National Accounts so as to inform macroeconomic policies and strategies.

The survey targeted population age 15 years and above drawn from all the 47 counties. The sample size for the 2021 KTUS was 24,000 households sampled from 1,500 Enumeration Areas drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF) that had been developed from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Overall, 16,945 households and 24,004 individuals participated and successfully completed the KTUS module resulting in household and individual response rates of 86.8 per cent and 82.5 per cent, respectively.

Background Characteristics

Overall, 60.8 per cent of the households who participated in the survey were in rural areas while 39.2 per cent were in urban areas. At national level, about two thirds of the households were headed by males and a third by females. One in a thousand households were headed by children. Of households headed by females, 65.4 per cent were in the rural compared with 34.6 per cent in the urban areas.

Females accounted for 51.2 per cent and men 48.8 per cent of the target population. The survey results show that, urban areas had a more youthful population compared to the rural. For instance, of the population age 15 year and above, 64.2 per cent were those age 15-34 years compared to 59.1 per cent the rural. Nationally, sex ratio was 95.3 while in rural and urban areas it was at 94.9 and 96.1, respectively.

More than half (53.7%) of the population were in active marriages with 50.8 per cent of them being in a monogamous unions and 2.9 per cent in polygamous unions. The survey data shows that there was a higher proportion of teen girls (5.4%) age 15-19 in recognized marriages than teen boys (1.2%) of the same age. The proportion of the population reporting as never married was 41.1 per cent. Females in polygamous marriages, separated, divorced or widowed recorded a higher proportion than men while the converse was observed among those in polygamous marriages, those living together as if married and those reporting as never married.

Religious beliefs and practices have an impact on many aspects of lifestyle such as education, trade, health work

and gender roles. Respondents were asked about their religious affiliation. Majority of the population (87.0%) were Christians, with 42.0 per cent being Protestants, followed by Catholics and Evangelical Christians at 20.9 per cent and 17.5 per cent, respectively. Those who profess Islam were 9.9 per cent.

The proportion of the population that had attained post secondary level was 14.9 per cent. The population that reported to have attained only secondary level of education was 34.6 per cent while 9.2 per cent had no education. There was higher educational attainment in urban than in rural areas. Twenty-six per cent of the population in urban areas had post-secondary level of education compared to 9.0 per cent in the rural areas. Similarly, 41.3 per cent of the population in urban areas had attained secondary education compared to 31.2 per cent of their counterparts in the rural areas. A higher percentage of females (11.8%) compared to males (6.4 %) had no education. A higher percentage of males (52.1%) compared to females (47.1%) had attained at least secondary education level.

Findings

This report presents findings of the survey on time use measures, namely: average time spent on a specified activity; participation rate and the average time spent on a specified activity by persons participating in the activity.

Average Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work

Nationally, population age 15 years and above spend about 12.2 per cent of their day (about 3 hours) on unpaid domestic and care work. On average women spend approximately 5 hours per day on unpaid work, which is about five times more than men (about 1 hour). The proportion of time spent on these activities in rural areas is slightly higher compared to urban areas for both women and men.

Nationally, women spend approximately 7 times more time on unpaid care work (2.4 %) than men (0.4%) and about 5 times more (16.3%) on unpaid domestic work than their male counterparts (3.2%).

There are gender differentials on how time is spent on unpaid care work and domestic work at county level. The burden of unpaid work is highest for women in Marsabit county (30.2% approximately 7 hours) followed by Wajir (26.8%) Samburu (24.2%), Mandera (23.8%) and Garissa (23.7%) counties.

Findings by age group show that women predominantly spent more time on unpaid care and domestic work compared to men across all age groups. Nationally, the proportion of time spent on unpaid work by girls age 15-17 years, is thrice as much (14.0%) as that of boys (4.1%) in the same age group. Among the youth (18-34 years), the proportion of time that women spend on similar activities per day is slightly over a fifth (21.6 %), about 6 times more than young men. Elderly women age 60 years and above spend about three hours (13.0%) on unpaid domestic and care work, while their male counterparts spent about an hour (3.2%) °at national level.

Regardless of their work status, women spend more time on unpaid work than men. Nationally, individuals who are not working spend more time on the said activities (16.4%) compared to those who are working (10.5%) on a daily basis. Working women spend on average 4 hours per day on unpaid work, whereas, working men spend about an hour.

Participation Rate

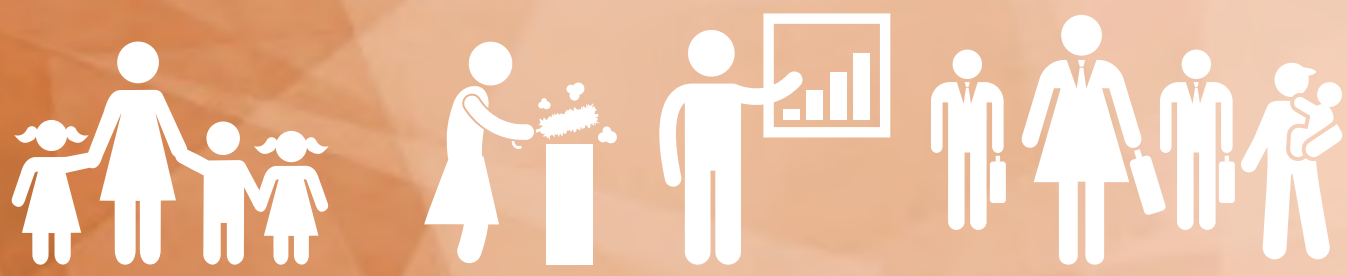
Nationally, men were more involved in SNA activities (79.7%) than in Non-SNA activities (42.7%), while women were more involved in non-SNA activities (93.5%) than in SNA productive activities (68.4%). Analysis by area of residence shows that men were more involved in SNA activities in both rural (82.4%) and urban (74.5%) areas compared to women, whose participation in non-SNA activities was higher in both rural (93.5%) and urban (93.4%), respectively. There were no significant gender differences in participation in learning for both men and women where involvement in this activity by men was 14.5 per cent compared to women's at 12.2 per cent. All the surveyed population participated in other non-productive activities, which included eating and sleep related activities.

Time spent on specific activities by those who participated

This refers to the average time spent on a specific activity by those who actually engaged (participated) in the activity. Nationally, the time spent by men who engaged in SNA activities (442 minutes) was more than that spent by women (293 minutes). In contrast, women spent more time (300 minutes), which was more than double time spent by men (140 minutes) in non-SNA productive activities.

In urban areas, both women and men spent 440 minutes on SNA productive activities, which was more than 343 minutes spent by their counterparts in rural areas. Additionally, men spent more time on learning and other non-productive activities compared to women at national level and in both areas of residence. On average, men and women in urban areas spent 334 minutes on learning activities, which is less than 395 minutes spent by those in rural areas. Majority of women and men spent time on other non-productive activities.

1 Introduction



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Over the years, Kenya has lacked time use data that could be useful in supporting policies and programmes in the areas of gender equality, family, social, transport and culture and to measure the value of household production as well as for international comparisons. Time use surveys provide statistics that puts in the spotlight unpaid care, which is "work" that largely remains invisible, unrecognized and unaccounted for in decision-making. Particularly, the data provide the necessary evidence to underpin advocacy inspired by the 5R Framework for Decent Care Work (ILO 2015): Recognize, Reduce and Redistribute unpaid care work; Reward paid care work, by promoting more and decent work for care workers; and guarantee care workers' Representation, social dialogue and collective bargaining.

According to the ILO and the UNDP (2018), time use statistics were first produced in the early 1900s in social surveys mainly reporting on the living conditions of industrial workers. The studies primarily focused on the impact of long work hours on working-class families' capacity for leisure. Furthemore, in recent years, time-use statistics have gained importance among policymakers in measuring dimensions of gender equality and human well-being. These time-use surveys have however not been integrated into the national statistical systems in most countries, a relatively few countries have implemented these surveys in comparison with other household-based surveys (International Labour Office and United Nations Development Programme, 2018).

Traditional concepts and theories on how to measure economies generally consider only the market economy and remunerated work. They offer limited guidance and indications for policies to promote women's empowerment and gender equality (UNDP, 1995). In this context, the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) called for development of suitable statistical means to recognise and to make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy including their contribution in the unpaid domestic and care sectors (The Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995).

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2021 regional report for Africa observed that, despite wide gender variations across the continent, women in Africa suffer the highest levels of discriminatory practices in the world. Traditional gender roles continue to dominate at the family level resulting in the unequal distributions of unpaid care work. This impacts negatively on women's participation in the labour force whereas it is recognized that women in Africa do more unpaid care and domestic work than men. In terms of economic empowerment, men dominate traditional working sectors of construction, mining and transport among the remunerated sectors (OECD Development Centre, 2021).

To achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development calls for all countries to implement SDG target 5.4 covering the recognition and valuation of unpaid care and domestic work through provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. It is against this backdrop that Kenya committed to undertake a time use survey.

Time use survey data provides insights into the economic value of unpaid work, barriers and incentives to labour force participation, changing labour force practices, balance between work and other roles, health and wellbeing (time spent sleeping, doing physical activities, leisure activities), volunteering and other community participation, transport and infrastructure planning.

The conventional system of national accounts and labour statistics are designed to measure the market economy with exclusion of unpaid household service work. This leads to underestimation of the national income and results in biases in various areas of economic analysis. Walker and Gauger (1973) argued that, conventional statistics understate the economic contribution of women given that they perform about two thirds of all housework. At the international level, it has been widely recognised that a proper recognition and valuation of unpaid household service work would allow for a better assessment of the economic and social impacts of policy options (Gronau, 1980) .

Time use surveys provide comprehensive and detailed information on how individuals spend their time on different activities over a specified period, typically covering 24 hours of one or more days. Time use statistics are quantitative summaries of time spent by women and men and therefore are useful in measuring dimensions of gender equality and human well-being. Statistics produced from the survey show the activities individuals engage in, how much time is spent doing each of the paid and unpaid activities, and the context in which they are undertaken. The time use statistics are usually disaggregated by sex, age group, rural/urban and other population groups.

Time use data is useful in improving labour force statistics and in the estimation of national income. The statistics will enable the valuation of unpaid non-SNA work and estimates of overall well-being; thereby providing a more complete picture of the total economy (consisting of paid and unpaid work). They will also provide indicators of global commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals and will be useful in drawing policy guidelines for gender equality, poverty reduction, employment generation and welfare promotion for inclusive growth.

1.2 Survey Aim and Objectives

The 2021 KTUS was designed to provide information on time spent on unpaid care work, participation of women and men in System of National Accounts (SNA) and Non-SNA activities. The aim of KTUS was to measure both paid and unpaid work in order to obtain indicators to be used in monitoring and evaluating policies that are meant to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in Kenya.

Specific objectives of the survey were to:

i. Identify gender differences in time use patterns with special focus on paid and unpaid work activities.

ii. Provide data to inform policy and resource allocation to programmes that will accelerate achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

iii. Provide data to improve on the compilation of the contribution of household production to the National Accounts to inform macroeconomic policies and strategies.

1.3 Rationale for Undertaking the 2021 Kenya Time Use Survey

The lack of statistics that adequately demonstrate the contribution of women to the economy (especially through unpaid care work), plus lack of knowledge on the time use pattern of women and men necessitated undertaking of the 2021 KTUS. Notably, although unpaid care work contributes to the growth of the economy, it had not been included in the System of National Accounts (SNA) because it was traditionally considered to be outside the market economy.

The 2021 KTUS results will enable further analysis of gender issues in time use and their implications for gender equality. The survey findings can also be used to activate a review of gender policies and programmes that promote recognition, equality and inclusion of women and men in all aspects of the economy.

1.4 Overview

This 2021 KTUS report has five chapters. Chapter one provides the background, objectives and rationale for the survey. In chapter two, the survey design and methodology are discussed while chapter three provides demographic, social and economic characteristics of the survey population. Chapter four covers survey findings including description of time use activities, average time spent on broad activities and participation rates. Chapter five presents summary findings, conclusions and recommendations.

1.5 Concepts and Definitions

Time Use Survey

Time use surveys record the activities done by different individuals from a representative selection of households, and the time spent on each activity. The time spent on an activity is measured in terms of the number of minutes or hours within a 24-hour period.

Typical examples of activities on which a person may spend time during the course of a day include: eating, travelling (walking, driving a car or riding a motor bike), unpaid child care (for example, supervising and feeding), working in a formal sector job (whether as employee or employer, in the public or private sector), doing unpaid 'economic' work (such as fetching water or collecting firewood, or working unpaid in the family business), and housework (cleaning the house, preparing meals, caring for children).

Average time spent

The average time spent in an activity can be computed in reference to the whole population of the category, or in reference to the population involved in the activity. Therefore, the participation rate of the population is required for each activity and two series of tables are presented:

1. Average time spent per day, population, and
2. Average time spent per day, persons who did the activity.

Basic statistics on time use take the form of estimates of the average time spent per day on different types of activities by people in a particular category. The category could be men, women, girls and boys in a certain age group, from rural or urban areas, employed and unemployed, and so on. To arrive at an accurate average, time use data should cover weekends and weekdays, as well as different seasons of the year.

Participation rate

The participation rate is the proportion of persons in the survey population who took part in a specific activity during the reference period, which for KTUS was the last 24 hours.

Target Population/Respondent to the diary questionnaire

The target population was defined as all people living in households who were age 15 years and above. This excludes persons who lived in group quarters such as military camps, boarding schools, etc.

Time slot

A one-hour interval during a 24-hour period in respect of which respondents reported one or more activities.

Simultaneous activities

Simultaneous activities are activities undertaken by one person at the same time and place. For instance: cooking and listening to the radio at home at the same time, cleaning the house and caring for children at the same time, etc.

System of National Accounts (SNA)

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed framework for estimating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. Growth in GDP is used as the main indicator of how well or how poorly an economy is performing.

SNA Productive

Activities within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary comprise production of goods and services supplied or intended to be supplied to units other than their producers, own-account production of all goods retained by their producers, own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced in a household by paid domestic staff. SNA production excludes all household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household except the services produced by employing paid domestic staff.

Non-SNA productive (extended SNA)

Non-SNA production within the general production boundary includes domestic and personal services produced and consumed within the same household including cleaning, servicing and repairs; preparation and serving of meals; care, training and instruction of children; care of the sick, infirm and elderly; transportation of members of the household or their goods; as well as unpaid volunteer services to other households, community, neighbourhood associations and other associations.

Non-productive activities

An activity is considered non-productive if it cannot be delegated to someone else, in line with the "third person rule". Activities performed for personal maintenance and care such as eating, drinking, sleeping, or exercising are non-productive. Similarly, activities associated with socializing and entertainment, such as participation in sports, hobbies and games, and use of mass media are considered non-productive activities.

Productive work

An activity is said to be productive if its performance can be delegated to another person and yield the same desired result. As such, all productive activities fall within the general production boundary.

Reproductive work

Reproductive work includes activities such as rearing and caring for children; caring for the elderly, ill, disabled and other household members; caring unpaid for non-family members; and cooking, cleaning and fetching water and fuel. These activities constitute production, but are not included in the calculation of gross domestic product.

Care of children and adults

This refers to time spent doing activities to care for or help any child (under age 18) or adult in the household, regardless of the physical or mental health status of the person. Childcare and adult care is defined under two categories - primary and secondary.

Primary childcare refers to time spent directly and exclusively on a child while not engaged in any other activity (e.g. housework, watching television). These activities include time spent providing physical care, reading to and playing with children, changing diapers, taking care of children's health needs, dropping off, picking up and waiting for children, assistance with homework, etc. Primary adult care refers to time spent directly helping and caring (dressing, bathing, grooming, etc.) for a sick, elderly or disabled relative or other adult. Also included here is help given directly to these dependent adults with housekeeping tasks such as cleaning, laundry, and shopping and meal preparation.

Secondary care of children and adults implies having responsibility for their wellbeing, and being available to them while engaged in other primary activities. For example your child may be doing homework or watching television, and a disabled or sick parent may be reading in the next room while you are doing dishes. Secondary childcare or adult care therefore also overlaps with other activities.

Employment status

Employed people include all those who reported they were engaged in at least one economic activity over the 7 days before the date of the interview. A person is considered to have worked if the person was self-employed or had been engaged in paid work, whether in the formal or in the informal sector, whether full-time or part-time.

A person was considered unemployed if during the reference period (one week preceding the interview), he or she was without work, was available to work and was actively looking for work; had not actively looked for work in the past 4 weeks but was on temporary layoff and was available for work; had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from the reference period and was available for work.

Unemployment rate

It is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed by the economically active population, which is the sum of the employed and unemployed.

Household

A household consists of a person or a group of persons, whether related or not, living together in the same housing unit (dwelling), who usually share the same housekeeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit.

Head of Household

The head of household is the person whose authority is recognised by all other members of the household. Only one person may be considered as the head of a household.

Structure/dwelling

A structure is a free-standing building for a residential or commercial purpose. It may have one or more rooms in which people live. It may, for example, be an apartment building, a house, or a thatched hut.

Dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms occupied by one or more households. For instance, there could be one dwelling unit in a thatched hut, but there may be about 20 dwelling units in an apartment building or six dwelling units in a compound. A dwelling unit may usually be distinguished from the next dwelling unit by a separate entrance.

Religiosity

Is the quality or state of being religious/religious feeling or devotion.

2 Survey Design and Methodology



2 SURVEY DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The 2021 Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP) was designed to be implemented over a period of several years beginning in 2019. Data is collected on a quarterly basis and analysis undertaken to provide quarterly national estimates. At the end of each year (12 months), annual county level estimates of both labour and poverty indicators would be produced. Monitoring of labour indicators is done on a quarterly basis to allow for analysis of changes over specific time periods so as to check on quarterly seasonality of labour indicators.

The survey was designed to be flexible enough to incorporate other survey modules on emerging topical issues on a rolling basis. A module could be incorporated into the survey during any quarter provided its design fits into the overall KCHS design for the quarter or the remaining quarters. The 2021 KCHS incorporated two additional modules; time use and food security. The survey employed both cross-sectional and panel designs during the first and second years of its implementation, however, during the third year (2021) when the time use module was added, the survey was purely cross-sectional.

2.2 Sample Size and Allocation

The 2021 KCHS was originally designed to have a total of 50 study domains, namely; national, urban, rural and 47 counties. In designing the sample, the minimum sample size for anticipated integrated surveys and relative sizes of the counties were considered. The sample size for the annual survey consisted of 24,000 households drawn from 1,500 clusters. The sample was distributed to all the 47 counties using the power allocation method. The clusters were further randomized into 4 quarters each comprising of 375 clusters and 6,000 households. The sample allocation per county for the four quarters is presented in Table 2.1.

2.3 Sampling Frame

The sample for the 2021 KCHS was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF) that was developed based on 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC). The K-HMSF composed of 10,000 clusters selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from approximately 128,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs) created during the 2019 KPHC. The frame is stratified into 92 sampling strata, that is, urban and rural areas in 45 counties plus Nairobi City and Mombasa counties which were purely urban. The counties form the first level of stratification.

The K-HMSF was designed to have four sub-samples (C1, C2, C3 and C4) each composed of 2,500 clusters, whereby each could serve as independent sample frame. Any two or more sub-samples can be combined whenever a bigger sample size required. The EAs for the 2021 KCHS were drawn from sub-frame (C1).

2.3.1 Sampling

Two sets of units were sampled, namely; Enumeration Areas (EAs) and households. The units were sampled without replacement and only pre-selected units were visited for interviews. At the time of the household interviews, it was expected that individuals from specific age-groups will be eligible for different modules of the survey. For example, individuals aged 15-64 years were eligible for the labour module while individuals aged 15 and above were targeted for the time use module.

Table 2.1: Sample Allocation for the four quarters of 2021 KCHS

County Code	County Name	Clusters			Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mombasa	0	32	32	0	512	512
2	Kwale	21	11	32	336	176	512
3	Kilifi	18	14	32	288	224	512
4	Tana River	17	11	28	272	176	448
5	Lamu	17	11	28	272	176	448
6	Taita/Taveta	17	11	28	272	176	448
7	Garissa	20	12	32	320	192	512
8	Wajir	21	11	32	336	176	512
9	Mandera	19	13	32	304	208	512
10	Marsabit	18	10	28	288	160	448
11	Isiolo	14	14	28	224	224	448
12	Meru	23	9	32	368	144	512
13	Tharaka-Nithi	24	8	32	384	128	512
14	Embu	22	10	32	352	160	512
15	Kitui	25	7	32	400	112	512
16	Machakos	18	14	32	288	224	512
17	Makueni	24	8	32	384	128	512
18	Nyandarua	23	9	32	368	144	512
19	Nyeri	21	11	32	336	176	512
20	Kirinyaga	20	12	32	320	192	512
21	Murang'a	23	9	32	368	144	512
22	Kiambu	15	25	40	240	400	640
23	Turkana	22	10	32	352	160	512
24	West Pokot	25	7	32	400	112	512
25	Samburu	19	9	28	304	144	448
26	Trans Nzoia	21	11	32	336	176	512
27	Uasin Gishu	15	17	32	240	272	512
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	22	6	28	352	96	448
29	Nandi	24	8	32	384	128	512
30	Baringo	22	10	32	352	160	512
31	Laikipia	19	13	32	304	208	512
32	Nakuru	17	19	36	272	304	576
33	Narok	23	9	32	368	144	512
34	Kajiado	13	19	32	208	304	512
35	Kericho	23	9	32	368	144	512
36	Bomet	26	6	32	416	96	512
37	Kakamega	23	9	32	368	144	512
38	Vihiga	24	8	32	384	128	512
39	Bungoma	23	9	32	368	144	512
40	Busia	22	10	32	352	160	512
41	Siaya	24	8	32	384	128	512
42	Kisumu	17	15	32	272	240	512
43	Homa Bay	23	9	32	368	144	512
44	Migori	22	10	32	352	160	512
45	Kisii	23	9	32	368	144	512
46	Nyamira	24	8	32	384	128	512
47	Nairobi City	0	44	44	0	704	704
Total		936	564	1,500	14,976	9,024	24,000

2.3.2 Sampling of Clusters

The clusters were the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the survey and were selected independently from each of the 92 strata in K-HMSF. All the required clusters for the entire year were selected systematically with equal probability. The selected clusters were further randomized into 4 quarters within each stratum to generate nationally representative quarterly samples of approximately 375 clusters that could be analysed independently.

2.3.3 Sampling of Households

A total of 16 households per cluster were sampled systematically (with a random start) from the list of households enumerated during the 2019 KPHC. Sampling of the households was done centrally at the head-office with Interviews only being undertaken in pre-selected households. No substitution was allowed in the event of not being able to locate or contact a household.

2.3.4 Sample Design for the Time Use Module

Time use was a module within the 2021 KCHS, which was designed to be a national cross-sectional survey targeting individuals aged 15 years and older. The module was to provide estimates at national, county, rural and urban levels using data collected during the 4 quarters of the 2021 KCHS. This translated to a sample size of 24,000 households drawn from 1,500 clusters.

The 2021 KCHS employed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. However for the time use module, there was a third selection stage of eligible individuals from within the household. The enumerators first listed all the usual members of the selected households, thereafter, all members eligible for the time use module were rostered and two individuals selected randomly using a Kish Grid. The module was then administered to these individuals without replacements.

2.4 Data Weighting

The collected data was weighted to account for non-proportional allocation of the sample into the various sampling strata as well as to adjust for non-response. The design weight was computed based on the selection probabilities within the frame strata. This was then adjusted for stratum level non-response and a post-stratification done using the 2021 mid-year population projections. The resulting data has therefore been weighted to be representative of the target population at the national, rural and urban levels.

The sampling weights (W) have been computed as the inverse of the product of the selection probabilities. The overall selection probability of selecting a household in KCHS is a product of 3 factors. That is the selection probability of selecting an EA from the Census EAs into K-HMSF using Probability Proportional to Size, the probability of selecting an EA from K-HMSF into the 2021 KCHS EAs sample using a systematic sampling procedure and the probability of selecting a household into the household sample for the KCHS.

The inverse of the product of the three selection probabilities formed the design weights which were used to weight the sample data into population estimates. These design weights were then adjusted for weighted stratum level household non-response.

The following mathematical formula was applied;

$W_{hi} = d_{hi} \times 1/R_{Hh}$

where:

W_h = Overall EA weight for the i-th EA in the h-th stratum

D_{hij} = Design weight obtained from the EA and Households selection probabilities for the i-th EA and j-th household in the h-th stratum. It is the inverse of the product of the selection probabilities

R_{Hh} = Overall household response rate in the h-th strata

The time use module employed a third selection stage at the household level. The EA level household weights were multiplied by the inverse of the probability of selecting an eligible individual within an EA to get the EA level individual weights. Post-stratification was then applied at the stratum level using the projected population of the 15 years and above as at mid-year of 2021, this was to adjust for the stratum level individual weights.

The weights provided for after post-stratfication is a typical individual weight and therefore does not take into consideration the time dimension which is a key element of a time-use survey. In a time-use survey, the individual weight would be applicable if data was collected for the sampled individual for the entire period of the survey, however, this was not the case for the time-use module. An additional weighting factor was computed to cater for sampling of the time periods.

To eliminate bias and also to account for seasonality in time use, the survey was designed to be undertaken on a quarterly basis with sampled individuals reporting on how they spent the 24 hours of the selected interview day. Given the quarterly sample design, the weighting was done on a quarterly basis. The time dimension weighting factor for producing person/day estimates was computed by dividing the number of days in a quarter by the number of days a person was sampled to report on, which was one day in this case. The overall weight for estimating person/days was obtained by multiplying the number of days in a specific quarter by the total number of eligible individuals in the population in that particular quarter. To adjust for weekend and weekday time use dynamics, a calibration estimation was undertaken. The weights for weekend person/days were post-stratified to total number of available weekend person/days in the quarter to reduce coverage bias as well as make sure that the estimates are consistent with known population totals.

2.5 Response Rates

A total of 24,000 households were sampled for the 2021 KCHS survey into which the time-use module was incorporated. 19,522 of the sampled households were found to be eligible for the survey. A household is considered to be eligible for a survey if it meets the following criteria; household is identified and successfully interviewed; a household is identified but refused to respond; a household is identified but no competent or no respondent is at home during the visits; and if a household is identified, the interview was started and then postponed. Out of the eligible households, 16,945 households participated in the survey and successfully completed the questionnaire resulting to a national household response rate of 86.8 per cent.

The time use module targeted individuals aged 15 years and old. There were 40,764 individuals eligible for the time use survey module from the 16,945 households interviewed. A maximum of two individuals were randomly select-

ed from each household to participate in time use module a Kish Grid was used for their selection. This resulted in the section of 29,107 individuals to complete this module. From the pre-selected individuals, 24,004 individuals were successfully interviewed, translating to individual response rate of 82.5 per cent.

Several selected dwelling units were found to be ineligible (vacant, destroyed, could not be located, or dwelling no longer a household) as a result of use of a non-updated household list. The household list used as sampling frame was developed during the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) enumeration and a lot of time has elapsed resulting in many changes in the EAs. Table 2.2 below presents the household and individual response rates.

Table 2.2: Household and Individual Response Rates

	Residence		
Results	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Households			
Households Eligible	12,494	7,028	19,522
Households Interviewed	11,340	5,605	16,945
Household Response Rate	90.8%	79.8%	86.8%
Individuals			
Individuals Selected	19,864	9,243	29,107
Individuals Interviewed	16,461	7,543	24,004
Individual Response Rate	82.9%	81.6%	82.5%

2.6 Pilot for the Time Use Survey Module

During the 4th quarter of 2020, the Time Use Survey module was piloted in preparation for its inclusion in the 2021 KCHS. A fifth of the households sampled for fourth quarter of the survey were randomly selected for the pilot. The pilot results were used to improve on the questionnaire validation of scripts and setting up of a dashboard for monitoring the quality of data from the field.

2.7 Survey Instruments

The 2021 KCHS data collection tool comprised of six thematic modules. Labour and consumption were the core components of the survey while the time use, food security, housing and agriculture were ad hoc modules. Data on all these modules was collected on a quarterly basis.

2.8 Data Collection and Field Personnel

During data collection, the questionnaire was administered via Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) system. This is a data capture technology in which the interviewer uses a tablet/ mobile phone to collect data. The questionnaire was programmed using Survey Solutions software due to its capacity to enhance data quality and management. Field data collection for the 2021 KCHS was organised into 4 cycles of 24 days each. This was a variation from the previous design in which data collection was conducted on a monthly basis. The change was necessitated by various unforeseen challenges which include budgetary re-allocations. Each county had a team comprising of at least two interviewers and one driver.

A total of 99 interviewers were engaged in data collection during the 2021 KCHS. Out of these, 39 were drawn from within the KNBS establishment while 60 were non-KNBS staff contracted on a temporary basis. The interviewers

were deployed for data collection in all the 47 counties at an average of 2 per county with an exception of Nairobi and Kiambu counties with 4 and 3 interviewers respectively, due to the high workload. Each team was under a field supervisor who was in charge of more than one county. In total there were 10 supervisors involved during the 4 quarters of the 2021 KCHS.

The non-KNBS interviewers were selected from the pool of Research Assistants who were recruited and worked during 2020 KCHS data collection phase. The selection was based on performance and assessment of their data quality, place of previous engagement among other considerations. All the selected interviewers both from KNBS and non-KNBS staff had undergone a training and collected data during quarter 4 of the 2020 KCHS. The interviewers underwent a one-day refresher training to recap the questionnaire and also to be retrained on prevalent data quality issues arising from the previous data collection cycle before embarking on fieldwork.

During data collection, the interviewers ensured that they uploaded data to the server, at the end of every day, where the supervisors would download the data, check for inconsistencies and then approve or reject the interview. A dashboard was developed to monitor key indicators arising from the data collected and data quality checks were conducted routinely from the head office and any identified quality issue was communicated immediately to the field teams.

2.9 Survey Organization

The Bureau managed the implementation of the survey and was responsible for coordination of all aspects of the survey including design, data collection, processing and analysis. A steering committee comprising KNBS Directors was responsible for policy direction and overseeing of the overall implementation of the survey. The steering committee constituted a secretariat which was responsible for the day-to-day administrative, logistical and technical operations of the survey.

2.10 Data Processing

The KCHS questionnaire was programmed using the Survey Solutions system which enhances data quality and management. The data collection application was updated whenever a new module was added or deleted. Data at the local server was synchronized in real-time with the cloud server as back up. This data redundancy would ensure availability in the shortest time possible in case of server failure. To enhance data security, the data was stored in a locally secured server with adequate firewall and was also secured using end to end encryption.

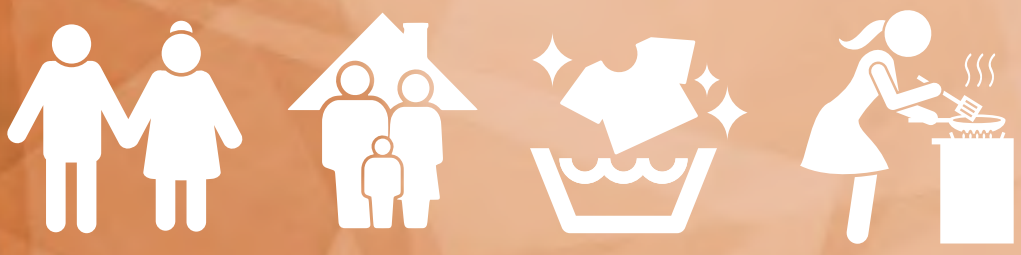
2.11 Data Quality

To ensure the quality of the data while in the field, data checks where incorporated into the CAPI system. Whenever wrong entries were made, the system would prompt for correction. The supervisor module was also used to check for errors and to report back to the interviewers. Data in the server was downloadable in different formats (SPSS, STATA and CSV formats). The data was downloaded using Stata format for cleaning and analysis. Further checking was done in the office to ensure the errors detected were shared with the interviewers for correction before they left the clusters.

2.12 Data cleaning and analysis

Cleaning of the data was for each questionnaire module. The data was checked and cleaned by comparing the entries in the other common modules (household characteristics, education, housing and labour). Cleaning of the KTUS data was done with all variables being checked and corrected for errors. Cleaning of the activities' (ICATUS) codes was done by cross checking with the descriptions provided by the interviewers such that the coded activities were compared and corrected where a wrong code was assigned to a particular description. The survey data analysis and data cleaning were done using STATA statistical package.

3 Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics



3 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.0 Introduction

The 2021 Time Use Survey (TUS) was undertaken as a module in the 2021 Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS) conducted on a quarterly basis. This chapter provides demographic and socioeconomic profiles which are essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report. Furthermore, an understanding of household composition, household sizes, marital status and access to basic services are essential for the development of appropriate policies and interventions aimed at reducing the unpaid domestic and care work of particularly women. This chapter summarizes information on the basic characteristics of women and men interviewed and includes: age, sex, marital status, religious affiliation, educational attainment, economic activity, and housing conditions & housing amenities.

3.1 Household Composition

Household composition and household size play an important role in how households distribute both productive and unproductive work amongst the household members. This is especially true in rural areas where many households still engage in agricultural production activities and where significant amount of time was still being devoted to the collection of water and firewood.

In correspondence with the population distribution in Kenya, 60.8 per cent of he surveyed households lived in rural areas, and the remainder (39.2 %) in urban areas (Table 3.1). Male headed households comprised 66.5 per cent of all households, while 33.4 per cent were female headed. A higher proportion of female headed households were more likely to live in rural areas (65.4%) than male headed households (58.4%). Conversely, male headed households (58.4%) were more likely to live in urban areas than female headed households (34.6%). Child headed households were more likely to be headed by males than females.

Households in rural areas tend to be a bigger size than urban households. In the 2021 KTUS, the highest proportion of households had 3-4 persons at 33.6 per cent followed by those with 1-2 persons at 31.2 per cent.

Nationally, households with children aged less than 6 years accounted for 41.6 per cent of all households, with a higher proportion in rural (63.3%). Nearly half of households (47.3%) had children aged 6-13 years, with a higher proportion in rural (70.2%) than urban (29.8%) areas. Similarly, 28.5 per cent of households had 14–17-year-olds with three quarters of them residing in rural areas. One tenth of households, majority of which were in the rural areas (84.7%), had at least one member above 70 years of age.

Table 3.1: Population Distribution by Household Headship, Size and Residence

	Rural	Urban	Households	Per cent
Household Headship				
Male Headed Household	58.4	41.6	8,575,239	66.5
Female Headed Household	65.4	34.6	4,314,434	33.4
Male Child Headed	71.8	28.2	7,896	0.1
Female Child Headed	77.7	22.3	4,506	0.0
Total	60.8	39.2	12,902,075	100.0
Household Size				
1-2 persons	50.5	49.5	4,022,113	31.2
3-4 persons	53.9	46.1	4,337,363	33.6
5-6 persons	72.3	27.7	2,933,953	22.7
7-8 persons	83.8	16.2	1,109,555	8.6
9-10 persons	85.3	14.7	368,863	2.9
11+ persons	82.2	17.8	130,227	1.0
Total	60.8	39.2	12,902,075	100.0
Household with children below 6				
Household Without Children < 6 years	58.9	41.1	7,540,044	58.4
Household With Child < 6 years	63.3	36.7	5,362,030	41.6
Total	60.8	39.2	12,902,075	100.0
Household with children 6 - 14				
Household Without Children 6 - 14 years	51.4	48.6	6,452,436	50.0
Household With Child 6 - 14 years	70.2	29.8	6,449,639	50.0
Total	60.8	39.2	12,902,075	100.0
Household with children 15 - 17				
Household Without Children 15 - 17 years	56.3	43.7	9,990,737	77.4
Household With Child 15 - 17 years	76.2	23.8	2,911,338	22.6
Total	60.8	39.2	12,902,075	100.0
Household with elderly 70 plus				
Household Without Elderly 70+ years	57.9	42.1	11,536,969	89.4
Household With Elderly 70+ years	84.7	15.3	1,365,106	10.6
Total	60.8	39.2	12,902,075	100.0

3.2 Age and Sex Distribution

Age, sex and the social norms associated with it are important factors in determining how people use their time in either productive or non-productive activities. Table 3.2 presents the distribution of population aged 15 years and above by residence, age and sex. Nationally, 51.2 per cent of the population were women, while 48.8 per cent were men. Two thirds of the respondents (66.2 %) resided in rural areas while one third (33.8 %) resided in urban areas. In rural areas, the highest proportion of population were in the 15-19 years' age-cohort at 18.3 per cent while in urban areas, the highest proportion of population were in the 20-24 years' age-cohort at 17.9 per cent.

The sex-ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population, was 95.3 at the national level. The sex-ratio in urban areas was higher compared to that in rural areas. In the rural areas, the age cohorts with high sex ratios included; 15-19 years and those between 35-54 years while in urban areas, the age cohorts with high sex ratios ranged from 35-64 years. There were notable disparities in sex ratio for those age 55-59 and 60-64 in urban areas at 119.3 and 111.9 compared to those in rural areas at 94.9 and 92.7, respectively.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above by Residence, Age and Sex

	Male	Female	Number of Individuals	Per cent	Sex Ratio
National	**48.8**	**51.2**	**29,964,635**	**100.0**	**95.3**
Rural	48.7	51.3	19,830,971	66.2	94.9
Urban	49.0	51.0	10,133,665	33.8	96.1
Rural					
15-19	50.8	49.2	3,630,457	18.3	103.3
20-24	47.1	52.9	3,021,774	15.2	89.0
25-29	47.3	52.7	2,623,904	13.2	89.8
30-34	47.1	52.9	2,435,317	12.3	89.0
35-39	50.5	49.5	1,807,653	9.1	102.0
40-44	50.9	49.1	1,543,787	7.8	103.7
45-49	51.0	49.0	1,221,531	6.2	104.1
50-54	50.4	49.6	894,691	4.5	101.6
55-59	48.7	51.3	766,676	3.9	94.9
60-64	48.1	51.9	597,843	3.0	92.7
65+	44.1	55.9	1,287,338	6.5	78.9
Urban					
15-19	46.9	53.1	1,384,744	13.7	88.3
20-24	44.6	55.4	1,817,952	17.9	80.5
25-29	47.7	52.3	1,776,728	17.5	91.2
30-34	49.1	50.9	1,523,130	15.0	96.5
35-39	51.3	48.7	1,081,943	10.7	105.3
40-44	53.2	46.8	821,854	8.1	113.7
45-49	55.0	45.0	585,108	5.8	122.2
50-54	55.1	44.9	398,433	3.9	122.7
55-59	54.4	45.6	286,026	2.8	119.3
60-64	52.8	47.2	178,920	1.8	111.9
65+	46.9	53.1	278,828	2.8	88.3

3.3 Marital Status

The number of household members, household composition and marital status influence roles and responsibilities especially time spent on unpaid domestic and care work within households. Table 3.3a presents the distribution of the population by marital status, age-cohort and sex of the population. Overall, the highest percentage of the population were in a monogamous marriage at 50.8 per cent followed by those that were never married at 41.1 per cent. Nationally, 2.9 per cent of the population were in polygamous unions, while 2.7 per cent were separated. It is also important to note that 3.3 per cent of teenagers (15-19 years) were in monogamous marriages. Conversely, a higher proportion of teenage men than teeenage women were never married.

Table 3.3a: Percentage Distribution of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex

Age Cohort	Married Monoga-mous	Married Polygamous	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widow or Widowed	Never Married	Number of Individuals
National	**50.7**	**3.0**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**4.6**	**36.8**	**29,964,635**
15-19	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	95.8	5,015,201
20-24	26.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	70.9	4,839,726
25-29	57.5	1.9	0.8	3.7	0.7	0.5	35.0	4,400,632
30-34	73.2	2.5	0.4	5.4	1.0	1.3	16.2	3,958,447
35-39	76.1	4.1	0.4	7.0	1.0	2.4	9.0	2,889,595
40-44	76.0	5.5	0.3	6.5	1.4	4.1	6.2	2,365,641
45-49	76.5	5.4	0.1	5.1	1.6	7.3	4.1	1,806,639
50-54	73.8	6.5	0.2	4.6	1.8	9.6	3.5	1,293,124
55-59	68.6	7.8	0.3	4.8	1.1	13.9	3.4	1,052,702
60-64	66.4	7.9	0.1	4.7	1.3	17.4	2.3	776,764
65+	49.8	7.7	0.1	2.3	1.0	38.1	1.1	1,566,166
Male	**50.8**	**2.9**	**0.6**	**2.7**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**41.1**	**14,625,693**
15-19	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	2,492,100
20-24	10.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	87.3	2,235,288
25-29	48.9	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	47.1	2,088,757
30-34	72.7	1.3	0.4	4.6	0.8	0.7	19.5	1,895,565
35-39	79.9	3.6	0.4	5.8	0.6	0.2	9.5	1,467,434
40-44	82.9	5.3	0.3	4.6	0.8	0.7	5.5	1,222,740
45-49	84.8	5.2	0.0	4.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	944,616
50-54	81.5	7.3	0.0	3.8	1.7	2.9	2.8	670,075
55-59	80.2	8.8	0.6	4.3	0.7	4.1	1.4	528,981
60-64	81.0	9.8	0.2	3.0	0.7	4.7	0.6	381,897
65+	71.3	12.2	0.1	2.9	0.4	12.1	0.9	698,240
Female	**50.6**	**3.1**	**0.5**	**4.3**	**1.1**	**7.8**	**32.6**	**15,338,943**
15-19	5.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	93.6	2,523,101
20-24	39.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	56.8	2,604,438
25-29	65.3	2.9	0.6	5.3	1.1	0.8	24.1	2,311,875
30-34	73.5	3.7	0.3	6.2	1.2	2.0	13.1	2,062,882
35-39	72.2	4.6	0.4	8.3	1.4	4.6	8.5	1,422,161
40-44	68.5	5.8	0.2	8.6	2.1	7.8	6.9	1,142,901
45-49	67.4	5.7	0.1	5.4	2.0	13.6	5.9	862,023
50-54	65.5	5.6	0.3	5.6	1.9	16.9	4.3	623,049
55-59	57.0	6.7	0.1	5.4	1.6	23.8	5.4	523,721
60-64	52.2	6.2	0.0	6.3	1.8	29.6	3.9	394,867
65+	32.5	4.1	0.1	1.8	1.5	58.9	1.2	867,925

Table 3.3b provides percentage distribution of population by marital status and county. Nairobi City had the highest proportion of population in monogamous marriages at 62.4 per cent followed by Kajiado at 59.8 per cent. Other counties with high proportions of population in monogamous unions were Tana River (59.7%), Narok (56.6%) and Samburu (56.3%). Mandera had the highest proportion of population in polygamous unions at 16.7 per cent followed by Migori at 14.5 per cent. Other counties with high proportions of population in polygamous unions were West Pokot (11.0%) and Turkana (10.8%). The highest proportion of widowed population was in Turkana at 12.1 per cent followed by Siaya at 11.5 per cent. Divorce was more common in Lamu and Mandera counties.

Table 3.3b: Percentage Distribution of Population by Marital Status, Residence and County

	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widow or Widowed	Never Married	Number of Individuals
National	**50.7**	**3.0**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**4.6**	**36.8**	**29,964,635**
Rural	48.6	3.9	0.7	3.4	0.6	5.6	37.3	19,830,971
Urban	54.8	1.5	0.3	3.9	1.2	2.7	35.7	10,133,665
County								
Mombasa	52.5	2.1	0.0	4.1	1.0	2.8	37.4	846,274
Kwale	45.6	7.2	0.6	6.7	0.9	5.1	34.0	448,958
Kilifi	48.2	1.1	9.6	3.2	0.3	5.2	32.4	987,326
Tana River	59.7	7.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	4.9	26.5	192,237
Lamu	49.6	2.6	0.0	2.2	4.0	4.8	36.8	88,106
Taita/Taveta	45.7	0.2	0.2	5.7	1.7	5.6	40.9	204,948
Garissa	43.6	3.8	0.0	1.2	2.6	5.4	43.4	623,557
Wajir	55.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.7	34.5	279,000
Mandera	47.5	16.7	4.3	0.0	3.8	4.8	22.9	202,352
Marsabit	54.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.8	4.2	38.8	554,187
Isiolo	55.7	1.8	0.4	3.1	2.3	6.2	30.5	157,750
Meru	52.3	1.6	0.2	8.8	0.5	5.5	31.2	723,669
Tharaka-Nithi	52.3	1.4	0.1	5.3	0.4	4.2	36.3	201,105
Embu	54.9	0.7	0.0	8.7	1.3	4.7	29.8	308,800
Kitui	51.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	0.8	7.4	35.5	533,010
Machakos	52.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	0.2	4.5	37.7	764,146
Makueni	50.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.4	6.6	38.1	499,631
Nyandarua	50.6	0.3	0.1	10.7	0.9	6.0	31.4	249,705
Nyeri	54.7	1.1	0.5	8.0	2.5	6.9	26.3	262,865
Kirinyaga	55.7	0.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	6.7	28.7	277,980
Murang'a	48.9	1.4	0.0	6.2	0.2	7.1	36.1	491,298
Kiambu	53.2	2.3	0.0	6.1	1.3	3.2	34.1	1,249,999
Turkana	38.7	10.8	0.0	2.7	1.9	12.1	33.9	408,502
West Pokot	44.8	11.0	0.1	2.5	0.0	5.5	36.1	256,395
Samburu	56.3	4.5	0.1	1.8	0.5	7.8	29.0	153,596
Trans Nzoia	41.9	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.0	43.5	545,465
Uasin Gishu	44.9	3.0	0.3	2.5	0.1	3.0	46.2	723,021

Table 3.3b: Percentage Distribution of Population by Marital Status, Residence and County (...Continued)

	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widow or Widowed	Never Married	Number of Individuals
Elgeyo/Marakwet	42.7	1.4	0.1	3.4	0.2	5.3	47.0	553,862
Nandi	50.1	1.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	4.3	41.7	429,128
Baringo	51.3	3.8	0.6	2.6	0.2	6.2	35.2	255,664
Laikipia	51.5	1.2	0.1	5.9	0.1	4.2	37.0	227,375
Nakuru	55.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	2.0	2.9	36.7	1,510,566
Narok	56.6	5.9	0.1	1.4	0.2	2.6	33.3	534,729
Kajiado	59.8	4.2	0.2	3.3	0.5	2.2	29.7	459,414
Kericho	51.6	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.8	3.3	39.8	842,519
Bomet	49.4	2.3	0.3	2.6	0.6	4.9	39.9	468,684
Kakamega	44.3	6.3	0.2	2.9	0.3	5.3	40.7	1,712,339
Vihiga	46.5	1.0	0.3	5.0	0.6	5.7	40.9	521,093
Bungoma	44.5	2.1	0.1	3.6	0.3	4.5	44.8	2,074,465
Busia	45.0	6.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	4.8	41.2	440,535
Siaya	47.8	6.4	0.2	3.4	0.1	11.5	30.7	361,924
Kisumu	48.6	5.8	0.0	2.7	0.1	5.7	37.2	949,747
Homa Bay	39.3	7.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	9.5	40.7	718,648
Migori	44.6	14.5	0.2	1.2	0.3	4.8	34.4	660,149
Kisii	50.8	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	4.6	40.6	1,064,627
Nyamira	53.4	0.8	0.5	2.7	1.1	6.0	35.7	319,856
Nairobi City	62.4	0.3	0.2	4.4	1.1	1.6	30.0	3,625,430

3.4 Religious Affiliation

Religion is considered as one of the factors that affect how households spend their time. Religious beliefs and practices therefore influence how individuals choose to spend their time. It also has a perspective on other aspects of life such as how much time is spent in other productive and non-productive activities. Though engagement in religious activities may somewhat affect other productive activities such as education, it is worth to note that spending time in these activities helps avert vices such domestic abuse, crime, drug and substance abuse.

People's affiliation to a particular religion impacts the society positively or negatively depending on how they choose to spend their time. Knowledge of the populations' religious affiliations is important because of the influence it can have on their time use choices. Overall, the highest proportion of the population were protestants at 42.0 per cent followed by Catholics at 20.9 per cent as shown in Table 3.4. Evangelical Christians comprised 17.5 per cent of the population while those professing Islam were 9.9 per cent. The proportion of population professing Islamic and Hindu religion was higher in urban than in rural areas. Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of Evangelical Christians and Protestants were residing in rural areas.

Table 3.4: Percentage Population by Religion and Residence

Residence/Religion	Male	Female	Population	Per cent
National	**48.8**	**51.2**	**29,963,675**	**100.0**
Catholic	50.9	49.1	6,250,009	20.9
Protestant	47.0	53.0	12,572,912	42.0
Evangelical Churches	45.9	54.1	5,229,239	17.5
African Instituted Churches	47.4	52.6	1,652,322	5.5
Orthodox	44.5	55.5	53,446	0.2
Islam	51.2	48.8	2,969,128	9.9
Hindu	57.5	42.5	179,203	0.6
Traditionalist	63.2	36.8	189,076	0.6
No Religion/Atheists	76.7	23.3	476,530	1.6
Other Christian	53.7	46.3	301,356	1.0
Other Religion	56.9	43.1	55,699	0.2
Don't Know	71.2	28.8	34,754	0.1
Rural	**48.7**	**51.3**	**19,830,971**	**100.0**
Catholic	49.7	50.3	3,962,721	20.0
Protestant	46.9	53.1	8,464,710	42.7
Evangelical Churches	46.7	53.3	3,510,106	17.7
African Instituted Churches	47.2	52.8	1,328,231	6.7
Orthodox	52.9	47.1	44,085	0.2
Islam	51.3	48.7	1,645,925	8.3
Hindu	86.5	13.5	7,205	0.0
Traditionalist	63.2	36.8	181,911	0.9
No Religion/Atheists	78.7	21.3	360,233	1.8
Other Christian	52.1	47.9	249,159	1.3
Other Religion	58.4	41.6	48,847	0.2
Don't Know	67.0	33.0	26,876	0.1
Urban	**49.0**	**51.0**	**10,133,665**	**100.0**
Catholic	53.0	47.0	2,287,288	22.6
Protestant	47.2	52.8	4,108,202	40.5
Evangelical Churches	44.1	55.9	1,719,133	17.0
African Instituted Churches	48.3	51.7	324,091	3.2
Orthodox	5.0	95.0	9,361	0.1
Islam	51.0	49.0	1,323,203	13.1
Hindu	56.3	43.7	171,998	1.7
Traditionalist	62.1	37.9	7,165	0.1
No Religion/Atheists	70.4	29.6	116,296	1.1
Other Christian	61.1	38.9	52,197	0.5
Other Religion	46.1	53.9	6,852	0.1
Don't Know	85.8	14.2	7,879	0.1

3.5 Educational Attainment

Table 3.5a presents the distribution of the population aged 15+ years by the highest level of education completed and sex. Overall, the highest proportion of the population had completed upper primary level at 35.0 per cent followed by secondary level at 34.6 per cent. Those that had completed no education level accounted for 9.2 per cent while those with middle level education were 8.7 per cent. Analysis by age indicate that the highest proportion of population with no education, pre-primary and upper primary were aged 35-59 years at 37.0 per cent, 30.0 per cent and 36.0 per cent, respectively. Most of those who reported secondary education as the highest level completed were in the 18-24 years' age cohort at 35.0 per cent, while those with middle level education were mainly in the 25-34 years' age cohort at 45.0 per cent. Most of those who reported university education as the highest level completed were aged 25-34 years accounting for 37.0 per cent and the 18-24 years' age cohort accounting for 35.0 per cent. Most of those with vocational training as the highest level of education completed were in the age 60 years and above age cohort at 64.0 per cent.

Table 3.5a: Highest level of schooling by Age and Sex

Level	15 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 59	60+	Number of Individuals	Per cent
National	**11.0**	**22.0**	**28.0**	**31.0**	**8.0**	**29,964,635**	**100.0**
None	2.0	8.0	22.0	37.0	30.0	2,742,107	9.2
Pre-primary	6.0	24.0	23.0	30.0	17.0	30,956	0.1
Lower Primary	10.0	7.0	18.0	38.0	27.0	1,445,091	4.8
Upper Primary	18.0	14.0	26.0	36.0	5.0	10,490,418	35.0
Secondary	11.0	35.0	27.0	24.0	4.0	10,379,442	34.6
Middle Level College	0.0	18.0	45.0	33.0	4.0	2,620,302	8.7
University Undergraduate	0.0	35.0	37.0	25.0	3.0	1,610,380	5.4
University Masters/PhD	0.0	3.0	20.0	63.0	15.0	234,881	0.8
Adult Basic Education	2.0	36.0	33.0	28.0	2.0	340,724	1.1
Vocational Training	0.0	10.0	7.0	20.0	64.0	19,468	0.1
Madrasa/Duksi	15.0	22.0	22.0	33.0	8.0	50,866	0.2
Male	**11.0**	**21.0**	**27.0**	**33.0**	**7.0**	**14,625,693**	**100.0**
None	4.0	8.0	22.0	41.0	25.0	939,001	6.4
Pre-primary	11.0	45.0	4.0	23.0	16.0	11,348	0.1
Lower Primary	14.0	6.0	19.0	39.0	22.0	698,140	4.8
Upper Primary	20.0	13.0	23.0	37.0	6.0	5,109,002	34.9
Secondary	9.0	33.0	27.0	26.0	5.0	5,310,291	36.3
Middle Level College	0.0	14.0	44.0	37.0	4.0	1,266,937	8.7
University Undergraduate	0.0	31.0	37.0	29.0	3.0	894,661	6.1
University Masters/PhD	0.0	4.0	14.0	68.0	15.0	147,738	1.0
Adult Basic Education	1.0	32.0	37.0	27.0	2.0	206,635	1.4
Vocational Training	0.0	3.0	16.0	31.0	49.0	7,853	0.1
Madrasa/Duksi	22.0	8.0	24.0	38.0	8.0	34,087	0.2
Female	**10.0**	**23.0**	**29.0**	**30.0**	**8.0**	**15,338,943**	**100.0**
None	2.0	8.0	23.0	36.0	33.0	1,803,106	11.8
Pre-primary	3.0	12.0	34.0	33.0	18.0	19,608	0.1
Lower Primary	6.0	8.0	18.0	37.0	31.0	746,951	4.9
Upper Primary	17.0	14.0	29.0	36.0	4.0	5,381,416	35.1
Secondary	12.0	38.0	26.0	21.0	3.0	5,069,151	33.0

Table 3.5a: Highest level of schooling by Age and Sex (…Continued)

Level	15 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 59	60+	Number of Individuals	Per cent
Middle Level College	0.0	22.0	45.0	30.0	3.0	1,353,365	8.8
University Undergraduate	0.0	40.0	38.0	20.0	2.0	715,719	4.7
University Masters/PhD	0.0	0.0	30.0	54.0	15.0	87,143	0.6
Adult Basic Education	3.0	41.0	27.0	29.0	1.0	134,090	0.9
Vocational Training	0.0	14.0	0.0	12.0	73.0	11,614	0.1
Madrasa/Duksi	2.0	52.0	16.0	23.0	6.0	16,779	0.1

Analysis of highest education level completed by age cohort reveal significant differentials as shown in Table 3.5b. Those with no education, pre-primary, lower and upper primary as the highest level completed were mainly those aged 35 years and above. Those that had completed middle level college were mainly aged 25-34 years at 45.0 per cent. Those with undergraduate degrees were predominantly the younger generation aged 18-34 years, while vocational training was dominated by those aged 60 years and above at 64.0 per cent.

Table 3.5b: Highest level of schooling by Age and Residence

Level	15 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 59	60+	Number of Individuals
National	**11.0**	**22.0**	**28.0**	**31.0**	**8.0**	**29,964,635**
None	2.0	8.0	22.0	37.0	30.0	2,742,107
Pre-primary	6.0	24.0	23.0	30.0	17.0	30,956
Lower Primary	10.0	7.0	18.0	38.0	27.0	1,445,091
Upper Primary	18.0	14.0	26.0	36.0	5.0	10,490,418
Secondary	11.0	35.0	27.0	24.0	4.0	10,379,442
Middle Level College	0.0	18.0	45.0	33.0	4.0	2,620,302
University Undergraduate	0.0	35.0	37.0	25.0	3.0	1,610,380
University Masters/PhD	0.0	3.0	20.0	63.0	15.0	234,881
Adult Basic Education	2.0	36.0	33.0	28.0	2.0	340,724
Vocational Training	0.0	10.0	7.0	20.0	64.0	19,468
Madrasa/Duksi	15.0	22.0	22.0	33.0	8.0	50,866
Rural	**12.0**	**21.0**	**26.0**	**31.0**	**10.0**	**19,830,971**
None	2.0	8.0	23.0	36.0	31.0	2,267,640
Pre-primary	7.0	22.0	18.0	34.0	19.0	26,468
Lower Primary	10.0	7.0	18.0	37.0	28.0	1,228,653
Upper Primary	19.0	13.0	25.0	37.0	6.0	8,013,837
Secondary	12.0	38.0	23.0	23.0	4.0	6,191,568
Middle Level College	0.0	19.0	45.0	31.0	5.0	1,163,426
University Undergraduate	0.0	43.0	36.0	19.0	2.0	601,085
University Masters/PhD	0.0	0.0	15.0	77.0	8.0	27,069
Adult Basic Education	2.0	33.0	37.0	27.0	2.0	261,055
Vocational Training	0.0	4.0	10.0	11.0	75.0	12,706
Madrasa/Duksi	21.0	24.0	25.0	23.0	6.0	37,463

Table 3.5b: Highest level of schooling by Age and Residence (…Continued)

Level	15 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 59	60+	Number of Individuals
Urban	**8.0**	**23.0**	**33.0**	**31.0**	**5.0**	**10,133,665**
None	3.0	8.0	21.0	43.0	25.0	474,467
Pre-primary	0.0	38.0	52.0	2.0	8.0	4,488
Lower Primary	10.0	9.0	18.0	45.0	19.0	216,438
Upper Primary	17.0	16.0	28.0	36.0	3.0	2,476,580
Secondary	10.0	30.0	33.0	25.0	3.0	4,187,874
Middle Level College	0.0	17.0	44.0	35.0	3.0	1,456,876
University Undergraduate	0.0	31.0	38.0	28.0	3.0	1,009,295
University Masters/PhD	0.0	3.0	20.0	61.0	16.0	207,812
Adult Basic Education	2.0	47.0	20.0	30.0	1.0	79,670
Vocational Training	0.0	22.0	0.0	36.0	42.0	6,761
Madrasa/Duksi	0.0	17.0	12.0	60.0	11.0	13,403

Figure 3.1 presents the proportion of the population age 15+ by highest level of education completed and residence. The proportion of population that had completed no level of education was highest in the rural areas at 11.4 per cent. Similarly, the proportion of those that had lower and upper primary education as the highest level completed was higher in rural than in urban areas. In contrast, the highest proportion of population with secondary, middle level and university education were in urban areas.

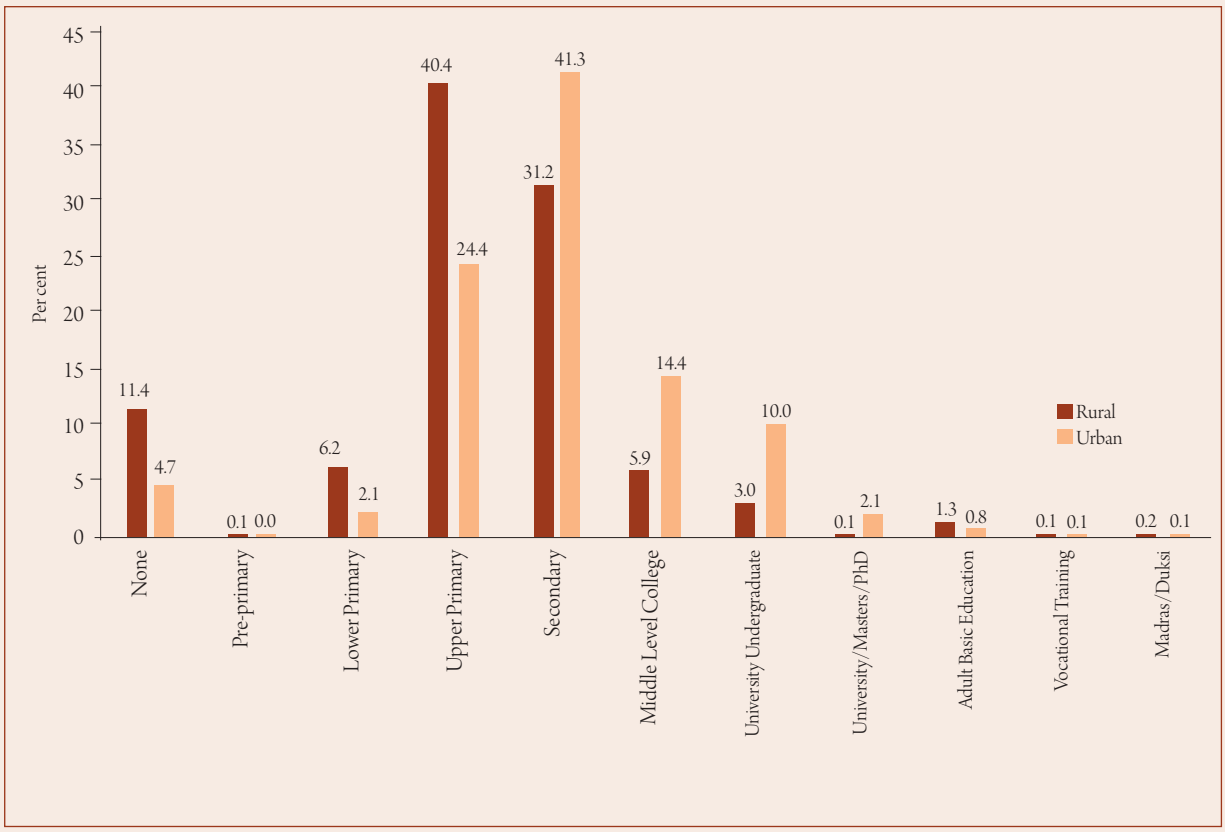


Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of population by highest education level completed and residence

Figure 3.2 presents the percentage distribution of the population aged 15+ years by the highest education level and sex. The proportion of men who ever attended a certain level of education was 93.6 per cent compared to women whose proportion stood at 88.2 per cent. Women accounted for the highest proportion of those that have not completed any level of education at 11.8 per cent compared to men at 6.4 per cent as shown in Figure 3.2. However, a higher proportion of men compared to women had completed secondary and university education at 36.3 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively.

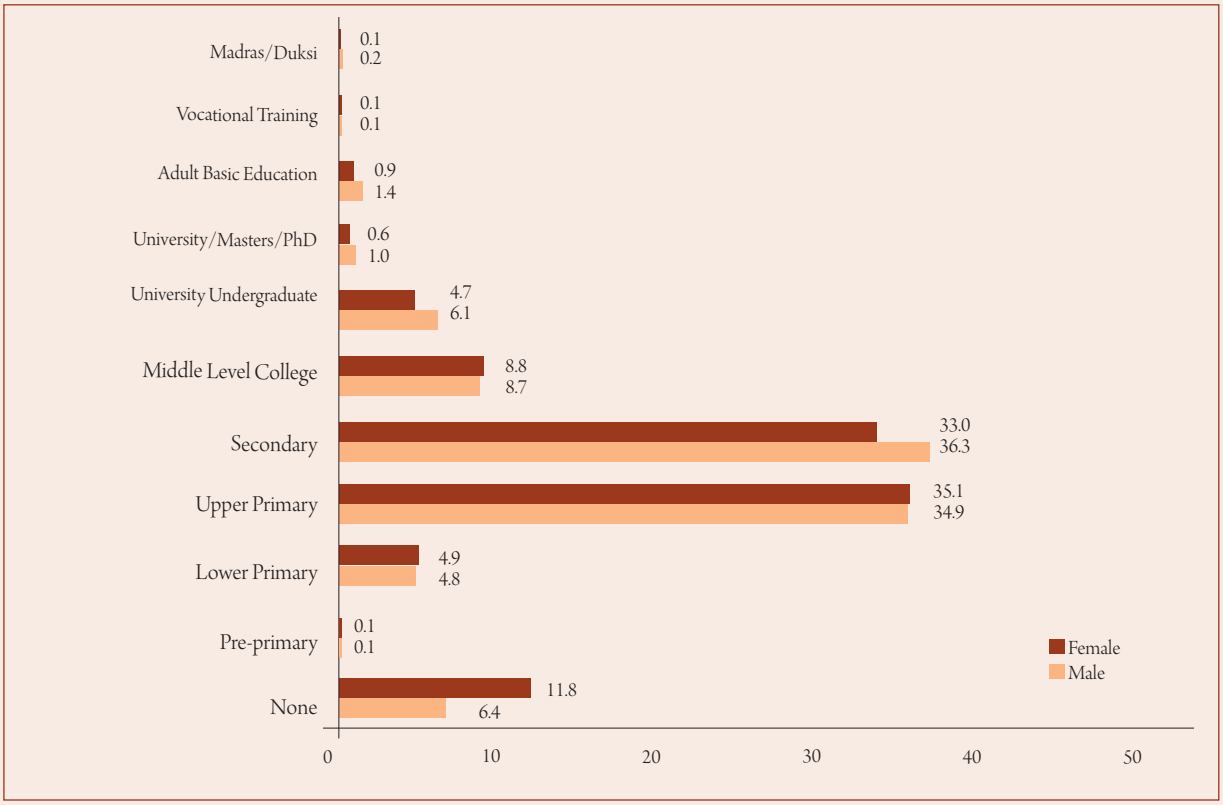


Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of Women and Men by highest education level completed

Table 3.5c presents the percentage distribution of population age 15+ by highest level of schooling and county. Mandera (74.0%), Wajir (67.0%), Samburu (55.0%) and Garissa (54.0%) counties had the highest proportion of population with no education. The highest proportion of population with Masters and PhD degrees were in Nairobi City (13.0% and 4.0%) followed by Uasin Gishu (11.0% and 1.0%) and Kajiado (9.0% and 2.0%).

Table 3.5d and Table 3.5e present the percentage distribution of population who have ever attended school by the highest level reached, sex, residence and county. The proportion of males who had reached primary school level was similar to that of females at 40.0 per cent. Except for primary school level, the proportion of males who had reached other levels of education were comparatively higher than females. The proportion of females who have never reached any level of education was 12.0 per cent compared to males at 6.0 per cent.

Table 3.5c: Population Distribution by Education and County

	None	Pre-primary	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Middle Level College	University Undergraduate	University Masters/ PhD	Adult Basic Education	Vocational Training	Madrasa/ Duksi	Number of Individuals
National	**9.0**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**35.0**	**35.0**	**9.0**	**5.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**29,964,635**
Mombasa	5.0	0.0	3.0	35.0	38.0	12.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	846,274
Kwale	15.0	0.0	11.0	41.0	25.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	448,958
Kilifi	15.0	0.0	10.0	43.0	22.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	987,326
Tana River	39.0	0.0	6.0	28.0	15.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	192,237
Lamu	10.0	0.0	8.0	43.0	28.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	88,106
Taita/Taveta	4.0	0.0	8.0	38.0	32.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	204,948
Garissa	54.0	0.0	3.0	14.0	22.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	623,557
Wajir	67.0	0.0	1.0	14.0	15.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	279,000
Mandera	74.0	0.0	2.0	9.0	12.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	202,352
Marsabit	50.0	0.0	2.0	24.0	18.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	554,187
Isiolo	43.0	0.0	1.0	28.0	24.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157,750
Meru	5.0	0.0	12.0	42.0	29.0	8.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	723,669
Tharaka-Nithi	4.0	0.0	10.0	38.0	30.0	12.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	201,105
Embu	4.0	0.0	5.0	42.0	36.0	7.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	308,800
Kitui	6.0	0.0	6.0	42.0	28.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	533,010
Machakos	2.0	0.0	4.0	35.0	41.0	9.0	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	764,146
Makueni	4.0	0.0	6.0	43.0	33.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	499,631
Nyandarua	3.0	0.0	4.0	45.0	38.0	7.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	249,705
Nyeri	4.0	0.0	4.0	33.0	44.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	262,865
Kirinyaga	5.0	0.0	5.0	42.0	36.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	277,980
Murang'a	4.0	0.0	4.0	42.0	39.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	491,298
Kiambu	3.0	0.0	3.0	30.0	41.0	14.0	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,249,999
Turkana	51.0	1.0	5.0	19.0	18.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	408,502
West Pokot	28.0	0.0	7.0	37.0	20.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	256,395
Samburu	55.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	17.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	153,596

Table 3.5c: Population Distribution by Education and County (…Continued)

	None	Pre-primary	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Middle Level College	University Undergraduate	University Masters/ PhD	Adult Basic Education	Vocational Training	Madrasa/ Duksi	Number of Individuals
Trans Nzoia	3.0	0.0	6.0	38.0	38.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	545,465
Uasin Gishu	2.0	0.0	4.0	33.0	37.0	12.0	11.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	723,021
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	5.0	0.0	4.0	41.0	39.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	553,862
Nandi	3.0	0.0	5.0	45.0	31.0	10.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	429,128
Baringo	9.0	0.0	6.0	39.0	31.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	255,664
Laikipia	10.0	0.0	4.0	39.0	38.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227,375
Nakuru	4.0	0.0	3.0	39.0	38.0	8.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1,510,566
Narok	19.0	0.0	7.0	39.0	24.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	534,729
Kajiado	16.0	0.0	2.0	23.0	33.0	14.0	9.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	459,414
Kericho	3.0	0.0	4.0	41.0	37.0	9.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	842,519
Bomet	4.0	0.0	5.0	49.0	33.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	468,684
Kakamega	8.0	0.0	8.0	43.0	31.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1,712,339
Vihiga	3.0	0.0	9.0	41.0	36.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	521,093
Bungoma	2.0	0.0	6.0	39.0	38.0	9.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2,074,465
Busia	5.0	0.0	8.0	45.0	30.0	9.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	440,535
Siaya	4.0	0.0	6.0	53.0	32.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	361,924
Kisumu	2.0	0.0	4.0	42.0	37.0	9.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	949,747
Homa Bay	5.0	0.0	5.0	48.0	31.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	718,648
Migori	5.0	0.0	6.0	48.0	32.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	660,149
Kisii	4.0	0.0	5.0	33.0	40.0	8.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1,064,627
Nyamira	4.0	0.0	5.0	34.0	45.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	319,856
Nairobi City	1.0	0.0	1.0	16.0	46.0	17.0	13.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3,625,430

Table 3.5d: Male Population Distribution by the highest level reached by residence and county

	None	Pre-primary	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Middle Level College	University Undergraduate	University Masters/PhD	Adult Basic Education	Vocational Training	Madrasa/Duksi	Number of Individuals
Male	**6.0**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**35.0**	**36.0**	**9.0**	**6.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14,625,693**
County												
Mombasa	2.0	0.0	2.0	32.0	45.0	12.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	429,850
Kwale	7.0	0.0	11.0	43.0	31.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	210,059
Kilifi	8.0	0.0	9.0	44.0	27.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	495,176
Tana River	31.0	0.0	7.0	28.0	20.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	90,941
Lamu	6.0	0.0	8.0	41.0	33.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	43,533
Taita/Taveta	2.0	0.0	6.0	39.0	34.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	110,596
Garissa	41.0	0.0	4.0	17.0	27.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	335,931
Wajir	54.0	0.0	2.0	19.0	18.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	127,564
Mandera	59.0	0.0	2.0	14.0	19.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	90,331
Marsabit	42.0	0.0	2.0	25.0	23.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300,528
Isiolo	35.0	0.0	1.0	32.0	26.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80,322
Meru	2.0	0.0	12.0	45.0	27.0	8.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	360,331
Tharaka-Nithi	2.0	0.0	13.0	37.0	29.0	12.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	102,072
Embu	3.0	0.0	5.0	44.0	34.0	7.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	156,814
Kitui	3.0	0.0	7.0	39.0	30.0	4.0	9.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	258,791
Machakos	1.0	0.0	4.0	34.0	42.0	10.0	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	381,535
Makueni	1.0	0.0	6.0	44.0	37.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	238,508
Nyandarua	1.0	0.0	4.0	44.0	41.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125,912
Nyeri	1.0	0.0	4.0	35.0	48.0	8.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	121,952
Kirinyaga	1.0	0.0	5.0	46.0	33.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	128,697
Murang'a	3.0	0.0	4.0	39.0	43.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	248,213
Kiambu	2.0	0.0	2.0	32.0	41.0	13.0	7.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	623,704
Turkana	40.0	0.0	6.0	21.0	24.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	181,800
West Pokot	23.0	1.0	7.0	40.0	22.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	126,372
Samburu	46.0	0.0	4.0	19.0	18.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	73,636
Trans Nzoia	3.0	0.0	5.0	37.0	38.0	7.0	9.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	279,151
Uasin Gishu	1.0	0.0	4.0	34.0	38.0	10.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	349,511

TTable 3.5d: Male Population Distribution by the highest level reached by residence and county (…Continued)

	None	Pre-primary	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Middle Level College	University Undergraduate	University Masters/ PhD	Adult Basic Education	Vocational Training	Madrasa/ Duksi	Number of Individuals
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	2.0	0.0	5.0	42.0	37.0	7.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	264,781
Nandi	2.0	0.0	5.0	46.0	30.0	11.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	211,013
Baringo	7.0	0.0	6.0	38.0	33.0	10.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	124,503
Laikipia	7.0	0.0	3.0	39.0	41.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114,005
Nakuru	3.0	0.0	3.0	38.0	41.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	759,568
Narok	15.0	0.0	8.0	37.0	28.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	269,955
Kajiado	14.0	0.0	2.0	25.0	34.0	11.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	231,892
Kericho	2.0	0.0	4.0	38.0	38.0	10.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	421,908
Bomet	1.0	0.0	5.0	48.0	35.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	224,935
Kakamega	4.0	0.0	10.0	43.0	32.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	787,686
Vihiga	2.0	0.0	8.0	45.0	33.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	253,023
Bungoma	1.0	0.0	5.0	39.0	37.0	10.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	990,615
Busia	2.0	0.0	8.0	44.0	31.0	11.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	205,909
Siaya	1.0	0.0	4.0	52.0	36.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	163,196
Kisumu	2.0	0.0	4.0	39.0	39.0	9.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	472,771
Homa Bay	2.0	0.0	5.0	43.0	32.0	9.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	360,113
Migori	3.0	0.0	5.0	46.0	35.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	328,283
Kisii	1.0	0.0	5.0	34.0	41.0	8.0	8.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	491,296
Nyamira	2.0	0.0	5.0	34.0	46.0	9.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138,232
Nairobi City	1.0	0.0	1.0	15.0	47.0	17.0	13.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1,740,177

Table 3.5e: Female Population Distribution by the highest level reached by residence and county

	None	Pre-primary	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Middle Level College	University Under-graduate	University Masters/ PhD	Adult Basic Education	Vocational Training	Madrasa/ Duksi	Number of Individuals
Female	**12.0**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**35.0**	**33.0**	**9.0**	**5.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**15,338,943**
County												
Mombasa	7.0	0.0	4.0	39.0	32.0	13.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	416,424
Kwale	22.0	0.0	10.0	39.0	21.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	238,899
Kilifi	23.0	0.0	10.0	41.0	18.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	492,151
Tana River	47.0	0.0	6.0	28.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	101,295
Lamu	13.0	0.0	8.0	45.0	23.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	44,573
Taita/Taveta	6.0	0.0	10.0	38.0	29.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	94,352
Garissa	68.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	287,627
Wajir	77.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	12.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151,436
Mandera	87.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112,020
Marsabit	60.0	0.0	2.0	22.0	11.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	253,659
Isiolo	50.0	0.0	2.0	24.0	21.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77,428
Meru	7.0	0.0	11.0	39.0	31.0	8.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	363,338
Tharaka-Nithi	7.0	0.0	8.0	40.0	30.0	11.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	99,033
Embu	5.0	0.0	5.0	39.0	37.0	8.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	151,986
Kitui	10.0	0.0	6.0	45.0	26.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	274,219
Machakos	3.0	0.0	4.0	36.0	40.0	9.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	382,611
Makueni	7.0	0.0	6.0	42.0	30.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	261,124
Nyandarua	5.0	0.0	4.0	46.0	36.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123,792
Nyeri	6.0	0.0	4.0	32.0	41.0	12.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	140,913
Kirinyaga	7.0	0.0	5.0	38.0	38.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	149,283
Murang'a	6.0	0.0	5.0	45.0	34.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	243,085
Kiambu	4.0	0.0	4.0	27.0	40.0	15.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	626,295
Turkana	61.0	1.0	4.0	18.0	13.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	226,702
West Pokot	33.0	0.0	8.0	33.0	19.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130,023
Samburu	64.0	0.0	4.0	12.0	16.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	79,960
Trans Nzoia	3.0	0.0	7.0	40.0	38.0	7.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	266,314

Table 3.5e: Female Population Distribution by the highest level reached by residence and county (…continued)

	None	Pre-primary	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Middle Level College	University Under-graduate	University Masters/ PhD	Adult Basic Education	Vocational Training	Madrasa/ Duksi	Number of Individuals
Uasin Gishu	3.0	0.0	3.0	33.0	36.0	13.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	373,510
Elgeyo/Marakwet	7.0	0.0	3.0	41.0	40.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	289,080
Nandi	4.0	0.0	6.0	45.0	33.0	9.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	218,115
Baringo	12.0	0.0	6.0	41.0	29.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	131,161
Laikipia	14.0	0.0	5.0	39.0	34.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113,370
Nakuru	6.0	0.0	3.0	40.0	36.0	9.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	750,999
Narok	22.0	0.0	5.0	42.0	20.0	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	264,774
Kajiado	18.0	0.0	1.0	22.0	33.0	17.0	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227,522
Kericho	4.0	1.0	3.0	44.0	35.0	9.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	420,611
Bomet	6.0	0.0	4.0	49.0	32.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	243,749
Kakamega	11.0	0.0	7.0	44.0	30.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	924,653
Vihiga	4.0	0.0	10.0	37.0	39.0	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	268,069
Bungoma	3.0	0.0	7.0	38.0	39.0	8.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1,083,850
Busia	7.0	0.0	8.0	46.0	29.0	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	234,626
Siaya	6.0	0.0	7.0	53.0	29.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	198,728
Kisumu	3.0	0.0	4.0	44.0	34.0	10.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	476,975
Homa Bay	8.0	0.0	5.0	52.0	29.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	358,535
Migori	7.0	0.0	6.0	50.0	30.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	331,865
Kisii	6.0	0.0	5.0	32.0	38.0	8.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	573,331
Nyamira	5.0	0.0	5.0	33.0	45.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181,623
Nairobi City	1.0	0.0	1.0	18.0	45.0	18.0	14.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1,885,252

3.6 Housing Conditions

This section provides the findings on housing conditions that are important in assessing the impact of government policies and development initiatives. Information on access to basic amenities are essential in determining the extent to which women and men are involved in unpaid and domestic care activities. The information will be key in monitoring progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.6.1 Type of Main Dwelling Unit

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of households by type of dwelling, residence and county. Bungalow, which is a stand-alone dwelling without upper floors or rooms, was the most common type of dwelling unit (55.4%), followed by swahili, flat and landhies at 12.3 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 10.3 per cent, respectively. Flats were more common in urban areas (26.9%) than rural areas (0.8 %). In rural areas, most of the households live in Bungalows (77.3%). Those who live in Maisonettes in rural areas are less than one per cent. A higher proportion of households in urban areas (6.2%) reside in shanties compared to rural areas (1.8%).

Analysis across counties shows that the proportion of households living in flats was highest in Nairobi City at 55.0 per cent followed by Isiolo at 24.0 per cent. Kisumu had the highest proportion of Maisonettes at 11.0 per cent. Swahili was the most common dwelling unit type in Mombasa at 64.0 per cent followed by Kiambu at 32.0 per cent. The Landhies was the common housing type in Narok and Kajiado counties at 53.0 per cent and 44.0 per cent, respectively. Manyatta/Traditional house type were dominant in Arid and Semi-Arid counties, with the highest proportion being recorded in Mandera (76.0%), Turkana (69.0%), Wajir (61.3%), Samburu (57.1%) and Tana River (50.0%).

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling, Residence and County

	Bungalow	Flat	Maisonnette	Swahili	Shanty	Manyatta/ Traditional House	Landhie	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**55.3**	**11.0**	**1.5**	**12.3**	**3.6**	**5.9**	**10.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	77.2	0.8	0.7	4.1	1.8	9.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	21.4	26.9	2.8	24.9	6.2	1.0	16.6	0.1	0.2	5,062,035
County										
Mombasa	12.9	16.1	0.8	63.6	1.1	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.0	408,558
Kwale	41.8	0.0	0.5	17.7	2.0	28.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	67.7	1.5	0.2	21.0	5.3	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	318,846
Tana River	18.4	0.0	0.0	29.2	2.0	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	58.8	12.6	5.2	11.9	0.7	6.7	3.8	0.0	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	65.6	0.8	0.3	26.7	0.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.4	101,133
Garissa	39.2	0.0	1.0	5.1	15.9	29.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	10.7	14.9	0.3	12.1	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	140,417
Mandera	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.7	20.2	76.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	31.9	24.0	0.4	0.4	5.5	28.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	71.4	1.5	0.3	16.4	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	85.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	115,118
Embu	77.5	3.4	0.9	4.4	1.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	190,722

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling, Residence and County (…Continued)

	Bungalow	Flat	Maisonnette	Swahili	Shanty	Manyatta/ Traditional House	Landhie	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
Kitui	75.0	2.8	0.0	14.8	0.1	0.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	73.1	4.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.3	0.0	425,968
Makueni	86.0	5.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	74.4	1.1	0.0	11.3	1.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	68.5	5.6	0.4	21.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	76.4	4.0	1.5	18.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	79.5	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	37.8	17.7	2.4	32.0	2.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	1.0	863,653
Turkana	18.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.9	69.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	45.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	46.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	8.2	2.5	3.0	16.3	9.6	57.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	80.5	1.5	0.1	9.7	0.8	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	53.3	1.1	1.9	15.6	0.3	0.2	27.7	0.0	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/Marakwet	78.4	3.6	0.0	1.7	1.0	8.0	6.9	0.0	0.2	104,987
Nandi	86.5	0.4	0.3	5.4	0.0	1.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	209,110
Baringo	69.6	2.8	3.1	13.4	1.2	8.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	67.8	6.7	1.3	1.7	0.0	2.1	20.4	0.0	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	59.1	9.0	0.8	8.6	3.2	1.4	17.8	0.0	0.1	666,823
Narok	15.3	0.7	1.0	10.9	2.0	17.9	52.2	0.0	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	29.6	11.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	9.9	43.9	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	88.9	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	220,712
Bomet	85.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	7.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	9.5	0.2	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	96.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	81.9	1.1	2.4	0.2	0.8	1.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	91.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	56.0	5.5	11.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	83.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	275,275
Migori	83.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	81.7	1.4	1.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	82.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	4.3	55.2	4.0	20.2	13.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1,631,108

3.6.2 Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit

Tenure refers to the property status under which a household occupies a dwelling. The survey sought to establish the distribution of main housing unit by tenure status. Nearly two-thirds (64.0%) of the households lived in their own housing units while almost one third rented /leased (32.0%) as shown in Table 3.6b. The survey shows that 3.3 per cent of households were living in a dwelling unit without paying rent but with consent of the owner. This form of tenure was more common in Lamu (9.7%), Taita Taveta (8.8%), Kericho (8.6%), and Kiambu (8.3%) and was least common in Garissa (0.3%), Makueni (0.4%), Kisii (0.5%) and West Pokot (0.6 %). Majority (89.2%) of households in rural areas resided in their own dwelling units while 70.4 per cent of the households in urban areas resided in rented/leased housing units. Analysis by county indicate that Nairobi City had the highest proportion of rented/leased dwelling units at 87.0 per cent followed by Mombasa at 71.5 per cent. Other counties with high proportions of households residing in rented/leased dwelling units were Kajiado (53.8 %), Kiambu (48.1%), Nakuru (43.7%), Uasin Gishu (41.8%) and Kisumu (34.3%).

Table 3.6b: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status, Residence and County

	Owns	Pays Rent/ Lease	No Rent, with Consent of Owner	No Rent, Squatting	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**64.3**	**32.0**	**3.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	89.1	7.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	25.9	70.3	3.5	0.2	0.2	5,062,035
County						
Mombasa	24.9	71.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	408,558
Kwale	78.4	15.8	4.6	1.2	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	73.8	20.5	5.4	0.3	0.0	318,846
Tana River	87.5	9.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	68.6	21.4	9.7	0.0	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	71.3	19.2	8.7	0.4	0.4	101,133
Garissa	88.8	10.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	94.3	4.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	95.6	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	90.6	7.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	75.1	23.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	75.7	21.4	2.8	0.0	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	86.7	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	115,118
Embu	77.4	19.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	190,722
Kitui	75.5	21.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	70.1	27.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	425,968
Makueni	86.3	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	69.8	24.3	4.7	1.1	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	68.3	26.5	4.9	0.3	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	75.5	21.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	79.3	14.0	4.7	2.0	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	42.8	47.6	8.2	0.4	1.0	863,653
Turkana	93.0	6.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	171,238

Table 3.6b: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status, Residence and County (…Continued)

	Owns	Pays Rent/ Lease	No Rent, with Consent of Owner	No Rent, Squatting	Not Stated	Number of Households
West Pokot	92.9	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	86.3	12.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	71.0	22.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	55.8	41.8	2.2	0.3	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/Marakwet	82.8	11.9	4.9	0.3	0.1	104,987
Nandi	83.5	10.2	6.1	0.3	0.0	209,110
Baringo	84.2	11.4	3.8	0.6	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	66.1	26.3	6.7	0.9	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	51.7	43.7	4.3	0.3	0.1	666,823
Narok	77.3	19.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	41.3	53.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	80.8	9.4	8.6	1.2	0.0	220,712
Bomet	91.6	5.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	89.6	8.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	93.0	5.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	82.6	16.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	86.3	12.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	90.0	7.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	61.4	34.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	84.2	13.3	1.4	1.2	0.0	275,275
Migori	84.3	15.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	84.1	15.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	85.0	10.7	2.0	2.3	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	11.6	87.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1,631,108

3.6.3 Main Wall Material

The proportion of households by the predominant wall material of main dwelling, residence and county is presented in Table 3.7. The survey results show that, 29.0 per cent of households were living in bamboo/stone with mud or mud walled dwellings. This type of walling material was more common in rural areas at 43.1 per cent. At least 70.0 per cent of the dwellings in urban areas had walls made of stone with cement, cement blocks, bricks and cement finished walls. Mombasa (87.0 %), Nairobi City (69.6%), Nakuru (49.3 %) and Kiambu (42.1%) counties had a high proportion of households living in dwellings units whose walls were made of either stone with lime or cement. The proportion of dwelling units with wall materials made of wood planks/shinkles/timber were high in Meru (60.5 %), Nyeri (50.6%), Nyandarua (47.0 %) and Laikipia (39.1%) counties. In arid and semi-arid counties, walls made of cane/palm/trunks/grass/reeds were predominant.

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Wall Material of Main Dwelling by Residence and County

	No walls	Cane/palm/trunks	Grass/Reeds	Mud/cow dung	Bamboo with mud	Stone with mud	Uncovered adobe	Plywood/ Cardboard	Reused wood	Iron sheets	Concrete/Cement	Stone with lime/ cement	Bricks	Cement blocks	Covered adobe	Wood planks/ shingles/timber	Precast wall	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**0.3**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**24.7**	**2.7**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**8.7**	**14.4**	**24.8**	**7.1**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**8.4**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	0.4	1.9	2.7	37.4	4.1	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	5.1	12.3	9.0	8.8	0.7	1.8	12.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.5	5.1	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	14.3	17.7	49.3	4.4	1.8	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	5,062,035
County																				
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.3	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	408,558
Kwale	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	40.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	37.6	17.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	0.5	0.5	0.2	28.9	18.6	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.0	11.9	6.1	3.5	2.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	318,846
Tana River	0.0	20.1	8.4	45.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	12.9	2.5	2.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	0.0	0.3	0.6	22.1	19.4	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	20.6	29.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	11.1	1.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	16.9	25.6	0.6	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	101,133
Garissa	0.0	4.3	25.3	13.7	7.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.5	6.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	0.0	3.6	60.3	4.1	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.2	9.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	4.1	12.9	51.3	9.4	3.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.1	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	20.2	17.9	0.6	0.9	15.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	17.0	22.9	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	0.0	6.4	1.7	18.8	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	16.3	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.5	26.1	1.9	0.2	0.3	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	1.0	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	24.7	9.5	0.5	1.9	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	115,118
Embu	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	5.8	29.2	20.2	0.3	0.3	22.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	190,722
Kitui	0.0	0.2	0.2	9.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.2	11.7	57.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	10.1	9.6	33.5	20.1	0.0	11.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	425,968
Makueni	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	32.5	1.3	23.7	1.8	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0	11.3	12.3	24.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	36.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	11.0	29.8	8.9	0.5	4.1	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	23.4	27.8	11.9	9.9	0.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	31.7	18.2	41.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	863,653

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Wall Material of Main Dwelling by Residence and County (...Continued)

	No walls	Cane/palm/trunks	Grass/Reeds	Mud/cow dung	Bamboo with mud	Stone with mud	Uncovered adobe	Plywood/ Cardboard	Reused wood	Iron sheets	Concrete/Cement	Stone with lime/ cement	Bricks	Cement blocks	Covered adobe	Wood planks/ shingles/timber	Precast wall	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households
Turkana	0.0	42.8	14.3	27.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	5.9	5.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	0.3	0.4	0.6	81.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.7	4.8	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	2.2	14.8	2.9	19.3	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	17.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	29.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	4.8	28.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	0.0	0.0	0.2	29.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	5.9	36.5	6.2	8.0	5.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	0.7	0.0	0.3	32.3	1.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.5	10.3	3.9	9.4	1.5	0.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	104,987
Nandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	20.0	2.1	10.3	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	209,110
Baringo	0.0	0.3	0.3	35.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	10.5	3.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	10.0	16.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.9	49.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	3.0	0.1	666,823
Narok	0.0	0.6	0.3	44.8	3.6	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	13.1	12.1	2.7	0.9	1.7	1.6	11.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	35.7	14.6	22.9	6.6	4.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	12.5	6.3	8.4	1.2	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	220,712
Bomet	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.2	5.7	5.0	0.3	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	0.2	0.0	0.2	74.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	0.3	0.0	0.3	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	24.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	8.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.6	16.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	0.5	0.0	0.0	64.0	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.4	9.0	13.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	0.0	0.2	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	44.1	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	45.1	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	0.0	0.0	0.3	59.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	14.3	3.7	6.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	275,275
Migori	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.7	1.6	18.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	0.0	0.3	0.0	58.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.8	0.5	16.1	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.9	6.5	6.5	0.7	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	6.6	69.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,631,108

3.6.4 Main Roofing Material

Nationally, 83.9 per cent of households had dwelling units roofed using iron sheets/decra/versatile, 14.6 per cent had roofs made of grass/makuti and concrete/cement while households with other roofing materials accounted for less than 3.0 per cent as indicated in Table 3.8.

The proportion of households living in dwelling units with corrugated Iron/Decra/Versatile sheet roofing materials was 88.9 per cent in rural areas and 79.3 per cent in urban areas. Comparison between rural and urban areas shows disparities in grass roofed dwellings, which were more common in rural areas at 8.4 per cent compared to 1.1 per cent in urban areas. Similarly, there were disparities in concrete/cement roof, which were more common in urban areas at 19.9 per cent compared to 0.6 per cent in rural areas.

Roofing sheets accounted for the highest proportion of roofing materials in all counties except Tana River, Wajir, Mandera, and Turkana, where grass or makuti is the predominant roofing material. About two-fifths of households in Nairobi City lived in housing structures with Concrete/Cement roofs. Mombasa, Kiambu and Lamu counties also had high proportions of households living in dwellings with concrete roofs at 19.2 per cent, 17.3 per cent and 16.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material of Main Dwelling and Residence/ County

	Grass/Makuti Thatch/Twigs	Dung/ mud	Iron sheets/ Decra/Versatile	Tin cans	Asbestos sheet	Concrete/Cement	Tiles	Canvas/Nylon/ Cartons/ Cardboard	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**5.5**	**0.6**	**83.9**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**8.1**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	8.4	1.0	88.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	1.1	0.1	76.2	0.0	0.5	19.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	5,062,035
County											
Mombasa	0.3	0.0	83.0	0.0	0.3	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	408,558
Kwale	19.1	0.0	79.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	16.8	0.5	80.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	318,846
Tana River	54.8	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	15.5	0.3	64.3	0.0	0.5	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	101,133
Garissa	29.2	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	59.5	0.0	39.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	65.4	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	41.1	0.0	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	6.4	0.0	87.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	115,118
Embu	0.3	0.3	95.9	0.0	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	190,722
Kitui	1.9	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.4	0.7	6.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	425,968
Makueni	0.3	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	258,767

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material of Main Dwelling and Residence/ County (…Continued)

	Grass/Makuti Thatch/Twigs	Dung/ mud	Iron sheets/ Decra/Versatile	Tin cans	Asbestos sheet	Concrete/Cement	Tiles	Canvas/Nylon/ Cartons/ Cardboard	Other	Not Stated	Number of Households
Kirinyaga	0.0	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	0.0	0.3	91.8	0.0	3.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	0.0	0.0	80.6	0.0	0.4	17.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	863,653
Turkana	62.2	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	44.0	4.6	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	10.2	17.9	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	0.2	0.5	98.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8.4	0.3	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	104,987
Nandi	1.3	0.5	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	209,110
Baringo	10.9	0.0	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	4.1	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	0.4	0.0	97.8	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	666,823
Narok	18.1	3.7	74.3	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	3.9	4.3	78.8	0.0	0.5	11.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	1.1	0.3	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220,712
Bomet	8.2	0.6	90.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	1.0	2.0	96.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	0.0	2.5	96.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	1.2	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	6.7	3.8	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	1.4	0.5	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	0.0	0.5	96.9	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	0.6	0.0	98.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	275,275
Migori	0.3	1.0	97.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	0.3	0.5	97.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	0.3	0.6	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	0.3	40.4	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,631,108

3.6.5 Main Floor Material

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of households by predominant flooring material of the main dwelling unit by county and area of residence. Nationally, 49.6 per cent of the households lived in housing units with concrete/ Cement/Terrazo floors while 25.4 per cent lived in housing units with earth or sand floor.

Slightly over a third (37.0%) of households in rural areas lived in houses with concrete/cement/terazzo floor, 37.5% lived in houses with earth/sand floor . In urban areas, Concrete/ Cement/Terrazo (69.0%) was the most common type of floor material followed by Ceramic tiles at 19.2 per cent.

Earth/Sand type of floors were most common in Mandera (87.1%), Turkana (85.8%), Wajir (81.3%) and least common in Trans Nzoia and Nairobi City at 1.0 per cent each. On the other hand, Nairobi City, Mombasa and Uasin Gishu counties had more than one fifth of the households living in dwelling units with ceramic tiled floors. Dung floor was most common in Kakamega (62.9%), Bomet (60.9%), Vihiga (54.4%), West Pokot (53.0%) and, Busia (48.2%).

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material of Main Dwelling and Residence/ County

	Earth/sand	Dung	Wood planks/ shingles/timber	Palm/ bamboo	Parquet or polished wood	Vinyl or asphalt strips	Ceramic tiles	Concrete/ Cement/ Terrazo	Wall to wall Carpet	Other	Not Stated	Number of House-holds
National	**25.4**	**12.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**10.5**	**49.5**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	37.5	19.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.9	37.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	6.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	19.1	68.9	2.2	0.2	0.2	5,062,035
County												
Mombasa	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	56.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	408,558
Kwale	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	41.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	36.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	318,846
Tana River	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	39.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	43.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	101,133
Garissa	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	18.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	36.6	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	53.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	38.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	115,118
Embu	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.7	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	190,722
Kitui	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.2	65.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	425,968
Makueni	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	36.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	53.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	33.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	63.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	37.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	10.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	66.3	2.2	0.0	1.0	863,653
Turkana	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	12.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	18.8	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	74.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	1.0	47.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.8	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	9.0	16.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	52.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	328,885

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material of Main Dwelling and Residence/ County (...Continued)

	Earth/sand	Dung	Wood planks/ shingles/timber	Palm/ bamboo	Parquet or polished wood	Vinyl or asphalt strips	Ceramic tiles	Concrete/ Cement/ Terrazo	Wall to wall Carpet	Other	Not Stated	Number of House-holds
Elgeyo/Marakwet	35.9	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	104,987
Nandi	17.4	33.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.8	41.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	209,110
Baringo	56.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	58.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	19.0	13.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.9	57.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	666,823
Narok	61.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	31.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	16.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	74.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	7.4	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.1	40.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	220,712
Bomet	6.3	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	5.9	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	26.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	9.3	54.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.4	29.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	21.8	36.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	5.4	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	14.5	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	9.9	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	21.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	52.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	19.4	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	275,275
Migori	13.4	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.7	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	11.5	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	33.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.2	23.8	68.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	1,631,108

3.7 Household Facilities and Amenities

Household amenities are defined as facilities or services made available to provide comfort or convenience to a household in the occupation and use of a dwelling unit for example, electricity, sewerage and water. This section presents findings on source of drinking water, types of toilet facilities used by households, and main source of energy for lighting and cooking. These are indicators of the amount of time spent on unpaid domestic work in a household. Availability of these amenities have an effect on the time allocated to unpaid domestic work such as fetching water and fuel for cooking and/or lighting.

3.7.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 3.10 and Figure 3.3 present information on main source of energy for cooking by residence. The survey shows that majority of Kenyan households (57.6%) use firewood and wood products as a main source of cooking fuel.

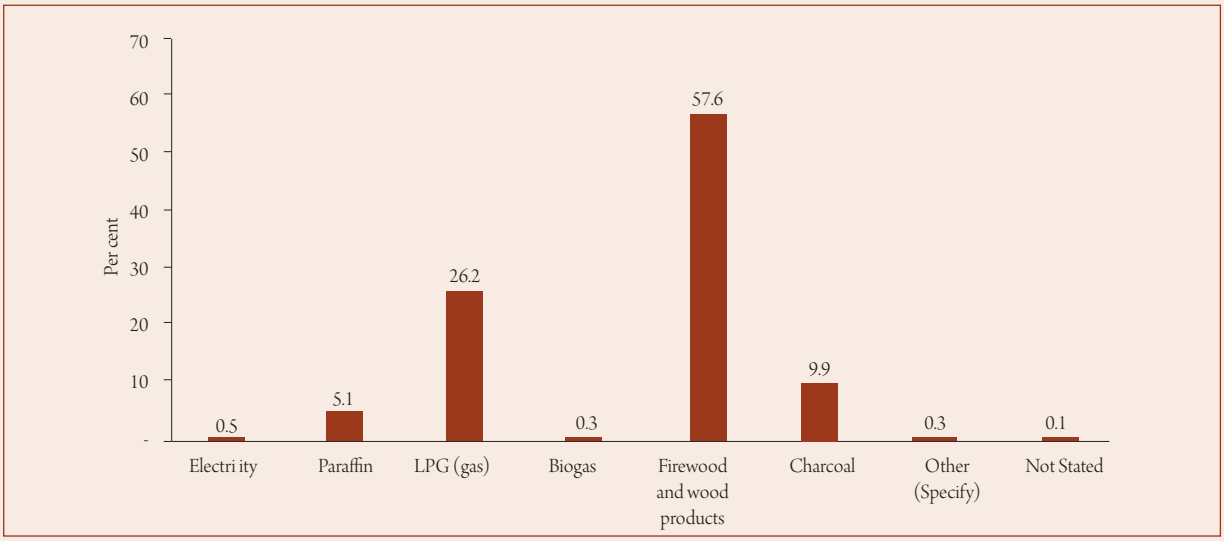


Figure 3.3: Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The highest proportion of households used charcoal or wood fuel for cooking at 67.5 per cent, followed by those using LPG at 26.2 per cent as shown in Figure 3.3. The proportion of households using electricity for cooking constituted only 0.5 per cent. Firewood was mostly used for cooking in rural areas (86.7%) while LPG was the main source of energy for cooking in urban areas at 57.2 per cent as shown in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by County, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking

	Electricity	Paraffin	LPG (gas)	Biogas	Firewood and products of wood	Charcoal	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**0.5**	**5.1**	**26.2**	**0.3**	**57.6**	**9.9**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	0.2	0.8	6.2	0.2	86.7	5.7	0.2	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	1.0	11.9	57.2	0.4	12.5	16.3	0.5	0.2	5,062,035
County									
Mombasa	0.3	22.7	43.4	0.0	7.2	25.0	1.4	0.0	408,558
Kwale	0.0	2.4	7.1	0.0	68.0	22.1	0.3	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	0.2	3.2	11.1	0.0	60.7	24.5	0.3	0.0	318,846
Tana River	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.4	73.2	23.0	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.2	55.6	34.8	1.6	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	0.0	3.4	13.0	0.0	62.0	21.0	0.3	0.4	101,133
Garissa	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	80.5	15.6	2.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	96.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	96.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	92.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	0.4	0.0	9.6	0.4	56.7	33.0	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	0.0	0.5	12.9	0.6	75.8	9.5	0.6	0.1	446,597

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by County, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking (…Continued)

	Electricity	Paraffin	LPG (gas)	Biogas	Firewood and products of wood	Charcoal	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
Tharaka-Nithi	0.4	0.9	10.1	0.2	84.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	115,118
Embu	0.3	1.1	19.3	0.5	73.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	190,722
Kitui	0.0	0.8	20.7	0.1	73.3	5.1	0.1	0.0	276,615
Machakos	0.0	9.5	25.6	0.0	58.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	425,968
Makueni	0.0	1.8	6.8	0.0	82.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	0.4	0.2	17.6	0.0	67.2	14.3	0.3	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	0.4	1.9	24.6	0.3	68.5	3.9	0.3	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	0.5	1.2	26.6	0.9	67.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	0.7	2.4	15.5	0.3	78.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	1.0	8.0	56.2	1.3	24.4	7.7	0.3	1.0	863,653
Turkana	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	86.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	0.0	0.6	3.0	0.6	88.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	73.6	22.9	0.2	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	0.1	0.9	13.7	0.0	71.6	12.7	1.0	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	0.0	2.1	31.1	0.0	51.0	15.5	0.3	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.5	0.3	5.0	0.1	89.9	4.0	0.0	0.2	104,987
Nandi	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	90.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	209,110
Baringo	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.3	87.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	1.4	1.1	19.9	0.0	63.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	0.9	1.6	32.6	0.5	47.7	15.6	0.9	0.1	666,823
Narok	0.3	1.1	12.3	0.0	69.4	16.5	0.3	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	1.7	6.3	58.0	0.3	26.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	1.0	0.4	5.7	0.7	87.9	3.5	0.7	0.0	220,712
Bomet	0.0	0.3	6.1	0.0	92.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	0.3	0.5	4.6	0.2	87.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	0.8	1.0	3.2	0.0	89.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	0.0	1.4	7.9	0.0	78.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	0.3	1.1	5.4	0.2	75.5	16.7	0.8	0.0	207,706
Siaya	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	85.9	11.5	0.2	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	0.2	6.7	16.6	0.0	54.9	21.3	0.3	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	0.3	0.0	9.1	0.1	74.4	16.1	0.0	0.0	275,275
Migori	1.3	0.5	9.9	0.2	77.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	0.3	0.5	14.7	0.3	78.8	4.8	0.6	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	1.2	1.0	6.0	0.4	87.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	1.1	19.9	76.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	1,631,108

3.7.2 Source of Drinking Water

Table 3.11a presents information on main source of drinking water by residence. Nearly one fifth (19.6%) of the households used water piped into the yard/plot, while 14.2 per cent used water from a stream/river. The main source of drinking water in rural areas was streams/river (22.1%), while the majority of households in urban areas used water piped into the yard (30.5%).

Table 3.11a: Main source of drinking water by area of residence

Source	National	Rural	Urban
Pond	0.6	0.9	0.0
Dam	1.6	2.4	0.3
Lake	0.9	1.4	0.2
Stream/ River	14.2	22.1	1.9
Protected Spring	6.1	9.1	1.4
Unprotected Spring	2.7	4.2	0.3
Protected Well	5.8	7.2	3.7
Unprotected Well	2.7	4.0	0.7
Borehole/Tube well	10.7	14.1	5.3
Piped into dwelling	10.5	3.0	22.0
Piped to yard/plot	19.6	12.6	30.5
Bottled water	0.8	0.1	1.9
Rain/Harvested water	5.3	7.4	2.0
Water Vendor	9.5	4.9	16.6
Public tap/Standpipe	8.5	5.9	12.7
Other (Specify)	0.6	0.8	0.3
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.2
Number of Households	**12,902,075**	**7,840,040**	**5,062,035**

Table 3.11b shows proportion of households by main source drinking water and county. Dam was a predominant source of drinking water for household in Mandera (33.2 %) and Kwale (21.0%), while water vendor was the main source in Mombasa (53.9%), Machakos (27.6 %) and Marsabit (25.9 %). Streams and rivers were a common source of drinking water for households in West Pokot (66.5%), Baringo (49.8 %), Kakamega (45.3%). More than half of the households in Meru (57.3 %), Nyeri (53.8 %) and Embu (50.6 %) had water for drinking piped into the plot or yard.

Table 3.11b: Proportion of Households by Main Source Drinking Water, Residence and County

	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/ River	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Borehole/Tube well	Piped into dwelling	Piped to yard/ plot	Bottled water	Rain/Harvested water	Water Vendor	Public tap/ Standpipe	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**14.2**	**6.1**	**2.7**	**5.8**	**2.7**	**10.7**	**10.5**	**19.6**	**0.8**	**5.3**	**9.5**	**8.5**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	0.9	2.4	1.4	22.1	9.1	4.2	7.2	4.0	14.1	3.0	12.6	0.1	7.4	4.9	5.9	0.8	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.9	1.4	0.3	3.7	0.7	5.3	22.0	30.5	1.9	2.0	16.6	12.7	0.3	0.2	5,062,035
County																		
Mombasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.0	1.7	7.0	0.4	53.9	29.2	0.0	0.0	408,558
Kwale	0.0	21.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	5.5	14.3	6.9	15.2	0.4	0.8	8.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.3	1.4	8.0	10.2	10.8	9.7	0.6	1.0	8.8	40.2	0.7	0.0	318,846
Tana River	0.0	12.7	0.0	29.1	0.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	8.9	2.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	15.4	7.9	12.8	12.3	3.8	4.3	11.7	2.3	27.3	0.0	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.7	0.4	2.3	2.2	4.1	8.0	27.6	0.0	3.3	9.8	25.2	0.0	0.4	101,133
Garissa	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	24.3	10.2	20.6	0.6	18.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	11.1	0.9	0.0	151,266
Wajir	1.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.5	5.7	28.4	0.3	6.0	0.3	0.0	14.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	0.0	33.2	0.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	28.8	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	0.0	18.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	1.2	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	10.2	1.7	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.4	0.0	61,493
Meru	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	6.8	46.8	0.0	0.3	16.6	3.5	5.4	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	0.0	0.2	39.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.4	5.1	44.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.6	0.0	115,118
Embu	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	6.0	14.7	50.6	0.0	4.7	6.5	2.0	1.3	0.0	190,722
Kitui	4.9	1.1	0.0	19.6	0.5	0.7	1.4	29.1	2.5	11.2	4.1	0.3	1.7	20.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	0.2	1.8	0.0	11.4	8.0	1.8	4.4	2.5	20.8	1.9	3.6	1.6	12.5	27.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	425,968
Makueni	0.0	3.0	0.0	38.6	0.4	5.3	1.6	1.3	16.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	10.9	3.1	16.3	0.8	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	2.6	1.4	0.0	4.5	0.6	0.4	11.1	0.0	22.2	6.0	23.7	0.0	21.9	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	17.3	53.8	0.2	14.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.3	0.0	5.5	0.5	1.6	17.4	46.8	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.5	1.1	3.0	1.3	9.6	6.0	38.7	0.0	16.5	2.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	329,072

Table 3.11b: Proportion of Households by Main Source Drinking Water, Residence and County (…Continued)

	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/ River	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Borehole/Tube well	Piped into dwelling	Piped to yard/ plot	Bottled water	Rain/Harvested water	Water Vendor	Public tap/ Standpipe	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
Kiambu	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	0.3	10.7	1.3	6.2	24.6	33.9	2.3	3.3	9.1	2.4	0.5	1.0	863,653
Turkana	0.0	0.0	7.2	8.4	0.2	0.0	5.7	23.2	10.3	0.4	8.4	0.0	1.0	2.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.2	4.9	8.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	0.0	6.9	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.9	1.1	23.1	11.6	1.2	7.5	0.0	0.4	13.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	21.0	1.3	31.9	1.3	10.6	10.2	9.8	0.4	0.4	2.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.9	1.5	19.7	4.9	22.3	20.2	18.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.7	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.9	0.3	16.7	0.7	7.1	4.5	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.6	104,987
Nandi	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	18.0	34.1	3.5	1.3	14.1	5.7	11.7	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	209,110
Baringo	0.0	2.4	0.0	49.7	1.7	0.3	3.6	6.2	9.6	3.7	15.8	0.1	1.4	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	0.0	5.0	0.0	20.1	0.5	0.9	6.1	0.9	14.6	13.7	25.7	0.2	6.9	2.6	2.5	0.3	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	0.4	0.7	0.0	14.5	0.9	2.7	4.0	0.9	13.0	12.9	20.4	3.7	9.9	10.1	3.7	2.0	0.1	666,823
Narok	0.0	7.1	0.9	37.8	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	19.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	6.0	10.3	8.9	0.4	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	25.2	14.7	20.4	0.5	1.4	22.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	344,295
Kericho	1.3	0.0	0.0	53.0	0.7	0.0	3.0	1.4	7.7	8.4	14.9	0.6	2.6	1.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	220,712
Bomet	10.4	0.0	0.0	19.0	7.3	12.3	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	8.1	0.3	28.0	0.6	4.8	0.3	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	9.7	1.2	2.1	1.8	28.9	1.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	52.5	6.2	3.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.0	7.0	29.5	4.0	20.5	6.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.4	3.2	0.0	377,449
Busia	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.6	21.9	7.9	18.1	2.9	29.1	2.5	3.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	0.0	0.0	8.2	13.6	14.5	4.7	0.3	2.0	19.4	0.9	3.5	0.0	19.9	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	0.0	0.3	2.1	13.8	1.8	2.3	11.1	1.9	7.1	7.4	18.6	0.0	5.3	0.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	0.0	0.6	16.5	20.5	8.8	3.2	1.9	2.1	7.9	1.1	2.2	0.2	26.5	2.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	275,275
Migori	6.0	0.0	5.1	38.2	2.2	6.9	5.9	1.7	5.3	1.8	4.9	0.0	20.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	71.5	13.2	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.1	3.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	72.9	6.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	10.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	27.4	37.2	0.4	0.3	15.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	1,631,108

3.7.3 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Availability of reliable and sustainable sources of energy for lighting has a bearing on time use among women and men. Households underserved with sustainable sources of lighting may be limited in the number of productive and non-productive activities they are involved in.

Table 3.12a presents information on the main source of energy for lighting. The survey shows that 54.0 per cent of households used electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, a larger share of the population being in urban areas. This was followed by households that reported solar at 23.7 per cent which was predominantly used in rural areas. The proportion of households that used mains electricity for lighting was significantly higher in urban areas (90.4%) compared to rural areas (30.5%).

Table 3.12a: Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Source	National	Rural	Urban
Electricity	54.0	30.5	90.4
Paraffin Pressure lamp	0.2	0.3	0.1
Paraffin Lantern	3.1	4.3	1.3
Paraffin Tin lamp	5.7	8.2	1.7
Gas Lamp	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fuel wood	1.3	2.0	0.2
Solar	23.7	37.0	3.0
Torch/Spotlight-Solar Charged	7.4	11.4	1.4
Torch/Spot light-Dry cells	3.2	4.8	0.7
Candle	0.9	0.8	1.0
Battery(Car/Charged)	0.4	0.6	0.0
Generator (Diesel/Petrol)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify)	0.1	0.2	0.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.2
Number of Households	**12,902,075**	**7,840,040**	**5,062,035**

Table 3.12b shows the main source of fuel for lighting by county. The counties which recorded the least proportion of households using electricity for lighting were Turkana (8.0%), West Pokot (11.0%), Wajir (12.0%) and Homa Bay (16.0%). Solar use was common in Siaya, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Migori, Homa Bay, Busia and Kakamega counties. Battery lamp/torch were used by majority of households in West Pokot, Tana River, Bomet, Wajir, Narok and Marsabit counties as the main source of lighting. Counties that registered high proportions of households mainly using electricity for lighting were Nairobi City (99.0%), Kiambu (91.0%), Mombasa (89.0%), Nyeri (76.0%) and Kirinyaga (75.0).

Usage of paraffin as a source of lighting was common in Kitui (31.0 %), Vihiga (25.0%), Makueni (24.0%), Kisii (21.0%) and Nyamira(20.0 %). Wood fuel as source of lighting was predominant among households in Turkana (57.0 %) and Samburu(24.%). Use of solar for lighting was very common in counties of Siaya (68.0%), Elgeyo/Marakwet (61.0%), Migori (59.0%), and Homa Bay (57.0%).

Table 3.12b: Main Source of Fuel for Lighting by County

	Electricity	Paraffin Pressure lamp	Paraffin Lantern	Paraffin Tin lamp	Gas Lamp	Fuel wood	Solar	Torch/Spotlight-Solar Charged	Torch/Spot light-Dry cells	Candle	Battery (Car/ Charged)	Generator (Diesel/Petrol)	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
National	**54.0**	**0.2**	**3.1**	**5.7**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**23.7**	**7.4**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**12,902,075**
Rural	30.5	0.3	4.3	8.2	0.0	2.0	37.0	11.4	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	7,840,040
Urban	90.4	0.1	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	3.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,062,035
County															
Mombasa	88.8	0.6	3.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	408,558
Kwale	39.1	0.3	1.3	17.5	0.0	0.3	33.9	3.8	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	185,799
Kilifi	43.2	0.0	0.8	17.2	0.0	0.7	29.5	5.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	318,846
Tana River	31.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	8.5	42.1	14.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	72,640
Lamu	51.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	38.7	2.5	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	41,060
Taita/Taveta	57.0	0.0	5.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	101,133
Garissa	32.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	21.4	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151,266
Wajir	12.4	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	35.6	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140,417
Mandera	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	2.9	18.2	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137,689
Marsabit	35.0	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.0	9.3	9.1	31.9	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,695
Isiolo	50.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.7	5.2	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61,493
Meru	45.5	0.0	4.8	7.2	0.0	0.3	23.6	4.7	9.6	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	446,597
Tharaka-Nithi	39.8	0.0	7.4	3.5	0.1	0.7	24.0	5.5	17.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	115,118
Embu	55.7	0.0	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	26.7	1.5	3.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	190,722
Kitui	32.0	0.2	11.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	34.0	6.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	276,615
Machakos	46.4	2.1	7.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	31.6	5.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	425,968
Makueni	19.2	0.0	19.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	47.5	4.6	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	252,390
Nyandarua	55.1	0.3	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	29.1	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	186,554
Nyeri	75.7	1.1	5.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	258,767
Kirinyaga	75.4	0.0	9.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	211,274
Murang'a	72.1	2.4	7.2	7.1	0.0	0.2	8.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	329,072
Kiambu	90.2	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	863,653

Table 3.12b: Main Source of Fuel for Lighting by County (…Continued)

	Electricity	Paraffin Pressure lamp	Paraffin Lantern	Paraffin Tin lamp	Gas Lamp	Fuel wood	Solar	Torch/Spotlight-Solar Charged	Torch/Spot light-Dry cells	Candle	Battery (Car/ Charged)	Generator (Diesel/Petrol)	Other (Specify)	Not Stated	Number of Households
Turkana	8.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	56.7	2.9	24.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171,238
West Pokot	10.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	8.5	24.1	44.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	123,582
Samburu	17.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	23.7	26.9	17.5	12.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	70,500
Trans Nzoia	47.2	0.3	3.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	38.4	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	238,312
Uasin Gishu	69.7	0.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	4.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	328,885
Elgeyo/Marakwet	28.6	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	60.8	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	104,987
Nandi	33.4	0.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	29.5	27.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	209,110
Baringo	31.9	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	3.9	38.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	148,878
Laikipia	45.2	0.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	6.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	158,657
Nakuru	61.8	0.0	3.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	13.9	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	666,823
Narok	22.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.7	36.6	31.6	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	260,632
Kajiado	70.1	0.2	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	18.1	6.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	344,295
Kericho	45.8	0.3	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.2	35.5	11.1	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	220,712
Bomet	20.7	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	1.1	26.7	41.2	1.3	0.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	194,937
Kakamega	27.7	0.0	0.8	16.3	0.0	0.0	51.7	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	450,872
Vihiga	38.1	0.0	2.8	22.0	0.3	0.0	27.7	8.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	146,961
Bungoma	27.4	0.0	2.4	13.2	0.0	0.2	39.2	16.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	377,449
Busia	31.3	0.0	4.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	52.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	207,706
Siaya	18.3	0.5	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.3	68.0	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	262,393
Kisumu	52.6	0.2	1.4	8.3	0.0	0.2	35.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	322,269
Homa Bay	16.0	0.0	2.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	57.4	15.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	275,275
Migori	22.3	0.0	1.6	13.1	0.0	0.3	59.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	253,305
Kisii	47.0	0.0	2.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	317,741
Nyamira	55.3	0.0	7.4	12.9	0.0	0.3	22.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	155,123
Nairobi City	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,631,108

3.7.4 Toilet Facility

Table 3.13 presents information on access to toilet facilities by residence. The highest proportion of households used covered pit latrines (50.6%) followed by flush to septic tank (12.9%) and uncovered pit latrine (11.4%). Covered pit latrines were predominant in rural areas at 61.2 per cent while **flush to main sewer were more common in urban areas at 65.7 per cent.** Open toilet facility accounted for 9.4 per cent of toilets in rural and 7.3 per cent of toilets in urban areas.

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Access to Toilet Facilities by Residence

Toilet Type	Rural	Urban	National
Flush to Main Sewer	0.3	65.7	7.9
Flush to Septic Tank	2.3	15.0	12.9
Flush to Cess pool	0.2	16.5	0.4
VIP Pit Latrine	10.1	11.7	10.1
Pit Latrine covered	61.2	52.7	50.6
Pit Latrine uncovered	15.9	5.2	11.4
Bucket Latrine	0.0	5.0	0.2
Open	9.4	7.3	6.0
Flush to Bio-septic tank	0.1	8.6	0.1
Other (Specify)	0.4	14.4	0.3
Not Stated	0.0	77.5	0.1
Number of Households	**7,840,040**	**5,062,035**	**12,902,075**

Figure 3.4 presents information on type of human waste disposal by residence. The survey results show that 98.0 per cent of households using flush to main sewer to dispose human waste were in urban areas. On the other hand, 95.0 per cent of households practicing open defecation were in rural areas.

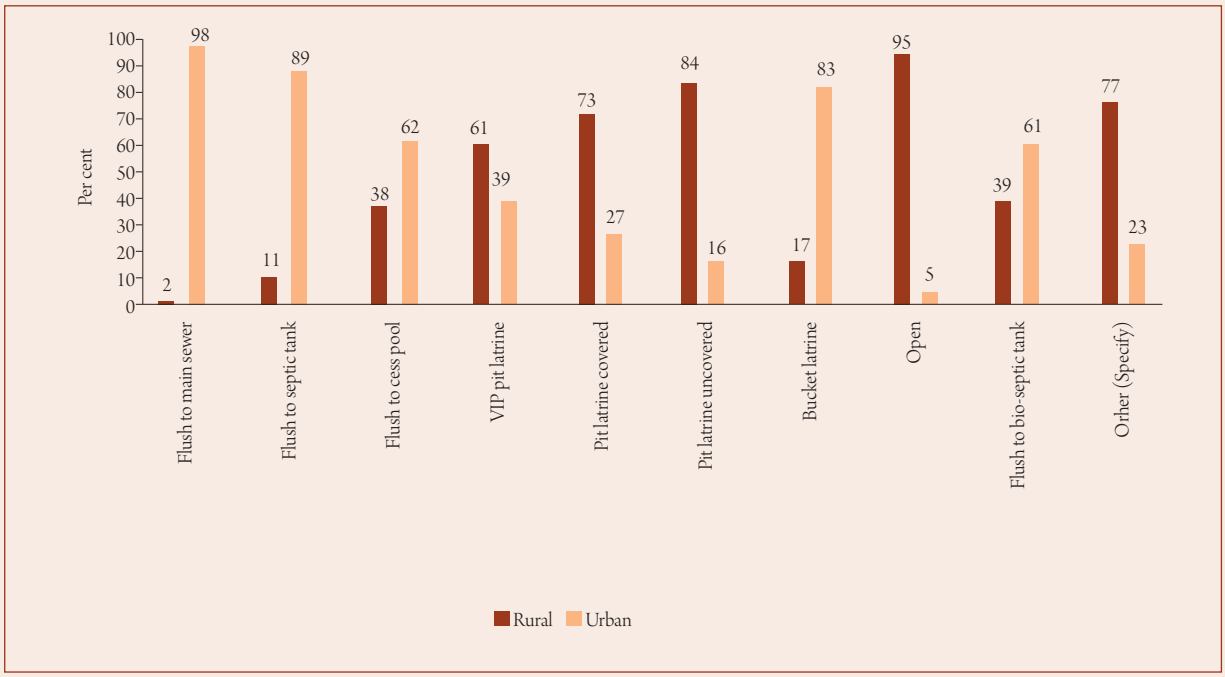


Figure 3.4: Type of Human Waste Disposal by Residence

3.8 Economic Activity Status

Women's economic empowerment includes their ability to participate equally in existing markets; their access to and control over productive resources, access to decent work, control over their own time, lives, and bodies; and increased voice, agency, and meaningful participation in economic decision-making at all levels from the household to international institutions. Women's economic empowerment boosts productivity, increases economic diversification and income equality in addition to other positive development outcomes.

Table 3.14 shows the distribution of women and men aged 15 years and above by economic status and broad age groups. Overall, women employment to population ratio stood at 55.9 per cent compared to 68.8 per cent of their male counterparts. Women aged 35-59 years recorded the highest employment to population ratio at 78.7 per cent. This was followed women aged 25-34 years at 66.8 per cent. Women aged 15-17 years accounted for the highest proportion of the population not in labourforce. About 5.0 per cent of women were unemployed.

Table 3.14: Distribution of Women aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status

	Working	Unemployed	Not in Labour force	Number of Individuals
Age				
15 - 17	12.7	0.4	86.9	3,252,894
18 - 24	36.9	6.5	56.6	6,602,033
25 - 34	74.6	6.1	19.3	8,359,079
35 - 59	85.5	2.4	12.1	9,407,700
60+	64.3	0.1	35.7	2,342,929
Total	62.2	3.9	33.9	29,964,635
Male				
15 - 17	15.2	0.5	84.4	1,653,220
18 - 24	42.0	4.7	53.3	3,074,168
25 - 34	83.2	5.0	11.8	3,984,321
35 - 59	92.0	1.7	6.3	4,833,846
60+	70.8	0.0	29.2	1,080,137
Total	68.8	3.0	28.2	14,625,693
Female				
15 - 17	10.1	0.4	89.6	1,599,674
18 - 24	32.4	8.0	59.6	3,527,865
25 - 34	66.8	7.2	26.0	4,374,758
35 - 59	78.7	3.1	18.2	4,573,854
60+	58.7	0.1	41.2	1,262,792
Total	55.9	4.9	39.3	15,338,943

Figure 3.5 shows the distribution of women aged 15 years and above by economic activity status. Majority of women who were working were aged 45- 49 years at 83.4 per cent. About 50.8 per cent of women aged 65 years and above were working. The largest proportion of women who were unemployed were aged 20-24 years at 9.7 per cent. The results further show that 85.4 per cent of women aged 15-19 years were not in labour force.



Figure 3.5: Distribution of women aged 15 years and above by economic activity status

4 Survey Findings



4 SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents information on key survey findings, which show how women and men allocate and spend their time on specific activities over a 24-hour period for the population age 15 years and above. Analysis of the time use activities and the presentation of the findings in this chapter was carried out with reference to the United Nations Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use (United Nations, 2005). Findings are based on key specific time use measures, which include; average time spent on specific activities by the survey population; participation rate or proportion of persons in the survey population who participated in specific activities and the average time spent on specific activities by those who did engage or participate in various activities. Activities are categorized as either productive or non-productive (personal activities) from an economic point of view.

Further, productive activities are divided into two categories; System of National Accounts (SNA) productive activities and non-SNA productive (also known as extended SNA) activities. SNA productive activities are economic activities as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 4) and are within the SNA production boundary. Non-SNA productive activities are outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary (United Nations, 2005).

The survey used International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) 2016 to categorize activities on which a person may spend in a 24-hour period. Figure 4.1 shows basic ICATUS 2016 classification of activities (United Nations, 2005).

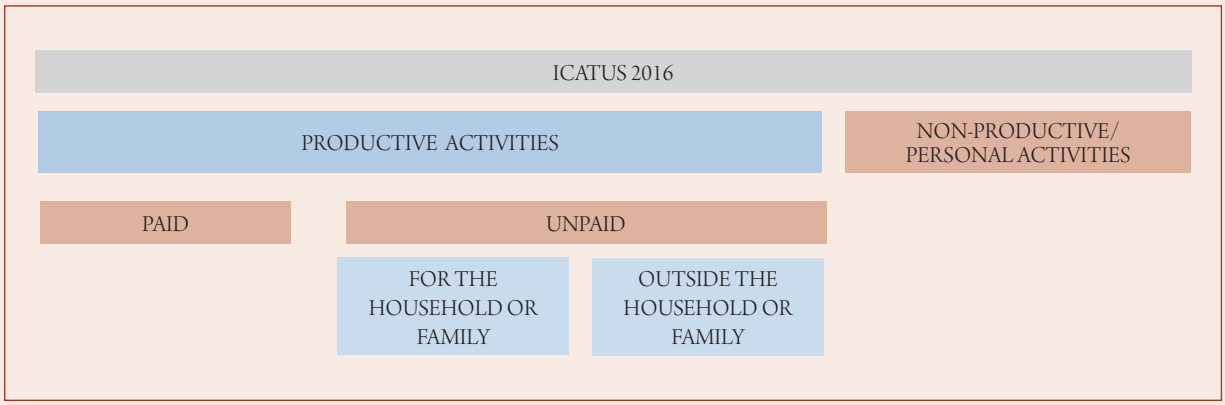


Figure 4.1: Basic ICATUS sub-division of activities

Notably, in this report, analysis is done on four broad activities namely; SNA, Non-SNA, Learning and Other Non-productive activities. Information on time spent by major divisions according to the ICATUS 2016, 1-digit classification, which represents 9 categories (shown in Figure 4.2), is also provided. The nine major divisions are further bundled up to create the four broad categories as follows; SNA productive activities fall under major division 1 to 2; Non-SNA productive activities are derived from major division 3 to 5; Learning activities mirror activities in major division 6 and lastly Other Non-Productive activities are composed of activities from major division 7 to 9. Additionally, information on the amount of time spent for disaggregated activities (ICATUS 2016 -2-tier classification) is also presented in the report.

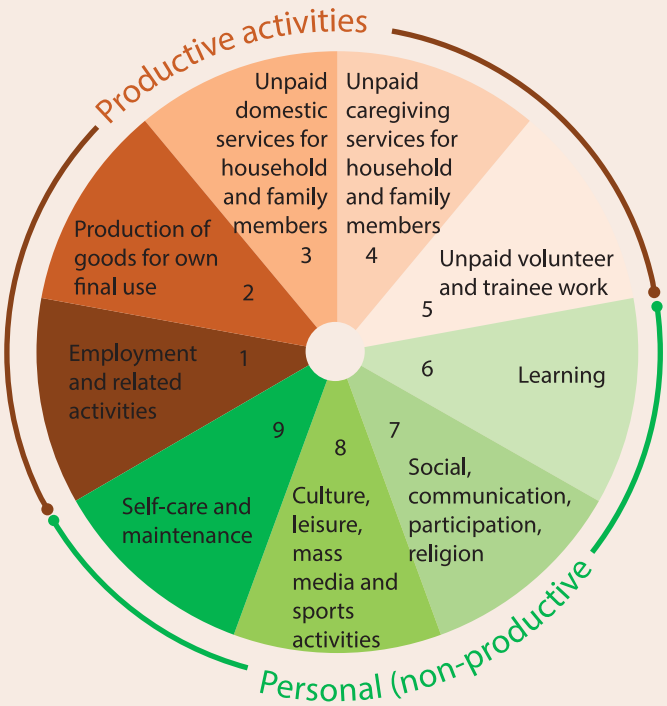


Figure 4.2: Classification of activities (Nine Major Divisions) as per the ICATUS 2016

Section 4.2 presents information on the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, working status and county and section 4.3 provides information on the average time spent by the survey population on specific activities. Findings on the proportion of the population who participated in various activities (participation rates) can be found in section 4.4. Section 4.5 presents findings on average time spent on specific activities by those who participated in those activities. Lastly, findings on time spent on simultaneous activities is shown in section 4.6.

4.2 Time Spent on Unpaid Work (Domestic and Caregiving Services)

Recognition, reduction, re-distribution and rewarding of unpaid work is essential in achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. This is enshrined in the SDGs; specifically, indicator 5.4.1 that measures the proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work by sex, age and location, on a daily basis.

Unpaid domestic and care work refers to activities involving the provision of unpaid services for own final use by members of a household or family members (United Nations, 2005). These activities include food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of the home, laundry, ironing, gardening, pet care, shopping, and childcare, caring for the sick, elderly or disabled household and family members among others. These activities are classified under major divisions three and four in the ICATUS 2016, as unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, respectively.

The indicator is calculated by dividing the daily average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work by 24 hours. The daily number of hours spent on relevant activities is obtained by dividing the total number of hours spent by the population on relevant activities by the total population (regardless of whether they participated in the activity).

4.2.1 Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, area of residence and county

The proportion of time spent on unpaid work (domestic and care work) for the population age 15 years and above by sex, area of residence and county is shown in Table 4.1. Generally, women shoulder the burden of unpaid work since they spend a considerable amount of time on activities related to unpaid domestic and care work than men do. Nationally, persons age 15 years and above spend 12.2 per cent of a day (approximately 3 hours) on unpaid work and the proportion of time spent on similar activities by women is about 5 times higher (18.7%) compared to men (3.6%).

Further, women spend approximately 7 times more on unpaid care work (2.4%) than men (0.4%) and about 5 times more (16.3%) on unpaid domestic work than their counterparts (3.2%).

In both rural and urban areas, the pattern is similar where men spend less time on unpaid work than women. For both sexes, the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is slightly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. However, time spent on unpaid domestic work alone is lower for women who reside in urban (15. 9%) than women in rural areas (16.5%).

Across all counties, women spend more time on unpaid work with Marsabit county reporting the highest proportion of time spent by women (30.2% approximately 7 hours) followed by Wajir (26.8%) Samburu (24.2%), Mandera (23.8%) and Garissa (23.7%).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by sex

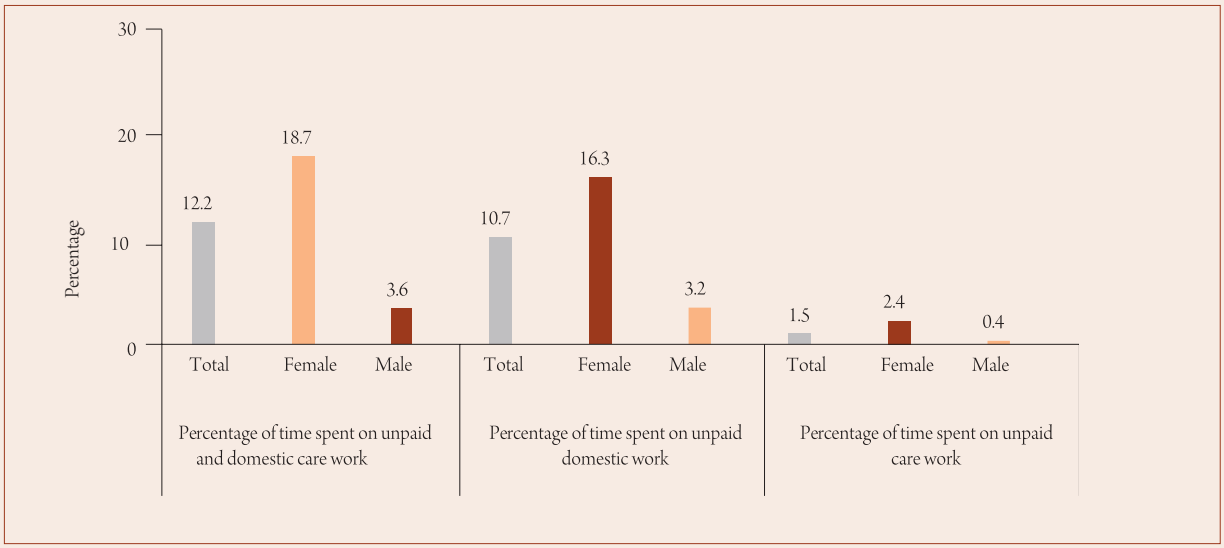


Table 4.1: Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid work for population age 15 years and above by sex, area of residence and county

	% of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work			% of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic Work			% of Time Spent on Unpaid Care Work		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
National	**3.6**	**18.7**	**12.2**	**3.2**	**16.3**	**10.7**	**0.4**	**2.4**	**1.5**
Rural	3.4	18.6	12.0	3.0	16.5	10.7	0.3	2.0	1.3
Urban	4.0	18.9	12.5	3.6	15.9	10.6	0.4	3.0	1.9
County									
Mombasa	4.0	18.8	11.8	3.2	16.1	9.9	0.8	2.7	1.8
Kwale	2.9	17.7	11.4	2.4	14.7	9.5	0.6	2.9	1.9
Kilifi	3.4	14.5	9.3	3.0	12.1	7.8	0.4	2.4	1.5
Tana River	3.4	22.1	15.4	2.5	18.9	13.0	0.9	3.1	2.3
Lamu	2.9	18.0	11.0	2.3	15.7	9.5	0.5	2.3	1.5
Taita/Taveta	5.3	18.6	12.0	5.2	15.9	10.6	0.1	2.7	1.4
Garissa	2.7	23.7	15.0	1.7	18.6	11.6	1.0	5.1	3.4
Wajir	2.3	26.8	16.2	1.9	21.2	12.9	0.3	5.5	3.3
Mandera	2.0	23.8	15.1	1.6	23.6	14.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Marsabit	5.9	30.2	28.1	5.9	29.6	27.5	0.0	0.6	0.5
Isiolo	1.9	19.6	12.1	1.8	17.9	11.1	0.1	1.7	1.0
Meru	2.7	18.4	11.2	2.2	15.1	9.2	0.5	3.3	2.0
Tharaka/Nithi	4.1	17.1	10.6	3.8	15.0	9.5	0.3	2.1	1.2
Embu	3.7	18.4	11.1	3.0	14.9	9.0	0.8	3.4	2.1
Kitui	2.8	14.8	9.2	2.7	13.1	8.2	0.2	1.7	1.0
Machakos	3.7	16.7	10.2	3.6	14.9	9.3	0.1	1.8	0.9
Makueni	4.3	17.0	11.5	3.9	14.9	10.1	0.4	2.1	1.4
Nyandarua	4.3	16.0	10.7	3.8	13.5	9.1	0.5	2.5	1.6
Nyeri	2.7	15.1	9.7	2.6	13.7	8.9	0.1	1.4	0.8
Kirinyaga	2.5	17.4	10.8	2.2	15.3	9.6	0.3	2.0	1.3
Murang'a	3.6	18.4	11.4	3.3	16.2	10.1	0.3	2.2	1.3
Kiambu	3.4	19.2	11.5	3.1	15.7	9.5	0.4	3.5	2.0
Turkana	3.9	21.9	17.8	3.7	19.9	16.3	0.2	2.0	1.6
West Pokot	3.5	19.0	12.4	3.3	17.3	11.3	0.2	1.8	1.1
Samburu	4.5	24.2	17.7	3.7	19.9	14.5	0.8	4.3	3.1
Trans Nzoia	4.2	18.7	11.6	3.6	15.6	9.7	0.6	3.1	1.8
Uasin Gishu	3.2	14.7	9.7	3.0	12.6	8.4	0.3	2.1	1.3
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.7	17.5	13.4	3.0	16.4	12.5	0.6	1.1	0.9
Nandi	2.8	19.1	11.4	2.3	17.0	10.1	0.5	2.1	1.4
Baringo	2.6	19.2	11.5	2.3	18.0	10.7	0.2	1.3	0.8
Laikipia	4.0	18.4	11.3	3.5	15.8	9.7	0.5	2.6	1.6
Nakuru	3.5	19.7	12.8	3.4	17.1	11.3	0.0	2.6	1.5
Narok	2.1	20.9	12.2	2.0	18.2	10.7	0.1	2.7	1.5
Kajiado	3.8	17.6	10.9	3.5	15.3	9.6	0.3	2.3	1.3

Table 4.1: Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid work for population age 15 years and above by sex, area of residence and County (…Continued)

	% of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work			% of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic Work			% of Time Spent on Unpaid Care Work		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Kericho	2.9	19.3	12.5	2.5	18.2	11.7	0.3	1.2	0.8
Bomet	2.9	18.8	12.0	2.8	17.7	11.3	0.1	1.1	0.7
Kakamega	4.7	19.4	14.7	4.5	17.2	13.1	0.2	2.2	1.5
Vihiga	5.9	18.0	13.3	5.4	16.5	12.2	0.6	1.5	1.1
Bungoma	4.9	21.7	16.0	4.8	20.5	15.2	0.1	1.2	0.9
Busia	3.5	16.9	11.3	3.0	15.0	10.0	0.5	1.8	1.3
Siaya	4.5	21.0	14.0	4.0	18.9	12.6	0.5	2.1	1.4
Kisumu	5.0	21.4	15.2	4.5	19.8	14.0	0.5	1.6	1.2
Homa Bay	4.1	16.0	11.1	3.8	14.5	10.1	0.4	1.4	1.0
Migori	2.6	21.3	13.4	2.4	19.6	12.4	0.2	1.7	1.1
Kisii	4.8	20.8	14.3	4.6	18.9	13.1	0.2	1.9	1.2
Nyamira	2.5	14.9	9.9	2.3	13.8	9.2	0.2	1.1	0.8
Nairobi City	4.7	18.1	13.3	4.2	14.8	11.0	0.5	3.3	2.3



Figure 4.4: Percentage of time spent per day by women on unpaid domestic and care work, by county

4.2.2 Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, area of residence and age

Table 4.2 shows the proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work for population age 15 and above by sex, area of residence and age. Women predominantly spend more time on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men across all age groups.

Nationally, the proportion of time spent on unpaid work by girls age 15-17 years, is thrice as much (14.0%) as that of boys (4.1%) in the same age group. Among the youth (18-34 years), the proportion of time that women spend on similar activities per day is slightly over a fifth, 21.6 per cent, about 6 times more than young men. Elderly women age 60 years and above spend about three hours (13.0%) on unpaid domestic and care work, while their male counterparts spent about an hour (3.2%), at national level.

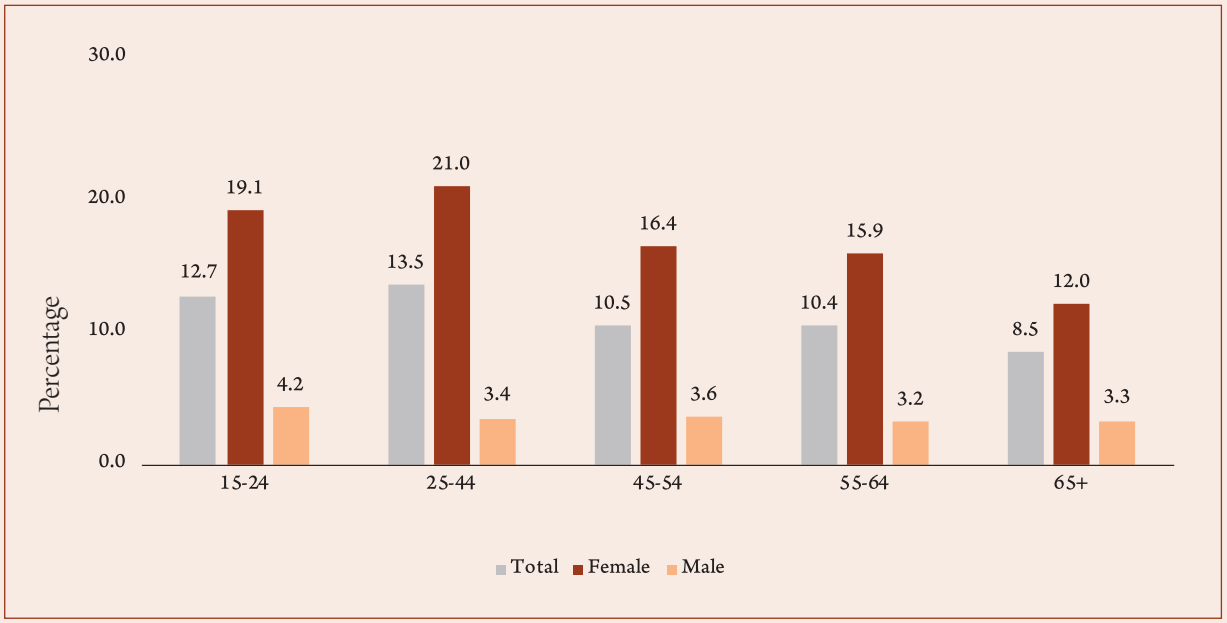


Figure 4.5: Percentage of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by population age 15 years and above, by sex and age group

Table 4.2: Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by population aged 15 years and above by sex and age group

Age Group	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	4.2	19.1	12.7	3.8	18.9	11.7	5.2	19.5	14.2
25-44	3.4	21.0	13.5	3.2	21.6	13.8	3.8	20.2	13.0
45-54	3.6	16.4	10.5	3.6	16.9	11.1	3.5	15.0	9.0
55-64	3.2	15.9	10.4	3.4	16.3	10.9	2.6	14.3	8.8
65+	3.3	12.0	8.5	2.9	12.3	8.5	5.6	10.6	8.5
15-17	4.1	14.0	9.1	3.9	14.0	8.7	5.0	14.0	10.2
18-24	4.3	20.8	14.1	3.7	21.1	13.3	5.2	20.5	15.1
18-34	3.9	21.6	14.4	3.5	22.3	14.4	4.4	20.7	14.3
25-34	3.6	22.0	14.5	3.3	23.1	15.2	4.0	20.8	13.9
35-59	3.4	17.9	11.3	3.3	18.2	11.7	3.4	17.4	10.5
60+	3.2	13.0	9.0	3.0	13.2	9.0	4.5	12.1	8.9
15-19	4.2	15.2	9.9	4.0	15.1	9.5	5.0	15.5	11.4
20-24	4.3	22.0	15.0	3.6	22.9	14.5	5.3	21.1	15.5
25-29	3.8	22.5	15.4	3.2	24.0	16.1	4.5	20.9	14.8
30-34	3.4	21.5	13.6	3.3	22.1	14.3	3.5	20.6	12.7
35-39	3.4	20.2	12.4	3.1	20.5	12.8	3.9	19.9	12.0
40-44	2.9	18.2	11.2	3.0	18.4	11.4	2.8	17.7	10.8
45-49	3.2	16.6	10.3	3.4	17.1	10.8	2.8	15.3	9.2
50-54	4.1	16.2	10.7	3.9	16.7	11.4	4.4	14.6	8.9
55-59	3.2	16.2	10.7	3.6	16.9	11.6	2.5	14.0	8.4
60-64	3.1	15.5	10.1	3.2	15.6	10.2	2.8	14.8	9.5
65+	3.3	12.0	8.5	2.9	12.3	8.5	5.6	10.6	8.5

4.2.3 Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by work status

The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work for the population age 15 and above by working status, sex, area of residence and county is shown in Table 4.3. Regardless of the work status, analysis show that women spend more time on unpaid work than men. Nationally, individuals who are not working spend more time on the said activities (16.4%) compared to those who are working (10.5%) on a daily basis. Working women spend on average 4 hours per day on unpaid work, whereas, working men spend about an hour.

Findings by area of residence show that both women and men who are not working spend more time on unpaid work than those working, irrespective of area of residence.

At the county level, analysis show that men spend less time on unpaid work than women across all counties whether working or not. Working women in Marsabit spend the most amount of time, about 7 hours (30.6% of their day) on unpaid work, while Nairobi City reports the lowest amount of time on unpaid work, 12.7 per cent (about 3 hours). Marsabit County also shows the highest proportion of time spent by women who are not working on unpaid work at 30.2 per cent.

Table 4.3: Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by Population age 15 years and above by Sex, Work Status, Area of Residence and County

	Working			Not Working[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**3.3**	**17.3**	**10.5**	**4.7**	**21.3**	**16.4**
Residence						
Rural	3.3	18.2	11.2	3.8	19.7	14.3
Urban	3.5	15.4	9.1	6.5	23.3	19.3
County						
Mombasa	3.5	15.0	8.4	5.5	22.6	17.1
Kwale	2.9	15.5	9.3	3.1	20.4	14.9
Kilifi	3.5	14.4	8.8	3.1	14.9	10.5
Tana River	3.0	17.1	9.9	6.3	26.6	24.3
Lamu	2.8	17.9	9.1	3.6	18.1	15.0
Taita/Taveta	4.8	19.1	11.2	7.1	17.7	13.9
Garissa	3.1	16.5	6.3	1.9	24.9	20.2
Wajir	2.0	22.1	7.5	2.6	27.7	20.3
Mandera	2.1	19.0	7.0	1.6	25.0	20.4
Marsabit	7.0	30.6	23.4	5.6	30.2	28.4
Isiolo	1.6	13.7	6.7	2.9	23.8	19.4
Meru	2.7	17.9	10.4	2.9	20.1	14.3
Tharaka/Nithi	4.0	17.8	10.8	4.4	14.4	9.9
Embu	3.8	18.9	11.2	3.3	16.4	10.7
Kitui	2.6	13.4	8.1	3.6	17.6	11.9
Machakos	3.5	14.3	8.3	4.0	19.5	13.4
Makueni	4.4	17.9	12.0	3.4	11.8	8.6
Nyandarua	4.2	16.1	10.5	5.2	15.4	11.8
Nyeri	2.2	13.6	8.2	4.6	18.3	13.7
Kirinyaga	2.3	15.6	9.1	4.0	22.5	17.9
Murang'a	3.8	18.4	11.3	2.5	18.6	12.0
Kiambu	3.0	17.1	9.2	6.0	23.1	18.3
Turkana	3.5	21.1	16.9	4.7	23.4	19.8
West Pokot	3.5	18.6	11.5	3.5	19.8	14.8
Samburu	4.3	24.6	17.4	4.7	23.8	17.9
Trans Nzoia	3.6	17.7	10.2	7.2	21.5	16.2
Uasin Gishu	2.9	13.2	8.1	4.1	16.5	12.6
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.7	16.1	12.3	3.6	24.3	20.0
Nandi	2.4	20.0	10.9	4.2	17.5	12.7
Baringo	2.5	19.8	10.9	3.0	17.8	13.7
Laikipia	4.1	17.7	10.6	3.8	20.1	13.2
Nakuru	3.1	17.4	10.5	5.5	24.5	19.2
Narok	2.1	20.4	12.1	2.2	23.2	13.0
Kajiado	3.4	15.2	8.9	9.3	25.1	21.9
Kericho	2.8	18.8	11.6	4.6	22.0	19.1

[1]This includes those who are unemployed or not in the labourforce

Table 4.3: Proportion of time spent per day on unpaid domestic and care work by Population age 15 years and above by Sex, Work Status, Area of residence and County (...Continued)

	Working			Not Working[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bomet	2.9	20.3	12.7	2.7	13.5	9.5
Kakamega	4.6	19.7	14.2	5.5	18.6	16.1
Vihiga	6.3	19.1	14.0	4.4	14.3	10.9
Bungoma	3.9	19.2	13.8	7.9	27.6	21.5
Busia	3.0	18.4	11.9	4.9	13.1	9.8
Siaya	4.7	21.8	14.3	3.9	18.3	12.8
Kisumu	4.3	19.6	12.7	7.4	23.8	19.8
Homa Bay	3.7	16.3	11.3	5.3	14.6	10.4
Migori	2.5	21.2	13.0	3.0	21.6	15.0
Kisii	4.1	20.6	14.1	6.8	21.3	14.8
Nyamira	2.2	15.4	9.9	3.9	13.5	10.2
Nairobi City	3.9	12.7	8.4	8.8	23.4	21.2

[1]This includes those who are unemployed or not in the labourforce

4.3 Average time spent on various activities by the population age 15 years and above

This section provides information on the average time spent per day on various activities by population age 15 years and above. To obtain the average time, the total time is divided by the total reference population, regardless of whether the individuals performed the activity or not.

4.3.1 Average time in minutes spent per day on Broad Activities by Population age 15 years and above by Sex, Area of Residence and County

Table 4.4 presents results on average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by population age 15 years and above by sex and area of residence. Figure 4.6 presents the same details at national level, which shows notable differences in time spent on SNA and non-SNA productive activities between men and women. The average time spent by men (353 minutes) on SNA productive activities was about twice as much as the amount of time spent by women (201 minutes). Women spent 281 minutes (about 4 hours more) on non-SNA productive activities, compared to men who spent about an hour on the same. Further, women spent slightly less amount of time on learning compared to men at learning, 44 and 56 minutes, respectively. Moreover, time spent on other non-productive activities such as sleeping, relaxing, socializing, religious activities etc., was higher for men (971 minutes) compared to women (914 minutes).

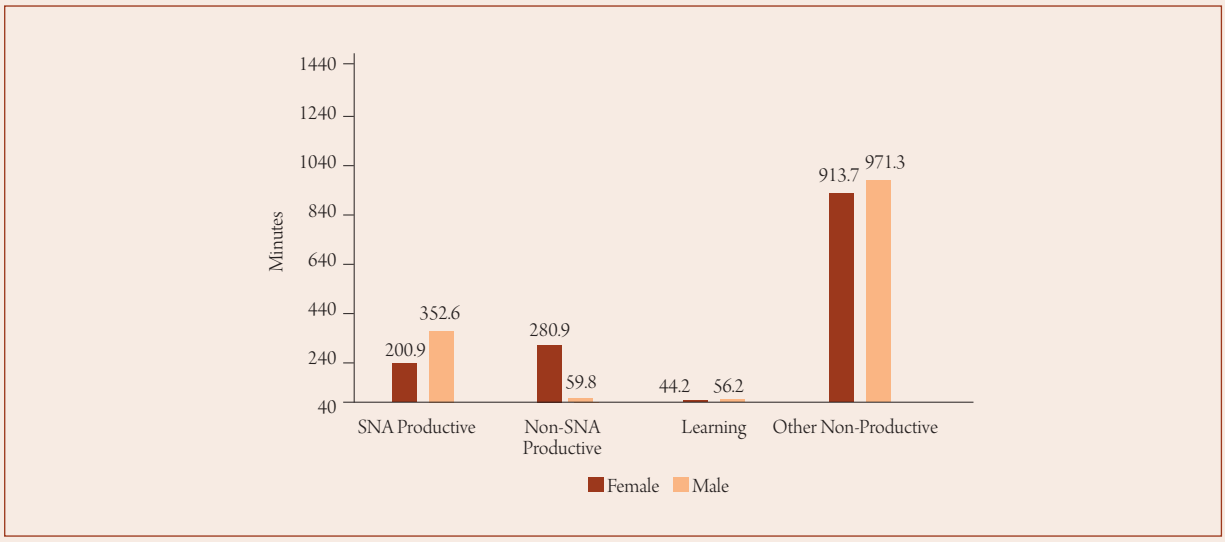


Figure 4.6: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by population age 15 years and above by Sex

Figure 4.7 presents results on the average time spent on broad activities for individuals age 15 years and above by sex and area of residence. Irrespective of the area of residence, men spent more time on SNA productive activities compared to women, whereas, women spent more time on non-SNA productive activities than men.

There are differentials on time spent in SNA activities by area of residence. Men in urban areas spent 379 minutes compared with those in rural areas (339 minutes), while, women in urban areas spent 203 minutes compared with those in rural areas (197 minutes). Time spent by men on non-SNA productive activities was higher in urban areas (67 minutes) than in rural areas (57minutes), whereas, that of women is higher in rural areas (282 minutes) compared with urban areas (272 minutes).

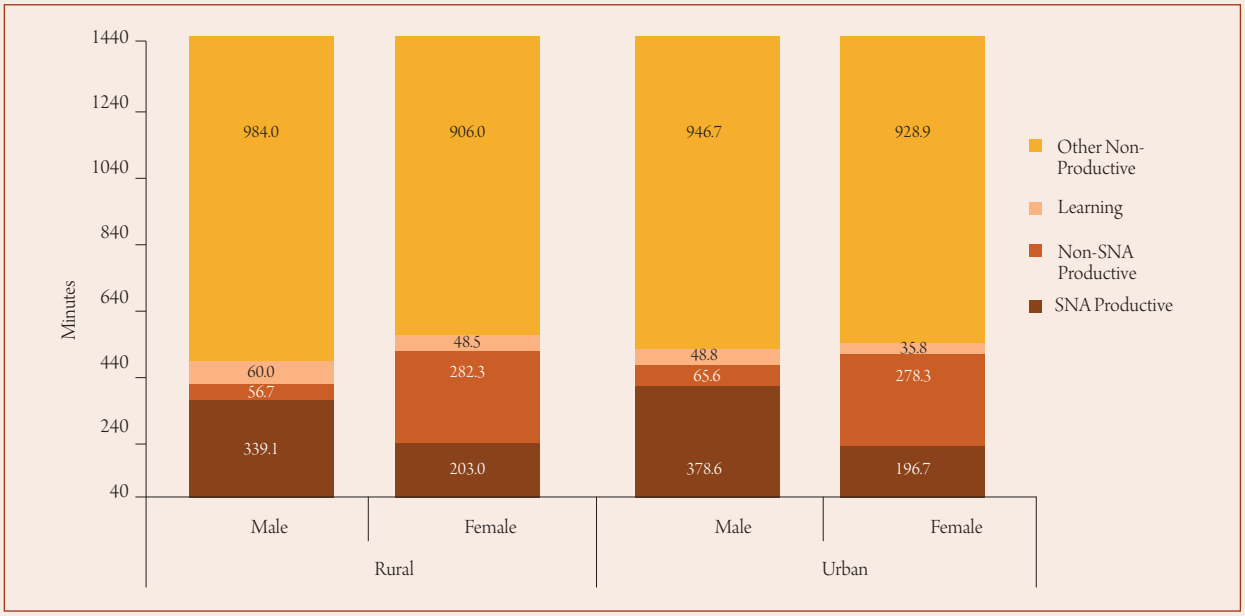


Figure 4.7 Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and area of residence

Table 4.4: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and Area of residence

Broad Activity	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA Productive	352.6	200.9	275.0	339.1	203.0	269.3	378.6	196.7	286.0
Non-SNA Productive	59.8	280.9	172.9	56.7	282.3	172.4	65.6	278.3	173.8
Learning	56.2	44.2	50.1	60.0	48.5	54.1	48.8	35.8	42.2
Other Non-Productive	971.3	913.7	941.8	984.0	906.0	944.0	946.7	928.9	937.7
Total	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**

The average time in minutes spent on broad activities per day by population age 15 years and above by sex and County is presented in Table 4.5. Generally, the amount of time spent by men on SNA productive activities was higher compared to women across all counties and the reverse applies for time spent on non-SNA productive activities. Kajiado recorded the highest amount of time (459 minutes-about 8 hours) spent by men on SNA productive activities, whereas, Mandera recorded the lowest at 118 minutes (approximately 2 hours). Women in Mandera (21 minutes) and Marsabit (28 minutes) spent the least amount of time on similar activities. Wajir and Marsabit recorded the highest amount of time spent by women on non-SNA productive activities, 445 minutes and 412 minutes, respectively (approximately 7 hours each). Furthermore, time spent on other personal activities such as self-care, leisure, culture among others, was higher for men compared to women in all counties apart from Nairobi City and Homabay.

Table 4.5: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and county

	SNA Productive Activities		Non-SNA Productive activities		Learning Activities		Other Non-Productive Activities		Total Minutes[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mombasa	377.0	213.6	59.9	275.7	73.6	36.4	929.5	913.5	1,440	1,439
Kwale	352.0	177.4	43.8	260.1	93.9	58.6	950.2	943.7	1,440	1,440
Kilifi	357.5	225.2	53.1	212.4	105.5	94.9	923.7	907.4	1,440	1,440
Tana River	398.7	178.7	40.9	309.3	18.6	22.4	981.7	929.5	1,440	1,440
Lamu	351.3	162.6	46.7	259.4	63.2	66.3	978.4	951.1	1,440	1,439
Taita/Taveta	343.0	189.0	73.0	273.8	62.2	33.1	961.4	943.6	1,440	1,440
Garissa	228.0	87.7	48.3	354.3	54.4	32.3	1,107.3	963.4	1,438	1,438
Wajir	212.5	70.7	47.0	412.3	87.2	28.1	1,093.3	929.0	1,440	1,440
Mandera	117.9	20.9	25.4	348.4	37.9	24.3	1,258.8	1,046.3	1,440	1,440
Marsabit	235.0	27.8	87.4	445.2	86.9	24.9	1,030.6	942.0	1,440	1,440
Isiolo	306.5	150.8	60.7	312.1	36.7	23.3	1,036.2	953.8	1,440	1,440
Meru	352.0	203.0	46.3	283.6	32.3	42.8	1,009.0	910.6	1,440	1,440
Tharaka/Nithi	360.4	241.3	56.4	252.6	23.0	33.0	1,000.1	913.1	1,440	1,440
Embu	329.2	225.3	57.1	269.3	58.8	48.5	994.8	896.7	1,440	1,440
Kitui	329.9	218.4	44.3	218.9	66.5	35.0	999.3	967.7	1,440	1,440
Machakos	366.2	225.5	63.4	243.7	36.2	35.3	973.2	935.3	1,439	1,440
Makueni	387.5	225.5	70.4	254.4	57.9	75.9	924.1	883.9	1,440	1,440
Nyandarua	388.3	257.5	67.7	232.6	63.9	45.5	919.4	903.9	1,439	1,440

Table 4.5: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and County (…Continued)

	SNA Productive Activities		Non-SNA Productive activities		Learning Activities		Other Non-Productive Activities		Total Minutes[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nyeri	365.6	257.8	47.4	230.2	40.9	16.5	986.1	935.3	1,440	1,440
Kirinyaga	366.5	240.2	38.5	248.7	44.1	26.4	991.0	924.4	1,440	1,440
Murang'a	345.5	241.9	57.6	272.7	65.7	42.1	970.7	882.3	1,440	1439
Kiambu	370.8	196.8	58.5	274.8	53.7	40.6	957.0	927.8	1,440	1,440
Turkana	263.7	228.3	81.1	353.9	57.2	26.4	1,038.0	831.4	1,440	1,440
West Pokot	260.7	207.0	58.0	282.6	31.5	31.3	1,089.7	919.1	1,440	1,440
Samburu	175.1	163.2	64.0	355.7	15.0	25.7	1,185.6	895.3	1,440	1,440
Trans Nzoia	387.2	214.9	69.5	271.9	42.9	89.1	940.2	863.1	1,440	1439
Uasin Gishu	378.9	225.1	53.4	217.6	31.3	62.9	976.4	934.4	1,440	1,440
Elgeyo/Marakwet	372.2	279.5	52.9	269.5	30.2	18.8	984.7	872.1	1,440	1,440
Nandi	335.4	167.6	47.2	277.4	75.3	103.8	982.0	891.1	1,440	1,440
Baringo	324.7	221.1	37.6	272.1	57.9	70.3	1,019.7	876.5	1,440	1,440
Laikipia	390.5	240.5	58.5	270.7	51.7	49.8	938.7	878.2	1,439	1,439
Nakuru	389.2	219.3	60.1	294.7	32.9	32.7	957.2	891.6	1,439	1,438
Narok	312.5	228.5	35.2	317.7	101.8	25.0	990.5	868.9	1,440	1,440
Kajiado	459.3	265.1	53.4	255.2	20.4	18.5	907.0	901.2	1,440	1,440
Kericho	421.2	262.9	50.8	292.1	44.0	34.3	924.0	850.7	1,440	1,440
Bomet	307.4	192.9	49.6	269.4	109.9	100.8	972.7	876.9	1,440	1,440
Kakamega	334.3	173.1	76.4	294.3	49.8	42.6	979.5	929.9	1,440	1,440
Vihiga	250.8	162.8	86.2	267.5	25.1	62.5	1,077.4	947.2	1,440	1,440
Bungoma	365.6	239.7	90.0	317.1	36.1	24.9	948.3	858.3	1,440	1,440
Busia	322.5	173.1	54.0	248.9	134.3	124.8	929.0	893.0	1,440	1,440
Siaya	292.9	197.4	70.2	302.4	100.9	105.3	975.6	834.7	1,440	1,440
Kisumu	390.8	191.0	92.2	335.6	29.5	17.3	927.5	895.9	1,440	1,440
Homa Bay	315.6	170.8	61.1	238.0	104.9	52.6	958.4	978.3	1,440	1,440
Migori	332.3	177.4	41.1	316.9	80.4	35.6	986.2	910.0	1,440	1,440
Kisii	288.1	207.4	78.2	320.1	92.2	30.0	981.5	882.2	1,440	1,440
Nyamira	351.8	211.5	44.7	234.2	55.8	36.4	987.5	956.7	1,440	1,439
Nairobi City	399.7	181.8	73.9	270.4	17.9	23.2	948.5	964.6	1,440	1,440

Total Minutes[1]: The minutes below 1440 minutes are due to rounding off

4.3.2 Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics

The average amount of time spent on broad activities by selected background characteristics is shown on Table 4.6. Generally, irrespective of background characteristics women spend less time in SNA activities and more time in non-SNA activities compared to men.

Age Group

Boys and girls age 15-17 years spent the least amount of time on SNA productive activities, 146 minutes and 91 minutes, respectively. Time spent on non-SNA productive activities by this category was higher for girls (204 minutes) than boys (65 minutes). Elderly women age 60 years and above, spent 193 minutes (slightly above 3 hours) on similar activities, while their male counterparts spent about an hour (54 minutes). Time spent on learning was highest among children aged 15-17 years. Elderly women and men spent more time on other non-productive activities, 1,083 minutes and 1,119 minutes, respectively, compared to other selected age groups.

Marital Status

Irrespective of the marital status, men spent considerably more time on SNA productive activities than women. Among men, those who are married monogamous spent the highest amount of time (423 minutes) on similar activities, while those never married spent the least amount of time (253 minutes). Further, women living together with their partners spent the highest proportion of time on non-SNA productive activities, 373 minutes (about 6 hours). Both women and men who are never married spent the highest amount of time on learning, while time spent on other non-productive activities was high among widows and widowers (1,018 minutes and 1,045 minutes, respectively).

Religion

Men affiliated to the Hindu religion recorded the highest amount of time, 412 minutes (nearly 7 hours) spent on SNA activities, which is about 21 times more than their female Hindu counterparts. Traditionalist women spend more time (353 minutes) on non-SNA productive activities compared to women from other religions.

Educational Attainment

On average, men spent more time on SNA productive activities than women across all education categories apart from women who have attained postgraduate level of education, who spent more time (288 minutes) than men (243 minutes) with similar academic qualifications. Additionally, these women spent the least amount of time on unpaid work (186 minutes), while those who have attained Madarassa/Duksi level of education spent the highest amount of time (364 minutes) on the same. Irrespective of education level, men spent more time on other non-productive activities compared to women except men who have attained adult education.

Day of the Week

The least amount of time spent on SNA activities for both women and men was on Sundays, 115 minutes and 234 minutes, respectively. Irrespective of the day of the week, men spent on average one hour on non-SNA productive activities. Among women, the least amount of time spent on non-SNA productive activities was on Sundays (266 minutes). Time spent on other non-productive activities was highest for both women and men on Sundays, about 17 and 19 hours, respectively.

Economic Activity Status

Working women spent the least amount of time (263 minutes) on non-SNA productive activities, which was approximately two hours less the amount of time spent by unemployed women (369 minutes). Women and men who are not in the labour force spent the highest amount of time on learning (114 minutes and 231 minutes, respectively). Further, both working women and men spent the least amount of time on other non-productive activities (877 minutes and 946 minutes, respectively) compared to other economic activity status.

Household Composition

Among men who are from households with children, the highest amount of time spent on SNA activities is by those who are in households with a child or children below 6 years (418 minutes). Elderly men and women living alone spent about 215 minutes and 120 minutes, respectively on SNA productive activities. Additionally, the same group of people spent 95 minutes and 165 minutes, respectively, on non-SNA productive activities. Among women who are from households with children, the highest amount of time spent on non-SNA productive activities was by those who are in households with a child or children below 6 years (341 minutes).

Household Size

Time spent on SNA activities by men from households with seven or more people was higher compared to those from households with less than seven people at 365 minutes and 292 minutes, respectively. Regardless of the household size, women spent on average about 5 hours on non-SNA productive work.

Household Headship

Apart from child-headed households, men spent a higher amount of time on SNA productive activities compared to women. Among women, those from male-headed households spent the highest amount of time (320 minutes) on non-SNA productive activities compared to women in child headed households (230 minutes).

Table 4.6: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics

Backgound Characteristics	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive			Total Minutes[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**352.6**	**200.9**	**275.0**	**59.8**	**280.9**	**172.9**	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**971.3**	**913.7**	**941.8**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**
Rural	339.1	203.0	269.3	56.7	282.3	172.4	60.0	48.5	54.1	984.0	906.0	944.0	1,440	1,440	1,440
Urban	378.6	196.7	286.0	65.6	278.3	173.8	48.8	35.8	42.2	946.7	928.9	937.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Age Group															
15-17	146.4	90.7	119.5	65.1	203.5	132.0	251.3	247.9	249.7	976.9	897.6	938.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
18-24	288.3	141.5	209.6	70.6	307.1	197.4	111.6	71.2	90.0	969.4	919.9	942.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
25-34	421.1	226.2	319.1	57.6	326.1	198.1	13.0	6.6	9.6	947.9	880.8	912.8	1,440	1,440	1,440
35-59	425.4	270.6	350.2	54.0	266.5	157.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	956.8	898.8	928.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
60+	265.8	162.1	209.9	54.0	193.3	129.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	1,119.3	1,083.0	1,099.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Marital Status															
Married Monogamous	425.7	206.1	310.8	46.4	326.3	192.9	5.5	5.1	5.3	962.1	902.1	930.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Married Polygamous	394.6	223.0	302.3	51.7	294.6	182.3	4.1	3.7	3.9	989.6	918.2	951.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Living Together	285.9	112.3	182.2	88.3	372.8	258.3	44.2	0.9	18.3	1,021.6	953.9	981.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Separated	378.4	302.5	336.3	103.3	246.5	182.7	0.9	5.1	3.2	957.1	885.4	917.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Divorced	323.3	301.5	310.0	77.1	236.5	174.1	4.5	12.3	9.3	1,035.1	889.4	946.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Widow or Widower	280.3	209.8	221.4	106.7	210.8	193.7	8.3	1.3	2.4	1,044.7	1,017.9	1,022.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Never Married	252.8	164.3	215.0	71.0	218.2	133.9	137.5	149.2	142.5	978.5	908.1	948.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Religion															
Catholic	356.6	201.1	280.1	71.1	285.0	176.4	43.8	40.0	42.0	968.3	913.7	941.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Protestant	365.6	217.7	287.7	57.3	271.9	170.4	53.5	41.9	47.4	963.5	908.1	934.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Evangelical Churches	355.7	207.6	276.5	55.9	283.8	177.9	69.9	50.9	59.7	958.2	897.4	925.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
African Instituted Churches	351.7	198.0	273.3	56.9	263.9	162.6	74.7	57.3	65.8	956.6	920.7	938.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Orthodox	402.8	188.8	270.5	41.6	243.2	166.3	45.9	178.2	127.7	949.7	829.8	875.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Islam	271.4	113.2	188.9	57.0	316.4	192.2	75.3	42.0	58.0	1,035.8	967.9	1,000.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Hindu	411.5	20.1	209.9	16.5	304.2	164.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,011.9	1,115.7	1,065.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Traditionalist	335.9	160.4	263.2	71.8	353.4	188.4	31.3	3.1	19.6	1,001.0	923.0	968.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
No Religion/Atheists	393.1	243.6	356.2	43.8	248.6	94.4	16.4	19.4	17.1	986.7	928.5	972.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Other Christian	303.6	186.2	257.7	58.8	305.0	155.1	68.9	55.2	63.5	1,008.0	893.5	963.2	1,439	1,440	1,440

Table 4.6: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics (... Continued)

Backgound Characteristics	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive			Total Minutes[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other Religion	356.0	161.6	285.3	94.5	301.6	169.8	54.6	76.8	62.7	934.9	899.9	922.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Don't Know	356.0	281.2	346.7	36.9	177.1	54.4	13.3	0.0	11.6	1,033.8	981.7	1,027.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Highest Education Level Completed															
Not Stated/Not Applicable	290.5	162.9	201.2	46.0	286.1	214.0	8.1	4.7	5.7	1,095.3	986.2	1,018.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Pre-primary	337.6	278.3	298.6	35.0	223.5	159.0	5.8	0.0	2.0	1,061.6	938.2	980.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Lower Primary	348.4	201.1	274.8	53.3	256.2	154.6	24.8	12.4	18.6	1,013.5	970.2	991.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Upper Primary	364.5	217.1	289.7	52.5	286.4	171.1	59.4	42.7	50.9	963.3	893.5	927.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Secondary	353.5	180.1	269.3	64.1	285.9	171.9	74.6	73.2	73.9	947.6	900.5	924.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Diploma	387.8	243.0	314.3	68.5	276.4	174.1	20.8	18.8	19.8	962.5	901.3	931.4	1,440	1439	1,440
Degree	273.0	207.2	245.2	90.7	224.7	147.4	64.5	41.2	54.6	1,011.7	966.9	992.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Postgraduate	243.1	288.0	260.8	39.7	185.5	97.3	27.8	64.8	42.4	1,129.3	901.7	1,039.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Vocational	391.7	306.1	353.3	60.7	271.6	155.3	14.4	30.0	21.4	973.2	832.0	909.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Adult Education	320.5	155.9	227.4	71.1	240.7	167.0	54.4	24.0	37.2	993.9	1,019.4	1,008.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Madrassa/Duksi	422.8	138.6	330.8	33.9	363.8	140.7	14.0	3.6	10.6	969.3	933.8	957.8	1,440	1,440	1,440
Day of the Week															
Monday	384.8	238.6	309.4	56.5	278.8	171.1	59.3	57.9	58.6	939.1	864.3	900.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Tuesday	368.4	213.0	285.6	58.4	282.8	177.9	65.7	48.8	56.7	947.5	895.0	919.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Wednsday	375.3	208.1	291.2	57.7	290.2	174.7	76.9	48.7	62.7	929.8	892.7	911.1	1,440	1,440	1,440
Thursday	390.3	222.7	302.8	58.7	286.6	177.8	56.3	44.9	50.3	934.5	885.5	908.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Friday	393.5	224.1	307.1	64.0	281.6	175.0	69.3	55.3	62.2	913.0	878.8	895.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Saturday	338.1	189.0	265.8	67.6	282.3	171.7	36.9	32.3	34.7	997.2	936.1	967.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Sunday	234.3	115.0	173.9	57.2	265.7	162.8	30.3	21.4	25.8	1,118.2	1,037.8	1,077.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Economic Activity Status															
Working	429.0	291.1	366.1	54.6	262.5	149.4	10.2	8.9	9.6	945.9	877.2	914.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Unemployed	210.8	49.6	104.8	84.8	369.3	271.9	10.2	3.9	6.1	1,133.6	1,016.6	1,056.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Not in Labour force	89.8	59.6	70.8	75.4	301.3	217.6	231.3	114.2	157.6	1,043.4	964.7	993.8	1,440	1,440	1,440

Table 4.6: Average time in minutes spent per day on broad activities by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics (... Continued)

Backgound Characteristics	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive			Total Minutes[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Household Composition (Children and Elderly)															
Household With No Child	346.7	199.6	262.6	47.3	298.5	191.0	74.8	51.9	61.7	970.9	889.7	924.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household With Atleast a Child	355.5	201.8	282.6	66.0	267.9	161.7	46.8	38.5	42.9	971.5	931.5	952.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household With Child/ Children < 6 years	417.6	189.0	282.8	43.1	341.1	218.8	34.2	26.4	29.6	944.8	883.3	908.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household With Child/ Children 6 - 13 years	336.3	217.5	267.9	47.3	286.8	185.2	74.6	53.8	62.6	981.4	881.4	923.8	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household With Elderly 70+ years	243.2	141.7	181.8	65.7	206.9	151.1	37.4	17.0	25.1	1,093.6	1,074.2	1,081.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household With Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	215.1	119.7	145.8	94.8	164.7	145.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	1,129.6	1,155.1	1,148.1	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household Size															
Household with size 7 plus	291.6	179.5	234.3	42.8	286.0	167.2	110.0	77.1	93.2	995.3	897.2	945.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household with size below 7	364.7	205.1	283.1	63.1	279.9	174.0	45.5	37.7	41.5	966.5	917.0	941.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Household Headship															
Male Headed Household	391.7	183.2	328.4	78.6	320.4	152.0	30.7	26.8	29.5	938.8	909.3	929.8	1,440	1,440	1,440
Female Headed Household	252.0	239.4	241.7	55.2	215.0	185.3	134.3	37.4	55.4	998.1	948.0	957.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Child Headed Household	102.3	143.6	110.5	184.5	229.6	193.4	159.9	46.4	137.4	987.7	1,018.2	993.7	1,434	1,438	1,435

Total Minutes[1]: The minutes below 1440 minutes are due to rounding off

4.3.3 Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by Major divisions by Sex, and Area of residence

Table 4.7 shows the average time spent in minutes per day on activities by major divisions by population age 15 years and above by sex and area of residence. Findings show that time spent by men on employment and related activities was about twice as much time spent by women across other activities. Time spent on production of goods for own final use is higher in rural compared to urban areas. Notable differences are seen on time spent on unpaid domestic services for household and family members; men and women spent 49 minutes and 242 minutes, respectively, at national level. Time spent on culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices activities was higher for men compared to women. At national level, men spent more time (795 minutes) on self-care and maintenance compared to women (710 minutes).

Table 4.7: Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by Major division by Population age 15 years and above by Sex, and Area of residence

Major Division	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA Productive	**352.6**	**200.9**	**275.0**	**339.1**	**203.0**	**269.3**	**378.6**	**196.7**	**286.0**
Employment and related activities	252.3	117.0	183.1	198.0	87.0	141.1	357.3	175.8	264.9
Production of goods for own final use	100.2	83.9	91.9	141.1	116.0	128.2	21.3	20.9	21.1
Non-SNA Productive	**59.8**	**280.9**	**172.9**	**56.7**	**282.3**	**172.4**	**65.6**	**278.3**	**173.8**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	49.4	241.7	147.7	46.2	247.3	149.3	55.5	230.5	144.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	4.9	34.8	20.2	4.7	30.9	18.1	5.3	42.4	24.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.8	4.0	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.1
Learning	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**60.0**	**48.5**	**54.1**	**48.8**	**35.8**	**42.2**
Learning	56.2	44.2	50.1	60.0	48.5	54.1	48.8	35.8	42.2
Other Non- Productive	**971.3**	**913.7**	**941.8**	**984.0**	**906.0**	**944.0**	**946.7**	**928.9**	**937.7**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	103.2	90.3	96.6	109.5	92.7	100.9	90.9	85.6	88.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	158.1	118.8	138.0	155.9	110.5	132.6	162.4	135.1	148.5
Self-care and maintenance	710.0	704.6	707.3	718.6	702.8	710.5	693.4	708.2	700.9
Total	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**

4.3.4 Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by Major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by Sex, and County

Time spent on various activities by major divisions, sex and county is presented in Table 4.8. The amount of time spent in employment and related activities was consistently higher among men in all the counties, with highest number of time spent on these activities in Nairobi City (399 minutes-about 7 hours), followed by Kajiado (369 minutes), Mombasa (364 minutes) and Kiambu (338 minutes) counties. Women in Kajiado (202 minutes) spent the highest amount of time in employment and related activities followed by Mombasa (197 minutes), Kirinyaga (177 minutes) and Nairobi City (172 minutes). Further, results show that men spent more time producing goods for their own final use than women in majority of the counties, though the disparity varied widely. Unpaid domestic and unpaid caregiving services to the household and family were predominantly done by women across all counties. Additionally, men spent less time compared to women in activities related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices in all counties. The average amount of time spent on self-care and maintenance by men at the county level ranges from approximately 11 to 15 hours a day whereas for women it ranges from 10 to 13 hours.

Table 4.8: Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by Major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by Sex and County

	Employment and related activities		Production of goods for own final use		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work		Learning		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		Self-care and maintenance		Total Minutes[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mombasa	363.5	197.0	13.4	16.6	46.1	230.3	10.6	36.5	3.2	8.9	73.6	36.4	76.0	74.4	167.6	153.0	685.9	686.1	1,440	1,439
Kwale	289.4	112.8	62.6	64.7	34.1	217.8	8.1	40.0	1.7	2.4	93.9	58.6	81.7	91.3	104.3	80.4	764.2	772.0	1,440	1,440
Kilifi	303.7	138.0	53.8	87.2	41.3	176.2	4.8	31.3	7.1	4.9	105.5	94.9	119.7	117.3	121.8	71.4	682.2	718.7	1,440	1,440
Tana River	195.8	59.7	202.9	119.1	30.0	270.2	8.6	38.2	2.2	1.0	18.6	22.4	193.3	164.5	133.8	120.2	654.6	644.8	1,440	1,440
Lamu	262.1	95.8	89.2	66.7	32.3	223.6	6.5	32.3	7.9	3.5	63.2	66.3	110.1	98.9	182.7	156.6	685.6	695.6	1,440	1,439
Taita/Taveta	232.3	115.9	110.7	73.1	71.6	231.2	1.4	41.3	0.0	1.2	62.2	33.1	131.0	111.1	167.5	129.7	662.9	702.8	1,440	1,439
Garissa	130.5	48.6	97.5	39.1	31.8	274.9	13.6	76.7	2.9	2.7	54.4	32.3	322.1	288.4	110.8	66.4	674.5	608.6	1,438	1,438
Wajir	43.9	9.6	168.6	61.0	28.9	315.8	2.3	85.5	15.7	10.9	87.2	28.1	291.7	237.0	90.8	45.7	710.8	646.3	1,440	1,440
Mandera	39.2	8.0	78.7	12.9	21.9	344.0	3.1	4.4	0.5	0.0	37.9	24.3	454.5	335.5	117.4	92.4	686.9	618.4	1,440	1,440
Marsabit	65.3	5.0	169.7	22.8	87.4	435.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.6	86.9	24.9	188.5	227.9	122.1	106.1	720.1	608.0	1,440	1,440
Isiolo	265.4	105.3	41.1	45.4	27.3	278.6	0.8	23.0	32.6	10.4	36.7	23.3	143.8	104.1	112.1	64.7	780.3	785.0	1,440	1,440
Meru	265.3	120.6	86.7	82.4	31.1	224.4	6.1	51.2	9.0	8.1	32.3	42.8	155.8	110.9	113.0	71.4	740.2	728.3	1,440	1,440
Tharaka-Nithi	146.9	67.8	213.5	173.5	52.7	220.3	3.7	31.5	0.0	0.8	23.0	33.0	86.2	79.5	157.0	90.8	756.9	742.8	1,440	1,440
Embu	276.1	145.6	53.2	79.7	40.6	207.9	10.8	53.9	5.7	7.5	58.8	48.5	102.6	76.0	154.5	107.2	737.7	713.5	1,440	1,440
Kitui	181.7	68.6	148.3	149.8	37.0	192.0	2.6	26.5	4.6	0.3	66.5	35.0	73.2	57.0	141.1	119.6	785.1	791.2	1,440	1,440
Machakos	232.2	121.3	134.1	104.2	54.8	212.7	1.5	27.6	7.0	3.4	36.2	35.3	65.3	82.5	219.2	175.9	688.7	676.9	1,439	1,440
Makueni	189.6	73.3	198.0	152.2	56.4	217.2	6.5	34.9	7.4	2.3	57.9	75.9	80.0	80.3	120.0	91.2	724.1	712.4	1,440	1,440
Nyandarua	270.2	141.8	118.1	115.8	59.2	191.3	6.0	35.7	2.5	5.7	63.9	45.5	70.5	73.5	119.1	95.7	729.8	734.7	1,439	1,440
Nyeri	290.6	148.2	75.0	109.6	43.5	200.6	1.3	22.4	2.6	7.2	40.9	16.5	71.2	74.1	215.8	161.8	699.1	699.4	1,440	1,440
Kirinyaga	285.2	177.3	81.3	63.0	30.6	219.3	4.7	29.3	3.2	0.2	44.1	26.4	85.7	99.3	163.0	106.5	742.3	718.6	1,440	1,440
Murang'a	229.5	137.0	116.0	104.9	51.7	229.8	4.1	33.0	1.7	9.9	65.7	42.1	111.7	94.8	229.0	163.2	630.0	624.2	1,439	1,439
Kiambu	337.6	167.8	33.2	29.0	51.2	226.1	5.2	46.4	2.1	2.3	53.7	40.6	101.7	101.5	177.0	142.4	678.3	683.9	1,440	1,440
Turkana	145.9	101.8	117.9	126.5	72.2	317.7	1.2	32.2	7.7	4.0	57.2	26.4	91.7	67.7	204.5	87.6	741.7	676.2	1,440	1,440
West Pokot	89.1	46.9	171.6	160.1	47.7	253.7	3.3	26.9	7.0	2.0	31.5	31.3	194.1	83.0	88.7	40.2	806.9	795.9	1,440	1,440
Samburu	77.4	24.9	97.7	138.4	49.5	290.8	11.8	64.8	2.7	0.1	15.0	25.7	134.6	57.0	168.7	101.6	882.3	736.8	1,440	1,440

Table 4.8: Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by Major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by Sex, and County (…Continued)

	Employment and related activities		Production of goods for own final use		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work		Learning		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		Self-care and maintenance		Total Minutes[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Trans Nzoia	270.5	135.2	116.7	79.6	53.7	221.6	8.3	45.3	7.4	5.0	42.9	89.1	142.5	134.3	158.6	90.5	639.2	638.3	1,440	1,439
Uasin Gishu	285.5	112.6	93.4	112.6	41.8	182.5	4.9	30.6	6.6	4.5	31.3	62.9	97.1	81.4	197.9	165.0	681.4	688.1	1,440	1,440
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	294.1	161.6	78.2	117.9	40.5	249.0	12.1	20.5	0.2	0.0	30.2	18.8	41.7	62.3	152.6	72.2	790.4	737.7	1,440	1,440
Nandi	244.5	100.8	90.9	66.9	33.5	239.3	6.4	32.2	7.3	5.9	75.3	103.8	88.0	66.0	144.7	113.3	749.4	711.8	1,440	1,440
Baringo	154.3	92.5	170.4	128.7	34.7	251.5	2.9	20.5	0.0	0.1	57.9	70.3	104.3	71.5	119.4	64.9	796.0	740.0	1,440	1,440
Laikipia	201.8	113.8	188.8	126.7	47.9	231.1	6.8	37.8	3.8	1.8	51.7	49.8	77.9	70.5	170.5	113.7	690.3	694.1	1,440	1,439
Nakuru	296.2	153.3	93.0	66.0	57.1	251.7	0.4	40.1	2.5	3.0	32.9	32.7	83.0	34.0	165.8	138.3	708.4	719.3	1,439	1,438
Narok	140.2	71.8	172.3	156.7	28.3	264.0	2.1	43.8	4.8	9.9	101.8	25.0	136.9	105.6	102.7	71.4	750.9	691.8	1,440	1,440
Kajiado	369.4	201.9	89.8	63.3	48.3	223.1	2.8	29.7	2.2	2.5	20.4	18.5	95.4	93.1	119.4	103.1	692.2	704.9	1,440	1,440
Kericho	314.8	146.6	106.3	116.3	33.7	263.6	4.9	19.7	12.2	8.8	44.0	34.3	72.9	47.7	149.0	101.3	702.1	701.7	1,440	1,440
Bomet	179.9	67.7	127.5	125.2	39.9	248.3	1.6	15.6	8.1	5.4	109.9	100.8	78.6	62.3	130.9	76.5	763.2	738.0	1,440	1,440
Kakamega	210.9	82.4	123.4	90.7	68.9	256.4	3.9	31.7	3.7	6.2	49.8	42.6	87.7	77.9	174.4	127.0	717.5	725.0	1,440	1,440
Vihiga	113.9	70.5	137.0	92.3	79.4	242.2	6.3	21.8	0.5	3.5	25.1	62.5	113.0	82.5	235.5	156.5	728.9	708.2	1,440	1,440
Bungoma	163.2	98.5	202.4	141.2	72.8	295.0	1.1	19.5	16.1	2.7	36.1	24.9	74.2	66.1	180.5	128.3	693.6	663.9	1,440	1,440
Busia	233.7	63.0	88.7	110.1	42.2	214.6	5.9	26.5	6.0	7.8	134.3	124.8	88.7	99.9	131.7	97.3	708.5	695.8	1,440	1,440
Siaya	109.1	37.3	183.8	160.1	58.5	267.8	7.9	33.8	3.9	0.8	100.9	105.3	87.2	70.8	212.7	99.8	675.7	664.0	1,440	1,440
Kisumu	258.8	134.0	132.0	57.1	71.1	306.4	8.7	26.3	12.3	2.9	29.5	17.3	79.8	77.9	210.5	201.4	637.1	616.6	1,440	1,440
Homa Bay	180.7	82.1	134.9	88.7	56.0	213.7	5.1	23.5	0.0	0.9	104.9	52.6	82.6	85.3	169.8	150.8	705.9	742.3	1,440	1,440
Migori	201.7	75.8	130.5	101.6	35.2	286.6	2.2	28.9	3.7	1.4	80.4	35.6	91.7	62.5	155.4	109.9	739.2	737.7	1,440	1,440
Kisii	157.6	89.4	130.5	118.0	71.9	287.3	3.1	31.3	3.3	1.5	92.2	30.0	88.6	72.0	208.0	135.9	684.8	674.3	1,440	1,440
Nyamira	278.7	127.2	73.1	84.3	36.7	215.3	2.3	17.7	5.6	1.2	55.8	36.4	121.9	103.5	187.1	162.0	678.5	691.1	1,440	1,439
Nairobi City	398.5	172.2	1.2	9.5	60.5	214.7	5.5	47.8	7.9	7.9	17.9	23.2	70.2	82.4	132.9	125.1	745.4	757.1	1,440	1,440
Total	**252.3**	**117.0**	**100.2**	**83.9**	**49.4**	**241.7**	**4.9**	**34.8**	**5.5**	**4.5**	**56.2**	**44.2**	**103.2**	**90.3**	**158.1**	**118.8**	**710.0**	**704.6**	**1,440**	**1,440**

Total Minutes[1]: The minutes below 1440 minutes are due to rounding off.

4.3.5 Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by Major Divisions by Sex and selected background characteristics

Table 4.9 shows average time in minutes spent per day on activities by major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics.

Area of Residence

Women and men in urban areas (176 minutes and 357 minutes, respectively) spent more time on employment and related activities compared to those in rural areas (87 and 198 minutes, respectively). Time spent on unpaid domestic services for household and family members was approximately 5 times higher for women compared to men in rural areas and 4 times higher in urban areas. Similarly, women spent more time than men on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members in both areas of residence. Regardless of area of residence, approximately half a day is spent on self-care and maintenance by both women and men.

Age Groups

Girls and boys age 15-17 spent the least amount of time on employment and related activities compared to other age groups, 24 minutes and 33 minutes, respectively. Women spent a higher amount of time on unpaid domestic and caregiving services for household and family members across all selected age groups. Both girls (15-17 years) and elderly women (60 years and above) spent an equal amount of time (about 3 hours) on similar activities.

Marital Status

Analysis by marital status show that women living together with their partners spent the least amount of time (46 minutes) on employment and related activities, while men in married monogamous spend the highest amount of time (326 minutes) on the same. Time spent on unpaid domestic services for household and family members is highest (344 minutes) among women living together with their partners. Both women and men spent about 12 hours on self-care and maintenance regardless of their marital status, apart from divorced men and widowers (about 13 hours each).

Religion

There are notable variations in the difference between time spent on employment and related activities between women and men; the gap is widest among men (404 minutes) and women (20 minutes) belonging to the Hindu religion. Traditionalist women spent the most amount of time (328 minutes) on unpaid domestic services for household and family members, while Hindu women spent the most amount of time (70 minutes) on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members.

Educational Attainment

Men with diploma and women with postgraduate level of education spent the highest amount of time on employment and related activities, approximately 338 minutes and 280 minutes, respectively. Women who have Madrassa/Duksi level of education spent the highest amount of time on unpaid domestic and care giving services for household and family members, 254 minutes and 107 minutes, respectively. Further, women (626 minutes) and men (588 minutes) with Madrassa/Duksi level of education spent the least amount of time on self-care and maintenance.

Day of the Week

Among women and men time spent on employment and related activities is lowest on Sundays, 58 minutes and 144 minutes, respectively. Similarly, time spent on unpaid on unpaid domestic services for household and family members is lowest on the same day, 234 minutes for women and 47 minutes for men. Women spent lesser time (28 minutes) on unpaid caregiving on Sundays as well, compared to other days of the week.

Economic Activity Status

Unemployed women and men spent more time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members, 302 and 75 minutes respectively, compared to their employed counterparts.. The trend is similar on time spent on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members (56 minutes for women and 6 minutes for men).

Household Composition

Women from household with at least a child who is less than 6 years spend the highest amount of time on unpaid domestic (275 minutes) and unpaid caregiving services (62 minutes) for household and family members. Elderly women (70 years and above) living alone spent a significantly lower amount of time on employment and related activities (19 minutes) compared to elderly men living alone (108 minutes). Moreover, elderly women living alone spent 157 and 7 minutes, respectively on unpaid domestic and caregiving services for family members.

Household Size

Time spent by both women and men on employment and related activities is about two times higher for those in households with less than seven people compared to those in households with seven or more people.. Women spent a slightly higher amount of time, 245 minutes, on unpaid domestic work in households with seven or more members compared to those from households with less than seven members.

Household Headship

Men from male-headed households spent a higher amount of time (307 minutes) on employment and related activities compared to men from female-headed households (132 minutes). Men and women from child headed households spent the highest amount of time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members, 228 and 230 minutes, respectively. Women from male-headed households spent twice the amount of time on unpaid care work than those from female-headed households.

Table 4.9: Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance			Total Minutes[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**252.3**	**117.0**	**183.1**	**100.2**	**83.9**	**91.9**	**49.4**	**241.7**	**147.7**	**4.9**	**34.8**	**20.2**	**5.5**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**103.2**	**90.3**	**96.6**	**158.1**	**118.8**	**138.0**	**710.0**	**704.6**	**707.3**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**
Residence																														
Rural	198.0	87.0	141.1	141.1	116.0	128.2	46.2	247.3	149.3	4.7	30.9	18.1	5.8	4.0	4.9	60.0	48.5	54.1	109.5	92.7	100.9	155.9	110.5	132.6	718.6	702.8	710.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Urban	357.3	175.8	264.9	21.3	20.9	21.1	55.5	230.5	144.6	5.3	42.4	24.2	4.8	5.3	5.1	48.8	35.8	42.2	90.9	85.6	88.2	162.4	135.1	148.5	693.4	708.2	700.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Age Group																														
15-17	32.5	23.9	28.3	113.9	66.8	91.1	59.8	189.3	122.4	1.6	12.2	6.8	3.7	1.9	2.8	251.3	247.9	249.7	95.6	79.4	87.8	177.5	121.1	150.2	703.8	697.2	700.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
18-24	193.4	78.2	131.7	94.9	63.3	78.0	59.8	262.0	168.2	1.8	39.6	22.1	8.9	5.5	7.1	111.6	71.2	90.0	101.1	86.4	93.2	170.1	125.8	146.4	698.2	707.7	703.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
25-34	338.3	147.0	238.2	82.8	79.2	81.0	46.2	267.3	161.9	7.0	55.1	32.2	4.5	3.7	4.1	13.0	6.6	9.6	93.8	79.9	86.5	146.1	106.1	125.2	708.0	694.8	701.1	1,440	1,440	1,440
35-59	320.6	167.0	246.0	104.8	103.6	104.2	43.3	235.8	136.8	6.1	25.4	15.5	4.6	5.3	4.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	108.7	99.2	104.0	141.5	108.7	125.6	706.6	690.9	699.0	1,440	1,440	1,440
60+	126.7	53.7	87.4	139.1	108.4	122.6	42.7	177.9	115.5	5.1	11.7	8.7	6.2	3.7	4.9	0.7	1.5	1.2	130.1	118.3	123.7	212.9	176.2	193.2	776.3	788.4	782.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Marital Status																														
Married Monogamous	326.2	113.9	215.1	99.5	92.2	95.7	34.8	273.5	159.7	7.4	48.1	28.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.3	102.4	89.9	95.8	148.9	112.3	129.7	710.9	700.0	705.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Married Polygamous	248.6	104.4	171.0	146.0	118.6	131.3	34.6	260.3	156.0	11.7	29.4	21.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	141.7	102.9	120.8	136.3	109.7	122.0	711.6	705.6	708.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Living Together	210.7	46.0	112.3	75.2	66.3	69.9	53.4	343.5	226.8	0.0	28.2	16.9	34.9	1.1	14.7	44.2	0.9	18.3	110.2	93.6	100.3	177.8	157.4	165.6	733.6	702.9	715.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Separated	283.7	253.9	267.2	94.7	48.6	69.2	94.5	214.4	161.0	2.8	25.6	15.4	6.0	6.4	6.2	0.9	5.1	3.2	102.6	80.3	90.3	130.6	96.5	111.7	723.8	708.6	715.4	1,440	1,439	1,440
Divorced	244.8	232.4	237.3	78.4	69.1	72.7	71.0	211.0	156.2	0.2	23.0	14.1	5.8	2.5	3.8	4.5	12.3	9.3	133.7	87.6	105.7	144.7	98.2	116.4	756.7	703.6	724.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Widow or Widower	164.6	95.2	106.7	115.6	114.5	114.7	92.9	192.7	176.3	4.8	13.9	12.4	9.0	4.2	5.0	8.3	1.3	2.4	124.0	115.8	117.1	170.5	155.5	158.0	750.3	746.6	747.2	1,440	1,440	1,440
Never Married	154.6	103.8	132.9	98.1	60.5	82.0	63.0	196.5	120.0	1.3	18.0	8.4	6.7	3.8	5.5	137.5	149.2	142.5	99.6	83.3	92.6	174.6	125.2	153.5	704.3	699.6	702.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Religion																														
Catholic	262.3	117.2	190.8	94.3	84.0	89.2	61.9	248.3	153.7	3.8	32.7	18.0	5.4	4.0	4.7	43.8	40.0	42.0	89.1	78.8	84.0	162.9	126.6	145.0	716.3	708.2	712.3			
Protestant	260.4	128.4	190.8	105.2	89.3	96.8	46.2	233.2	144.7	5.1	33.5	20.1	6.0	5.2	5.6	53.5	41.9	47.4	92.2	81.1	86.4	160.8	120.0	139.3	710.6	707.0	708.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Evangelical Churches	260.9	124.0	187.6	94.8	83.6	88.8	46.4	240.9	150.5	5.5	38.7	23.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	69.9	50.9	59.7	100.0	78.3	88.4	154.9	115.3	133.7	703.2	703.8	703.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
African Instituted Churches	219.4	98.2	157.6	132.3	99.8	115.7	45.1	230.9	139.9	5.8	30.0	18.1	6.1	2.9	4.5	74.7	57.3	65.8	97.9	89.1	93.4	153.1	120.0	136.2	705.6	711.6	708.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Orthodox	163.8	91.5	119.1	239.0	97.3	151.4	29.1	190.9	129.2	12.5	50.8	36.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	45.9	178.2	127.7	86.0	88.3	87.4	172.1	80.7	115.6	691.6	660.8	672.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Islam	194.6	70.6	130.0	76.8	42.6	58.9	44.7	272.0	163.2	6.2	40.5	24.1	6.1	4.0	5.0	75.3	42.0	58.0	204.7	189.2	196.6	133.0	98.5	115.0	698.1	680.2	688.8	1,440	1,440	1,440
Hindu	403.9	20.1	206.2	7.7	0.0	3.7	0.8	228.7	118.2	6.8	69.6	39.2	8.9	5.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	123.5	98.2	166.3	219.8	193.9	774.3	772.4	773.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Traditionalist	181.1	52.1	127.8	154.7	108.2	135.5	53.4	328.3	167.2	1.8	22.0	10.2	16.6	3.1	11.0	31.3	3.1	19.6	60.7	159.0	101.4	165.7	103.2	139.9	774.5	660.9	727.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
No Religion/ Atheists	319.6	171.4	283.0	73.5	72.2	73.2	36.1	202.8	77.2	2.4	44.9	12.9	5.4	0.9	4.3	16.4	19.4	17.1	128.0	52.6	109.4	141.9	124.1	137.5	716.7	751.8	725.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Other Christian	174.0	48.7	125.0	129.5	137.5	132.7	54.7	274.8	140.8	2.6	26.4	11.9	1.5	3.8	2.4	68.9	55.2	63.5	75.2	69.1	72.8	213.6	132.0	181.7	719.2	692.5	708.7	1,439	1,440	1,440

Total Minutes[1]: The minutes below 1440 minutes are due to rounding off.

Table 4.9: Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics (...Continued)

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance			Total Minutes[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other Religion	209.9	40.1	148.2	146.0	121.4	137.1	86.2	284.2	158.2	6.1	13.6	8.8	2.2	3.8	2.8	54.6	76.8	62.7	85.8	73.0	81.2	161.8	96.1	137.9	687.2	730.8	703.1	1,440	1,440	1,440
Don't Know	240.9	217.6	238.0	115.1	63.6	108.7	34.2	158.7	49.7	0.0	18.4	2.3	2.7	0.0	2.3	13.3	0.0	11.6	111.7	72.6	106.8	223.3	137.5	212.6	698.8	771.6	707.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Highest Education Level Completed																														
Not Stated/Not Applicable	119.4	56.2	75.2	171.1	106.7	126.0	31.6	254.2	187.4	5.6	29.8	22.5	8.8	2.1	4.1	8.1	4.7	5.7	200.4	150.1	165.2	135.3	116.8	122.4	759.6	719.2	731.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Pre-primary	115.3	103.1	107.3	222.2	175.3	191.3	35.0	213.3	152.3	0.0	10.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.0	119.7	74.9	90.2	189.5	105.3	134.1	752.5	758.0	756.1	1,440	1,440	1,440
Lower Primary	223.6	83.5	153.7	124.8	117.5	121.2	43.0	222.2	132.4	5.3	26.8	16.0	5.0	7.3	6.1	24.8	12.4	18.6	99.7	92.5	96.1	165.4	132.4	148.9	748.5	745.3	746.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Upper Primary	242.4	110.6	175.5	122.1	106.5	114.2	43.5	247.9	147.2	4.9	34.0	19.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	59.4	42.7	50.9	96.3	79.5	87.8	150.6	109.7	129.8	716.5	704.3	710.3	1,440	1,440	1,440
Secondary	268.4	115.0	193.9	85.1	65.2	75.4	55.4	246.7	148.4	3.7	35.0	18.9	5.0	4.2	4.6	74.6	73.2	73.9	94.7	83.5	89.3	159.4	120.6	140.5	693.5	696.5	694.9	1,440	1,440	1,440
Diploma	338.1	208.3	272.2	49.7	34.7	42.1	56.1	222.2	140.4	8.2	48.0	28.4	4.2	6.2	5.2	20.8	18.8	19.8	103.0	76.4	89.5	159.5	134.5	146.8	700.0	690.4	695.1	1,440	1,440	1,440
Degree	235.1	182.2	212.7	37.9	25.0	32.4	65.9	182.9	115.4	6.3	35.6	18.7	18.5	6.2	13.3	64.5	41.2	54.6	105.7	100.5	103.5	209.3	151.0	184.6	696.7	715.4	704.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Postgraduate	227.6	279.6	248.1	15.6	8.4	12.7	35.7	145.8	79.2	1.5	37.2	15.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	27.8	64.8	42.4	128.6	62.5	102.5	221.1	120.7	181.4	779.6	718.6	755.5	1,440	1,440	1,440
Vocational	280.0	205.5	246.6	111.7	100.6	106.7	47.8	229.7	129.4	5.4	34.6	18.5	7.6	7.3	7.4	14.4	30.0	21.4	95.0	53.6	76.4	153.8	98.1	128.8	724.4	680.3	704.6	1,440	1,440	1,440
Adult Education	231.3	42.0	124.2	89.2	114.0	103.2	61.1	198.6	138.8	1.4	14.0	8.5	8.7	28.1	19.7	54.4	24.0	37.2	88.3	180.1	140.2	170.6	101.3	131.4	735.0	738.0	736.7	1,440	1,440	1,440
Madrassa/Duksi	124.1	84.2	111.2	298.7	54.4	219.6	23.1	254.0	97.8	6.2	107.4	39.0	4.6	2.4	3.9	14.0	3.6	10.6	246.9	225.6	240.0	134.1	82.3	117.4	588.3	625.9	600.4	1,440	1,440	1,440
Day of the Week																														
Monday	273.8	138.9	204.2	111.0	99.8	105.2	47.7	238.9	146.3	5.0	35.7	20.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	59.3	57.9	58.6	76.9	58.3	67.3	153.5	109.5	130.8	708.7	696.5	702.4	1440	1440	1440
Tuesday	265.8	126.0	191.3	102.6	87.0	94.3	47.2	242.1	151.0	4.8	37.2	22.1	6.3	3.4	4.8	65.7	48.8	56.7	87.9	70.0	78.4	149.1	116.4	131.7	710.5	708.7	709.5	1440	1440	1440
Wednesday	275.7	112.4	193.5	99.5	95.8	97.6	47.7	250.2	149.6	4.5	35.5	20.1	5.5	4.5	5.0	76.9	48.7	62.7	81.1	76.6	78.8	145.9	117.0	131.3	702.8	699.1	700.9	1440	1440	1440
Thursday	282.8	140.1	208.3	107.5	82.6	94.5	45.9	243.3	149.0	4.0	37.8	21.7	8.9	5.5	7.1	56.3	44.9	50.3	85.8	68.2	76.6	147.3	114.6	130.2	701.4	702.7	702.1	1440	1440	1440
Friday	298.0	137.5	216.2	95.5	86.6	90.9	55.6	239.2	149.3	4.3	35.9	20.4	4.1	6.5	5.3	69.3	55.3	62.2	79.8	66.9	73.2	139.5	116.7	127.9	693.7	695.2	694.5	1440	1440	1440
Saturday	243.4	111.6	179.5	94.7	77.5	86.3	56.6	244.1	147.5	5.4	33.6	19.0	5.6	4.7	5.2	36.9	32.3	34.7	119.1	106.5	113.0	173.1	127.1	150.8	705.0	702.5	703.8	1440	1440	1440
Sunday	143.6	57.5	100.0	90.6	57.6	73.9	46.8	234.3	141.8	5.9	28.1	17.2	4.5	3.2	3.9	30.3	21.4	25.8	183.3	182.4	182.9	193.4	131.1	161.9	741.5	724.3	732.8	1440	1440	1440
Economic Activity Status																														
working	318.6	183.4	257.0	110.4	107.7	109.2	44.4	229.0	128.6	5.4	28.6	16.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	10.2	8.9	9.6	97.8	82.7	90.9	144.0	101.0	124.4	704.2	693.5	699.3	1440	1440	1440
unemployed	124.6	20.8	56.4	86.2	28.8	48.4	75.2	301.8	224.2	6.1	56.4	39.2	3.5	11.1	8.5	10.2	3.9	6.1	142.7	94.7	111.2	228.3	171.8	191.2	762.5	750.1	754.4	1439	1439	1440
Not in Labourforce	25.0	10.7	16.0	64.7	49.0	54.8	64.2	255.7	184.8	2.9	42.9	28.1	8.2	2.7	4.8	231.3	114.2	157.6	117.9	103.4	108.7	200.7	143.2	164.5	724.8	718.1	720.6	1440	1440	1440

Total Minutes[1]: The minutes below 1440 minutes are due to rounding off.

Table 4.9: Average time in minutes spent per day on activities by major divisions by Population age 15 years and above by sex and selected background characteristics (…Continued)

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance			Total Minutes[1]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Household Composition (Children and Elderly)																														
Household With No Child	220.7	109.1	156.5	118.9	87.8	101.0	36.9	251.0	160.1	7.2	42.3	27.4	5.5	4.5	4.9	74.6	50.2	60.6	111.7	88.2	98.2	153.1	111.7	129.3	711.4	694.9	701.9	1440	1440	1440
Household With Atleast a Child	267.9	122.8	199.4	91.1	81.1	86.3	55.5	234.7	140.2	3.7	29.2	15.8	5.5	4.5	5.0	47.1	39.8	43.6	99.0	91.8	95.6	160.6	124.1	143.3	709.3	711.9	710.5	1440	1440	1440
Household With Child < 6 years	274.9	103.5	170.9	110.7	78.5	91.1	31.5	275.3	179.4	10.3	62.1	41.7	5.7	4.5	4.9	47.7	29.3	36.5	101.4	81.7	89.4	147.2	108.5	123.7	710.3	696.3	701.8	1440	1440	1439
Household With Child 6 - 13 years	223.4	121.7	164.2	130.2	94.2	109.3	33.6	244.5	156.2	6.7	32.3	21.6	6.7	3.7	5.0	62.5	49.6	55.0	118.4	92.7	103.5	145.9	112.3	126.3	712.5	688.8	698.7	1440	1440	1440
Household With Elderly 70+ years	117.0	59.0	83.0	119.2	93.0	103.8	59.2	184.8	132.9	3.7	12.4	8.8	2.7	4.1	3.5	32.4	27.4	29.5	126.0	93.8	107.1	212.7	179.7	193.4	766.9	785.5	777.8	1440	1440	1440
Household With Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	107.5	18.9	43.2	107.5	100.8	102.6	93.0	156.5	139.1	0.3	6.8	5.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	114.5	102.6	105.9	231.4	218.3	221.9	783.7	834.2	820.3	1440	1440	1440
Household size																														
Household with size 7 plus	155.0	74.0	113.6	136.6	105.5	120.7	31.8	245.2	140.9	6.4	37.3	22.2	4.6	3.6	4.1	110.0	77.1	93.2	128.3	95.5	111.5	152.2	107.5	129.4	714.8	694.3	704.3	1440	1440	1440
Household with size below 7	271.6	125.5	196.9	93.0	79.6	86.2	52.9	241.0	149.1	4.6	34.3	19.8	5.7	4.6	5.1	45.5	37.7	41.5	98.2	89.3	93.6	159.3	121.0	139.7	709.1	706.7	707.9	1440	1440	1440
Household Headship																														
Male Headed Household	306.5	100.2	245.3	76.7	77.9	77.0	72.3	269.4	130.8	3.7	40.1	14.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	33.0	39.0	34.8	92.2	77.8	87.9	151.3	121.4	142.4	699.6	709.1	702.5	1440	1440	1440
Female Headed Household	131.9	166.5	160.5	98.8	72.2	76.8	43.2	195.7	169.5	1.4	19.5	16.4	3.5	5.0	4.8	150.2	37.2	56.6	122.6	95.1	99.8	177.9	125.3	134.4	710.4	723.0	720.9	1440	1440	1440
Child Headed Household	40.8	143.6	57.6	3.6	0.0	3.0	228.3	229.6	228.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.9	46.4	127.2	268.8	284.6	271.4	88.2	98.6	89.9	667.5	635.0	662.2	1440	1438	1440

Total Minutes[1]: The minutes below 1440 minutes are due to rounding off.

4.3.6 Average time in minutes spent per day on disaggregated activities by Population age 15 and above by Sex and Area of Residence

Table 4.10 presents information on time allocation patterns per day per person on disaggregated activities by population age 15 years and above by sex and area of residence. On average men spent double the time women spent on employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions. Similarly, men spent at least twice as much time as women in household enterprises to produce goods at the national level as well as in rural and urban areas. Men spent more time than women on employment in household enterprises to produce goods.

Nationally, women spent about four times more time (26 minutes) supplying water and fuel for their household for own final use than men (7 minutes). Men spent about two times the amount of time women spent in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for their final use at national level and in both areas of residence. Women spent more time on food and meal preparation and management at 157, 165 and 141 minutes at national, rural and urban areas, respectively, while men spent 24, 21 and 31 minutes, at national level and in rural and urban areas, respectively . On average, about half an hour per day is spent on childcare and instruction to children by women.

The average time spent on formal education as well as socializing and communication is slightly lower for women at 35.2 minutes and 26.6 minutes compared to men at 58.4 minutes and 40.2 minutes, respectively at national level. At national level and rural areas, men spent slightly more time on activities associated with reflecting, resting, and relaxing compared to the time spent by women. In urban areas, women spent a minute more than men did on the same, 65 minutes and 64 minutes, respectively. Among women and men, time spent on sleep and related activities is almost equal at national level and in both areas of residence (about 9 hours each).

Table 4.10: Average time in minutes spent per day on disaggregated activities by population age 15 years and above by Sex and Area of Residence

	National			Rural			Urban		
Activities	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Employment and related activities	**252.3**	**117.0**	**183.1**	**198.0**	**87.0**	**141.1**	**357.3**	**175.8**	**264.9**
Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions	35.8	15.9	26.9	22.0	9.8	15.7	62.5	27.8	44.8
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	72.1	26.9	49.0	67.9	27.6	47.2	80.3	25.5	52.4
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	95.3	53.3	73.8	74.5	35.3	54.4	135.7	88.6	111.7
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	17.2	7.3	12.2	13.1	5.4	9.1	25.3	11.2	18.1
Training and studies in relation to employment	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.3	0.5	1.4
Seeking employment	4.3	0.8	2.5	3.2	0.3	1.7	6.5	1.8	4.1
Setting up a business	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6
Travelling and commuting for employment	25.7	12.0	18.7	16.3	7.9	12	43.9	20.1	31.8
Production of goods for own final use	**100.2**	**83.9**	**91.9**	**141.1**	**116.0**	**128.2**	**21.3**	**20.9**	**21.1**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	86.4	52.3	68.9	124.0	75.0	98.9	13.5	7.8	10.6
Making and processing goods for own final use	2.0	3.8	2.9	2.1	4.4	3.3	1.9	2.6	2.3
Construction activities for own final use	3.7	0.5	2.1	4.3	0.8	2.5	2.6	0.1	1.3
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	6.6	25.9	16.5	8.7	34.1	21.7	2.6	9.7	6.2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6

Table 4.10 Average time in minutes spent per day on disaggregated activities by population age 15 years and above by Sex and Area of Residence (…Continued)

Activities	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	**49.4**	**241.7**	**147.7**	**46.2**	**247.3**	**149.3**	**55.5**	**230.5**	**144.6**
Food and meals management and preparation	24.2	157.0	92.1	20.9	165	94.8	30.5	141.4	87.0
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	7.4	28.2	18.0	7.6	28.4	18.2	7.0	28	17.7
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.5
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	8.5	43.3	26.3	7.7	41.4	25	9.9	47	28.8
Household management for own final use	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Pet care	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Shopping for own household and family members	4.2	9.6	7.0	4.1	8.5	6.4	4.5	11.7	8.2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	**4.9**	**34.8**	**20.2**	**4.7**	**30.9**	**18.1**	**5.3**	**42.4**	**24.2**
Childcare and instruction	3.5	31.6	17.9	3.0	28.1	15.8	4.4	38.7	21.8
Care for dependent adults	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	2.5	1.6
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	**5.5**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**5.8**	**4.0**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**5.3**	**5.1**
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.3
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.5
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.6
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other unpaid work activities	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
Learning	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**60.0**	**48.5**	**54.1**	**48.8**	**35.8**	**42.2**
Formal education	35.2	26.6	30.8	37.8	29.6	33.6	30.1	20.6	25.2
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	10.9	9.3	10.1	12.0	9.9	10.9	8.9	8.1	8.5
Additional study, non-formal education and courses	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	1.7	2.7
Travelling time related to learning	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.4	3	3.2
Other activities related to learning	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6

Table 4.10: Average time in minutes spent per day on disaggregated activities by population age 15 years and above by Sex and Area of Residence (…Continued)

Activities	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	**103.2**	**90.3**	**96.6**	**109.5**	**92.7**	**100.9**	**90.9**	**85.6**	**88.2**
Socializing and communication	58.4	40.2	49.1	59.8	39.2	49.2	55.8	42.2	48.9
Participating in community cultural/social events	6.1	6.4	6.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	1.8	2.1	2.0
Involvement in civic and related responsibilities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Religious practices	29	35.2	32.1	31.4	36.8	34.2	24.2	31.9	28.1
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	9.1	7.9	8.5	9.3	7.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.8
Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	**158.1**	**118.8**	**138.0**	**155.9**	**110.5**	**132.6**	**162.4**	**135.1**	**148.5**
Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6
Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities	6.7	1.1	3.8	6.1	1.1	3.5	7.7	1.0	4.3
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	3.2	1.2	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.7	4.3	1.9	3.1
Mass media use	60.0	39.5	49.5	49.1	26.5	37.5	81.2	65.1	73
Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing	82.4	75.5	78.9	91.8	80.8	86.2	64.2	65.2	64.7
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.9	1.2	2.5	4.2	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	2.5
Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Self-care and maintenance	**710.0**	**704.6**	**707.3**	**718.6**	**702.8**	**710.5**	**693.4**	**708.2**	**700.9**
Sleep and related activities	546.5	554.6	550.6	553.0	556.4	554.7	534	551	542.7
Eating and drinking	120.6	112.3	116.3	124.6	110.6	117.4	112.9	115.7	114.3
Personal hygiene and care	38.2	32.4	35.2	35.8	30.5	33.1	42.9	36	39.4
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	1.3	3.2	2.3	1.3	3.3	2.3	1.3	3.0	2.2
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.8	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.2
Other self-care and maintenance activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total Minutes	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**

4.4 Participation Rate

This section presents findings on participation rate of population age 15 years and above. Participation is defined as the proportion of survey population age 15 years and above who participated in a specified activity.

4.4.1 Participation rate in broad activities by population age 15 years and above by Sex, Area of Residence and County

The results presented in Figure 4.8 and Table 4.11 reveal a gender dimension with respect to the types of activities men and women were involved in. Nationally, men were more involved in SNA productive activities (79.7%) than in Non-SNA activities (42.7%), while women were more involved in Non-SNA activities (93.5%) than in SNA productive activities (68.4%). This indicates that women are more likely to be burdened with the responsibility of unpaid domestic and caregiving duties, which can limit their ability to engage in labour productive activities or participate in public life. This unequal distribution of unpaid work can perpetuate gender inequalities and contribute to the feminization of poverty. It is important to recognize and address the disproportionate burden of unpaid work that falls on women, in order to promote gender equality and empower women to fully participate in economic and social development.

Analysis by area of residence shows that men were more involved in SNA activities in both rural (82.4%) and urban (74.5%) areas compared to women, whose participation in Non-SNA activities was higher in both rural (93.5%) and urban (93.4%) areas compared to men. There were no significant gender differences in participation in learning for both men and women where involvement by men was 14.5 per cent compared to women at 12.2 per cent. All the surveyed population participated in other non-productive activities, which included eating and sleep related activities.

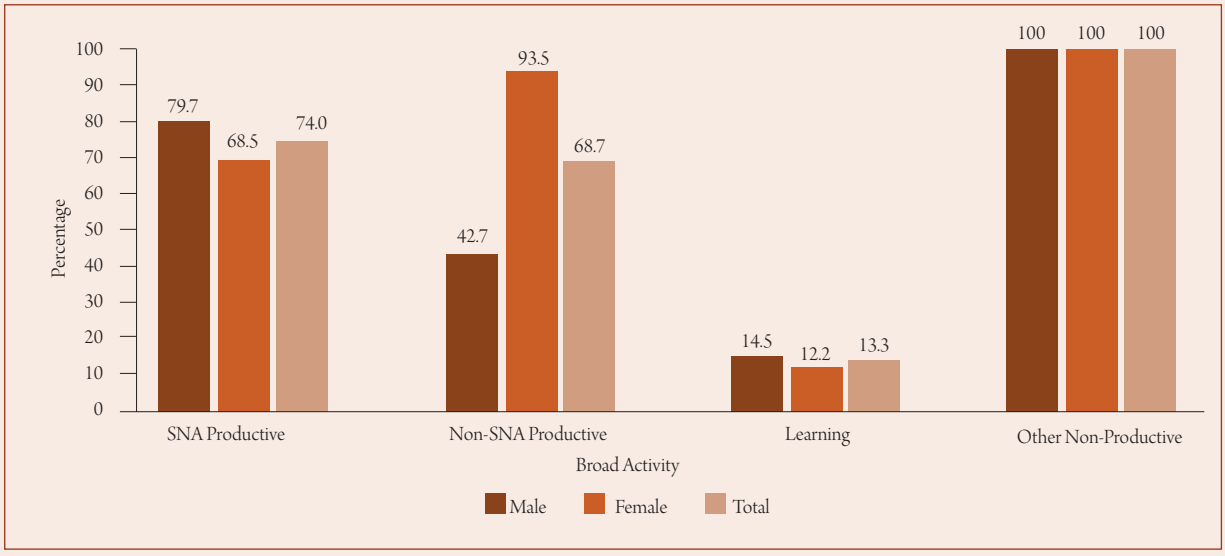


Figure 4.8: Participation Rates in Broad Activities by Population age 15 and above

Table 4.11: Participation Rates in Broad Activities by Population age 15 and Above by Sex and Area of Residence

Broad Activity	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA Productive	79.7	68.5	74.0	82.4	74.9	78.6	74.6	55.9	65.0
Non-SNA Productive	42.7	93.5	68.7	39.7	93.5	67.3	48.5	93.4	71.4
Learning	14.5	12.2	13.3	14.8	12.7	13.7	14.0	11.3	12.6
Other Non-Productive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.12 presents information on participation rates in broad activities by population age 15 and above by sex and county. A higher proportion of men than women were engaged in SNA activities in all counies except in Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Baringo and Siaya counties. The counties that recorded the highest participation rate in SNA activities by both men and women were Tana River (90.6% and 91.5%), and Bungoma (93.9% and 90.3%), respectively. However, participation rate for women in SNA activities was the lowest in Mandera (15.5%) and Marsabit (21.8%) counties. Similarly, in Mandera County, only 39.6 per cent of men were involved in SNA activities, which was the lowest compared to their participation in the rest of the counties.

Further, women's engagement in Non-SNA productive activities, which include unpaid domestic and caregiving services, was higher than that of men in all the counties, with Marsabit County recording 100 per cent participation rate. Consequently, the lowest participation rates by men in Non-SNA activities were registered in Mandera (16.9%), Kericho (25.2%), Baringo (25.7%), Wajir (26.7%), Kwale (26.7%), Nyamira (29.4%) and West Pokot (29.9%). There were no notable gender differences in participation in other Non-productive activities across all the counties.

Table 4.12: Participation Rates in Broad Activities by Population age 15 and above by Sex and County

	SNA Productive Activities		Non-SNA Productive Activities		Learning Activities		Other Non-Productive Activities[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mombasa	79.4	70.6	47.3	90.8	15.6	9.8	100.0	100.0
Kwale	72.2	67.9	26.7	88.0	18.3	12.8	100.0	100.0
Kilifi	78.1	70.2	37.7	85.1	23.0	16.6	100.0	100.0
Tana River	90.6	91.5	31.2	99.6	7.4	9.5	100.0	100.0
Lamu	81.9	63.5	39.7	90.0	15.5	13.7	100.0	100.0
Taita/Taveta	77.6	67.0	47.4	95.0	12.7	10.9	100.0	100.0
Garissa	70.5	56.9	30.3	92.9	17.3	9.4	100.0	100.0
Wajir	57.9	49.6	26.7	92.5	22.9	5.2	100.0	100.0
Mandera	39.6	15.5	16.9	95.9	19.5	12.2	100.0	100.0
Marsabit	76.3	21.8	75.1	100.0	51.0	27.1	100.0	100.0
Isiolo	69.1	60.2	38.9	94.1	11.1	14.2	100.0	100.0
Meru	78.2	65.3	35.1	94.1	9.0	11.2	100.0	100.0
Tharaka-Nithi	84.4	69.2	45.3	94.0	6.4	8.3	100.0	100.0
Embu	73.0	70.3	38.2	93.4	11.9	9.6	100.0	100.0
Kitui	83.8	78.8	38.9	90.0	14.2	9.1	100.0	100.0

Table 4.12: Participation Rates in Broad Activities by Population age 15 and above by Sex and County (…Continued)

	SNA Productive Activities		Non-SNA Productive Activities		Learning Activities		Other Non-Productive Activities[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Machakos	80.5	66.9	45.9	91.2	9.0	8.9	100.0	100.0
Makueni	88.6	73.1	44.8	92.3	12.6	12.4	100.0	100.0
Nyandarua	85.6	76.5	53.3	94.8	13.1	12.8	100.0	100.0
Nyeri	78.8	76.1	39.3	93.4	10.4	4.1	100.0	100.0
Kirinyaga	82.3	66.9	33.4	93.9	23.8	14.8	100.0	100.0
Murang'a	86.8	77.5	54.2	95.4	12.2	10.5	100.0	100.0
Kiambu	71.5	51.5	43.1	93.0	10.7	9.5	100.0	100.0
Turkana	69.3	75.3	30.3	94.8	27.1	13.4	100.0	100.0
West Pokot	79.3	87.1	29.9	95.7	7.8	5.9	100.0	100.0
Samburu	76.7	87.9	47.9	97.2	10.7	15.7	100.0	100.0
Trans Nzoia	89.4	77.5	54.6	96.8	13.2	21.4	100.0	100.0
Uasin Gishu	84.8	77.8	36.6	83.1	10.0	13.8	100.0	100.0
Elgeyo/Marakwet	85.3	88.1	40.5	99.5	24.4	12.5	100.0	100.0
Nandi	78.7	63.4	32.4	89.6	14.6	18.2	100.0	100.0
Baringo	82.4	83.9	25.7	92.4	11.4	14.0	100.0	100.0
Laikipia	83.5	74.2	46.5	94.6	14.8	13.6	100.0	100.0
Nakuru	79.9	62.8	44.7	96.4	7.4	11.6	100.0	100.0
Narok	84.3	87.7	30.3	96.7	25.0	11.5	100.0	100.0
Kajiado	87.2	72.1	44.1	93.9	9.6	12.0	100.0	100.0
Kericho	88.5	83.0	25.2	96.2	25.2	21.7	100.0	100.0
Bomet	80.1	74.4	36.1	92.0	21.3	23.1	99.5	100.0
Kakamega	80.5	75.6	47.4	92.3	10.2	10.2	100.0	100.0
Vihiga	83.0	73.4	63.8	92.7	10.5	16.3	100.0	100.0
Bungoma	93.9	90.3	58.5	99.4	21.4	10.0	100.0	100.0
Busia	77.9	71.2	41.6	86.0	25.6	23.5	100.0	100.0
Siaya	82.2	86.1	54.3	96.0	23.9	24.3	100.0	100.0
Kisumu	81.0	59.9	58.0	96.6	19.8	9.5	100.0	100.0
Homa Bay	76.5	68.1	47.1	93.2	22.8	13.3	100.0	100.0
Migori	87.2	66.4	31.0	95.9	15.7	9.9	100.0	100.0
Kisii	68.8	67.0	44.3	93.4	19.9	9.4	100.0	100.0
Nyamira	79.2	74.3	29.4	93.2	14.7	11.7	100.0	100.0
Nairobi City	76.8	52.8	50.8	94.6	6.6	7.9	100.0	100.0
Total	**79.7**	**68.5**	**42.7**	**93.5**	**14.5**	**12.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1]Participation rate below 100 % is due to rounding off

4.4.2 Participation rate in broad activities by sex and selected background characteristics

Information on participation rates in broad activities by various background characteristics is presented in Table 4.13. Some of the background characteristics commonly considered in time use surveys include sex, age, marital status, presence of children, elderly, education attainment and economic activity status.

Residence

Gender differences in participation rates in Non-SNA activities were significant when compared to participation rates in SNA activities in both rural and urban areas. About 75.0 per cent of men, compared to about 56.0 per cent of women in urban areas, were involved in SNA activities. In the rural areas, the participation rate in SNA activities for men was 82.4 per cent compared to 74.9 per cent for women. In Non-SNA activities, the participation rate for men in both urban and rural areas was below 50.0 per cent while that of women was above 90.0 per cent. Further, the results showed that women in rural areas participated more in SNA activities at 74.9 per cent compared to their counterparts in urban areas (55.9%).

Age Group

Participation in SNA activities was high for both men and women in the age groups 25-34 and 35-59, with participation rates exceeding 85 per cent for men and 70 per cent for women. Women were more involved in Non-SNA activities than men across all age groups, with participation rates exceeding 94 per cent for those in age groups 18-24, 25-34, and 35-59. Notably, the participation in Non-SNA activities among men was higher for age group 18-24 at 50.1 per cent. In addition, participation rate in learning decreases with increase in age with those in age group 15-17 being the most involved in learning, with a participation rate of 56.7 per cent for boys and 57.6 per cent for girls.

Marital Status

High participation rates of above 80 per cent in SNA activities were recorded for men who were in monogamous marriage, polygamous marriage or separated. Similarly, the participation rate in the same activities for women in polygamous marriages or separated was above 76 per cent an indication that polygamous or separated setups present huge responsibilities for both men and women. There was no significant gender difference in the involvement of divorced men (75.5%) and women (77.4%) in SNA activities. The lowest participation rates in SNA activities were recorded in women (57.9%) who were either in a setup of living together or never married (62.9%). Women who were married, living together, separated, or divorced made up at least 90 per cent of those who participated in Non-SNA activities. Men in polygamous marriages were the least involved (31.0 %) in Non-SNA activities. Engagement in learning activities was highest in both men (32.3%) and women (35.3%) who were never married, a reflection that it included children still in school, and lowest in both men (0.6%) and women (2.3%) who were separated.

Religion

Analysis of participation rates by religion shows that both orthodox men (91.3%) and women (85.4%) were significantly involved in SNA activities. Moreover, the participation rates of men and women of orthodox religion in learning activities was at 16.1 per cent and 41.8 per cent, respectively, indicating a link between learning and SNA activities. In the Hindu religion, women's participation was lowest in SNA activities at 8.3 per cent, while men's participation was lowest in Non-SNA activities at 9.9 per cent.

Educational Attainment

Regardless of educational attainment, men participated in SNA activities more than women, but women participated in Non-SNA activities more than men. Men who had attained vocational training had the highest participation rate (91.1%) in SNA activities, while women who had pre-primary training were the most involved (99.3%) in Non-SNA activities. On the other hand, men whose educational attainment level was madrassa/duksi had the lowest participation rate (13.8%) in Non-SNA activities, whereas women with degrees had the lowest (54.6%)

involvement in SNA activities. The highest participation rates in learning activities were recorded in men who had attained a degree (22.8%) and women who had post-graduate training (24.5%).

Day of the Week

Men and women reported the least participation rate in SNA activities on Sundays at 64.7 per cent and 54.9 per cent, respectively. Women participated more (above 90%) than men in Non-SNA activities on all the days of the week, with men's engagement in these activities being significant on Saturday (46.8%).

Economic Activity Status

Employed men were the least involved in Non-SNA activities (40.9%) compared to men who were either unemployed or not in the labour force. Women's participation in Non-SNA activities was above 90 per cent irrespective of work status. Men not in the labour force were the most engaged in learning activities at 48.7 per cent. Similarly, women outside the labour force were also more involved in this activity compared to their male counterparts.

Household Composition

Men in households with children below 6 years were more involved in SNA activities (82.2%) compared to those in other household compositions, whereas women in households with children age 6-13 years were the most engaged in SNA activities at 72.3 per cent. It is worth noting that women age 70 years or more and living alone were slightly more involved (57.4%) in SNA activities compared to males (57.1%).

Further, women's participation in Non-SNA activities was highest across all the households living arrangements especially in household set-ups with children below 6 years. This means that children present more caregiving responsibilities to their parents. On the contrary, the presence of the elderly in households is also a hindrance to men (68.1%) and women's engagement in SNA activities (62.3%).

It is worth noting that males in the male-headed households (80.7%) participated more in SNA activities compared to males in the female-headed households (73.1%). Irrespective of the household headship, women were the most involved in Non-SNA activities with all the girls (100%) in child-headed households participating thus, leaving them more vulnerable.

Table 4.13: Participation Rates in Broad Activities by Population Age 15 years and Above by Selected Characteristics

Backgound Characteristics	SNA Productive		Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**79.7**	**68.5**	**42.7**	**93.5**	**68.7**	**14.5**	**12.2**	**13.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Residence											
Rural	82.4	74.9	39.7	93.5	67.3	14.8	12.7	13.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	74.6	55.9	48.5	93.4	71.4	14.0	11.3	12.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age Group											
15-17	63.2	57.3	49.1	87.3	67.6	56.7	57.6	57.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-24	73.3	60.7	50.1	94.5	73.9	26.3	18.2	22.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25-34	85.5	70.4	41.3	96.7	70.3	6.0	4.2	5.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
35-59	86.6	77.9	38.3	94.8	65.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
60+	70.6	63.3	36.1	82.3	61.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital Status											
Married Monogamous	85.7	69.8	33.2	96.8	66.5	3.4	3.9	3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married Polygamous	88.9	76.9	31.0	97.5	66.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living Together	69.6	57.9	56.7	100.0	82.6	18.6	1.6	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separated	82.9	77.7	72.6	95.2	85.1	1.2	3.1	2.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Divorced	75.5	77.4	53.2	91.3	76.4	5.6	8.0	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widow or Widower	68.6	69.4	67.5	85.0	82.1	4.3	1.3	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	71.3	62.9	51.8	88.9	67.6	32.3	35.3	33.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion											
Catholic	79.1	68.1	48.0	93.4	70.4	11.8	12.2	12.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	82.2	72.2	42.2	94.0	69.5	13.9	11.5	12.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Evangelical Churches	80.1	68.8	41.3	94.0	69.5	17.0	12.8	14.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
African Instituted Churches	82.5	70.3	41.0	90.6	66.3	16.1	13.2	14.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Orthodox	91.3	85.4	40.4	98.4	76.3	16.1	41.8	32.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Islam	66.2	50.3	36.3	91.3	65.0	20.0	13.0	16.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu	68.7	8.3	9.9	99.5	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Traditionalist	83.2	68.6	41.9	99.8	65.9	10.0	3.8	7.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion/ Atheists	84.3	60.1	36.1	91.0	49.6	9.7	10.5	9.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Christian	77.0	79.0	51.2	95.7	68.6	17.0	16.6	16.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Religion	75.3	86.5	53.9	100.0	70.7	16.9	35.9	23.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Don't Know	79.9	88.1	41.0	64.6	43.9	5.2	0.0	4.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highest Education Level Completed											
Not Stated/Not Applicable	72.2	63.7	31.7	89.7	72.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	87.0	71.4	36.8	99.3	77.9	3.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lower Primary	79.8	73.2	37.8	92.8	65.2	4.7	3.4	4.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Upper Primary	83.1	76.1	40.0	94.9	67.8	14.5	11.0	12.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	78.8	63.2	44.9	93.9	68.7	17.8	18.0	17.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diploma	80.4	64.9	48.2	93.8	71.4	10.4	9.9	10.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Degree	68.7	54.6	56.2	90.4	70.7	22.8	16.5	20.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.13: Participation Rates in Broad Activities by Population Age 15 years and Above by Selected Characteristics (...Continued)

Backgound Characteristics	SNA Productive		Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Postgraduate	53.3	70.6	21.8	73.7	42.3	12.5	24.5	17.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational	91.1	80.3	48.3	97.5	70.4	5.3	8.0	6.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adult Education	87.0	81.0	50.0	86.2	70.5	10.7	21.2	16.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Madrassa/Duksi	85.5	80.4	13.8	96.1	40.4	6.4	6.1	6.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Day of the Week											
Monday	84.4	73.8	41.7	93.0	68.2	14.4	14.5	14.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuesday	82.4	70.0	41.4	92.6	68.7	14.4	12.8	13.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wednesday	82.3	69.3	40.3	93.8	67.2	17.2	12.3	14.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thursday	84.9	72.1	41.6	94.0	68.9	13.8	11.5	12.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Friday	84.2	71.8	44.9	93.9	69.9	17.2	13.9	15.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Saturday	77.1	68.6	46.8	93.3	69.4	13.3	11.5	12.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	64.7	54.9	42.9	94.2	68.9	11.8	9.0	10.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic Activity Status											
Working	89.1	83.8	40.9	95.0	65.6	5.5	4.9	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	62.3	41.7	46.8	98.5	80.8	7.1	2.7	4.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not in Labour force	47.4	44.7	48.8	90.0	74.7	48.7	26.8	34.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Composition (Children and Elderly)											
Household With No Child	80.4	69.3	33.2	94.3	68.2	18.1	13.1	15.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With At least a Child	79.4	67.9	47.5	92.9	69.0	12.7	11.5	12.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Child < 6 years	82.2	64.6	30.4	96.1	68.8	12.6	8.4	10.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Child 6 - 13 years	81.9	72.3	33.1	94.4	69.0	18.1	12.6	14.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Elderly 70+ years	68.1	62.3	42.5	84.2	66.7	6.5	5.8	6.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	57.1	57.4	72.8	81.6	79.2	1.6	0.5	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household size											
Household with size 7 plus	76.7	71.7	30.7	90.8	61.4	25.3	19.3	22.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household with size below 7	80.3	67.9	45.1	94.1	70.1	12.4	10.8	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Headship											
Male Headed Household	80.7	64.2	58.1	95.5	69.3	9.4	10.9	9.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female Headed Household	73.1	70.3	47.4	91.4	83.2	27.5	10.9	13.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child Headed Household	24.0	21.8	85.7	100.0	87.7	59.3	35.7	56.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4.3 Participation rate in activities by Major divisions by Sex, Area of Residence and County

The broad activities were classified further into major divisions based on ICATUS, 2016. Gender differentials are depicted in the participation rates of men and women in the disaggregated categories of activities presented in Table 4.14.

At the national level, there a higher proportion of men (54.1%) than women (33.4%) engaged in employment and related activities, while a higher proportion of women (46.3%) than men (39.2%) were involved in the production of goods for their own final use. This is a clear indication that women are usually more involved in activities such as fetching firewood and water for the household. Under the Non-SNA activities, while a higher proportion women were involved in unpaid domestic services for household and family members (92.4%), unpaid caregiving services for household and family members (30.5%) and unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work (3.6%) than men whose participation rates were 38.3, 5.0, and 3.3 per cent, respectively. In the Non-productive activities, men engage more in socializing and communication (53.2%), culture, leisure, mass media and sports (84.0%) compared to women at 50.1 per cent and 76.3 per cent, respectively. Notably, all men and women were involved in self-care and maintenance activities.

Analysis by area of residence showed that women in rural areas were three times (60.1%) more involved in the production of goods for their own final use compared with their counterparts residing in urban areas (19.2%). Further, in urban areas, women (51.6%) were slightly more involved than men (51.1%) in socializing and community participation, community participation and religious practice, which is part of the Non-productive activities.

Table 4.14: Participation Rates in Activities by Major Divisions by Population age 15 and above by Sex and Area of Residence

Activities	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA Productive	**79.7**	**68.5**	**74.0**	**82.4**	**74.9**	**78.6**	**74.6**	**55.9**	**65.0**
Employment and related activities	54.1	33.4	43.5	47.2	29.1	37.9	67.6	41.8	54.5
Production of goods for own final use	39.2	46.3	42.8	53.0	60.1	56.7	12.5	19.2	15.9
Non-SNA Productive	**42.7**	**93.5**	**68.7**	**39.7**	**93.5**	**67.3**	**48.5**	**93.4**	**71.4**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	38.3	92.4	65.9	35.5	92.5	64.7	43.6	92.1	68.3
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	5.0	30.5	18.0	4.7	28.2	16.7	5.6	35.0	20.6
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	5.2	4.3
Learning	**14.5**	**12.2**	**13.3**	**14.8**	**12.7**	**13.7**	**14.0**	**11.3**	**12.6**
Learning	14.5	12.2	13.3	14.8	12.7	13.7	14.0	11.3	12.6
Other Non-Productive	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	53.2	50.1	51.6	54.2	49.3	51.7	51.1	51.6	51.3
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	84.0	76.3	80.1	84.0	74.7	79.2	84.0	79.5	81.7
Self-care and maintenance	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.15 shows participation rates in activities by major divisions, by sex and county. Participation in employment and related activities across all the counties was higher for men than women, with the counties of Mombasa, Elgeyo/Marakwet and Nairobi City recording a rate of more than 70 per cent. On the other hand, low participation rates of below 20 per cent for men were registered in the counties of Wajir (9.6%), Mandera (13.9%), and Marsabit (15.2%). Similarly, low participation by women in employment and related activities at less than 5 per cent was recorded in the same counties. Women's involvement in employment and related activities was above 50 per cent in Mombasa, Elgeyo/Marakwet, and Kajiado counties.

Further, women's engagement in the production of goods for their own final use was high in Tana River (81.5%), Samburu (83.2%) and Siaya (81.4%), but low in Nairobi City (12.4%), Mandera (13.2%), Kiambu (17.2%) and Marsabit (19.5%),Generally, men participated less than women in this activity, with the counties of Mombasa, Isiolo, Kiambu, and Nairobi City recording the lowest participation rates of below 20 per cent. Women's participation rate in unpaid domestic services for household and family members was above 80 per cent across all counties. Similarly, a higher proportion of women than men were involved in unpaid caregiving services for households and family members in all the counties, with Samburu County recording the highest participation rate of 50.3 per cent.

Engagement in unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work recorded low participation rates of below 15 per cent for both men and women. Most of the ASAL counties (Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, and Marsabit) had more than 90 per cent participation rate in socializing and communication for both men and women. On the contrary, the participation rate for both men and women in Tharaka Nithi, Machakos, Makueni, Nyeri, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Laikipia, Kericho, Bomet, and Kisumu counties was below 40 per cent. Men participated more in culture, leisure, mass media, and sports across all the counties, with Murang'a and Samburu counties recording the highest rate of above 95 per cent. Low participation rates in this activity by men were recorded in the counties of Kwale (67.2%), Wajir (61.3%) and West Pokot (63.4%). The same counties had low participation rates in culture, leisure, mass media, and sports for women, with West Pokot recording the lowest at 36.0 per cent.

Table 4.15: Participation Rates in Activities by Major Division by Population age 15 and above by Sex and County

	Employment and related activities		Production of goods for own final use		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work		Learning		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		Self-care and maintenance	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mombasa	72.0	50.8	11.7	25.2	40.2	90.5	12.1	37.2	1.0	3.9	15.6	9.8	48.0	48.4	86.0	82.2	100.0	100.0
Kwale	57.8	32.3	25.2	45.2	22.8	85.4	4.7	33.3	0.9	1.2	18.3	12.8	52.3	57.0	67.2	56.9	100.0	100.0
Kilifi	58.6	33.6	29.2	49.5	34.4	82.2	5.6	26.8	4.1	5.3	23.0	16.6	68.5	69.7	79.6	68.7	100.0	100.0
Tana River	48.8	20.6	50.6	81.5	25.2	99.6	9.8	31.3	2.1	1.1	7.4	9.5	94.0	96.7	94.3	89.2	100.0	100.0
Lamu	58.6	31.2	39.9	41.9	33.1	88.9	5.7	35.7	6.0	1.8	15.5	13.7	65.3	63.1	92.7	87.2	100.0	100.0
Taita/Taveta	54.6	34.8	39.2	43.4	46.3	94.3	2.1	43.9	0.0	0.9	12.7	10.9	61.6	55.7	88.9	84.3	100.0	100.0
Garissa	35.5	13.4	38.6	45.4	21.9	91.2	16.4	49.3	4.3	3.3	17.3	9.4	96.4	98.6	73.1	63.4	100.0	100.0
Wajir	9.6	4.3	48.8	47.5	14.7	89.9	3.0	40.5	12.3	5.8	22.9	5.2	99.0	97.0	61.3	51.8	100.0	100.0
Mandera	13.9	2.7	26.9	13.2	14.4	95.9	3.3	6.4	0.8	0.0	19.5	12.2	100.0	98.6	79.9	79.1	100.0	100.0
Marsabit	15.2	2.4	65.8	19.5	75.1	100.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.0	51.0	27.1	80.0	96.0	87.4	88.1	100.0	100.0
Isiolo	62.2	26.0	18.8	40.7	28.2	92.8	0.7	23.9	12.9	3.6	11.1	14.2	77.1	77.4	74.3	56.6	100.0	100.0
Meru	56.2	31.2	38.5	41.2	27.0	92.3	6.6	37.2	5.5	5.1	9.0	11.2	63.8	56.6	73.9	58.7	100.0	100.0
Tharaka-Nithi	35.5	20.9	62.5	58.1	42.2	93.3	4.2	33.1	0.1	0.8	6.4	8.3	39.3	33.5	89.0	74.9	100.0	100.0
Embu	61.5	41.4	25.0	41.0	31.6	91.7	9.1	35.6	1.7	2.0	11.9	9.6	40.5	36.4	77.7	61.9	100.0	100.0
Kitui	44.9	19.6	46.9	65.7	36.2	88.5	2.1	28.1	1.2	0.5	14.2	9.1	46.7	29.5	87.5	81.2	100.0	100.0
Machakos	46.0	27.8	44.2	48.4	42.8	90.3	2.3	21.8	3.8	1.7	9.0	8.9	36.3	30.3	91.2	88.8	100.0	100.0
Makueni	41.3	18.7	61.4	62.8	39.3	91.8	5.2	27.5	3.0	2.6	12.6	12.4	39.7	39.1	82.0	62.1	100.0	100.0
Nyandarua	64.4	44.6	44.5	54.7	49.4	92.6	7.4	32.3	2.2	4.5	13.1	12.8	47.6	44.2	77.2	71.0	100.0	100.0
Nyeri	62.5	38.0	42.4	61.5	37.1	93.1	1.6	18.5	2.2	2.8	10.4	4.1	31.7	31.7	91.1	85.0	100.0	100.0
Kirinyaga	59.0	41.0	32.4	38.4	27.3	92.9	6.9	26.6	2.2	0.3	23.8	14.8	43.2	44.0	86.1	72.8	100.0	100.0
Murang'a	59.4	46.3	58.1	54.0	49.7	95.4	5.7	32.5	1.9	4.3	12.2	10.5	72.0	63.8	96.4	93.1	100.0	100.0
Kiambu	63.1	40.7	19.4	17.2	39.5	92.1	4.1	35.9	1.4	1.5	10.7	9.5	53.3	45.3	82.0	76.9	100.0	100.0
Turkana	40.3	33.1	35.6	63.3	24.5	92.2	1.5	30.4	4.3	3.8	27.1	13.4	48.5	40.0	93.0	58.2	100.0	100.0
West Pokot	20.3	17.0	64.1	78.6	26.4	95.2	3.5	25.4	3.0	2.1	7.8	5.9	78.7	51.3	63.4	36.0	100.0	100.0
Samburu	32.2	17.9	54.6	83.2	38.7	96.7	16.9	50.3	0.9	0.2	10.7	15.7	91.7	55.1	96.5	75.6	100.0	100.0
Trans Nzoia	58.0	39.6	54.5	57.2	46.0	96.4	11.8	46.6	5.3	2.7	13.2	21.4	85.9	75.9	89.4	80.4	100.0	100.0

TTable 4.15: Participation Rates in Activities by Major Division by Population age 15 and above by Sex and County (…Continued)

	Employment and related activities		Production of goods for own final use		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work		Learning		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		Self-care and maintenance	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Uasin Gishu	60.5	37.1	46.0	61.5	32.4	79.6	5.2	29.3	3.4	2.6	10.0	13.8	41.0	39.8	87.4	83.8	100.0	100.0
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	74.9	60.2	37.4	56.1	35.7	99.0	5.6	22.4	0.2	0.0	24.4	12.5	19.5	28.1	86.2	55.7	100.0	100.0
Nandi	53.3	33.3	36.2	38.0	27.1	87.3	5.1	22.5	2.7	2.3	14.6	18.2	41.5	28.3	78.2	66.7	100.0	100.0
Baringo	37.3	32.2	58.7	73.4	24.6	92.4	1.3	21.5	0.0	0.1	11.4	14.0	65.4	50.8	79.3	55.7	100.0	100.0
Laikipia	44.7	30.1	55.3	55.7	39.4	93.7	11.3	32.7	3.9	1.6	14.8	13.6	38.2	36.4	86.0	77.1	100.0	100.0
Nakuru	60.8	38.6	32.5	33.3	43.7	95.7	1.1	42.2	0.9	1.6	7.4	11.6	40.0	17.3	89.9	85.5	100.0	100.0
Narok	44.1	33.5	54.5	72.4	26.0	95.9	3.3	39.1	5.2	9.4	25.0	11.5	80.3	83.9	71.6	63.7	100.0	100.0
Kajiado	68.4	51.0	28.2	37.1	39.7	92.2	4.1	28.9	2.1	2.9	9.6	12.0	61.4	62.3	84.9	82.7	100.0	100.0
Kericho	68.6	44.0	43.7	58.5	19.6	95.4	3.9	14.7	4.3	4.4	25.2	21.7	37.6	29.8	76.3	63.2	100.0	100.0
Bomet	44.6	24.4	53.0	65.7	32.6	91.4	1.2	17.4	4.3	4.1	21.3	23.1	36.2	31.3	73.8	53.9	99.5	100.0
Kakamega	47.6	36.5	50.6	60.4	45.2	91.6	4.4	29.5	3.1	4.7	10.2	10.2	45.1	45.5	89.1	85.4	100.0	100.0
Vihiga	33.2	20.9	62.2	60.5	60.9	92.5	4.5	24.6	0.9	1.8	10.5	16.3	57.2	47.3	90.3	83.1	100.0	100.0
Bungoma	52.0	35.0	75.2	71.4	56.6	99.4	1.9	22.0	8.4	2.3	21.4	10.0	45.9	49.9	90.0	85.3	100.0	100.0
Busia	51.3	25.9	43.1	57.1	35.0	82.8	5.8	24.5	3.2	5.3	25.6	23.5	48.3	53.1	73.0	64.4	100.0	100.0
Siaya	32.8	17.4	69.4	81.4	46.7	95.9	10.9	31.3	2.7	1.4	23.9	24.3	54.6	56.3	93.2	81.5	100.0	100.0
Kisumu	54.9	32.7	46.2	38.9	53.8	96.4	5.1	31.6	5.1	3.5	19.8	9.5	36.0	39.4	91.6	86.7	100.0	100.0
Homa Bay	43.2	26.4	46.4	48.1	45.4	93.1	3.8	25.1	0.0	0.9	22.8	13.3	54.7	60.3	92.3	91.7	100.0	100.0
Migori	45.3	19.0	54.7	52.3	28.1	95.6	2.0	33.9	2.4	0.4	15.7	9.9	44.8	34.7	85.2	80.4	100.0	100.0
Kisii	36.4	23.9	46.7	51.1	43.3	93.4	2.8	18.4	2.0	1.5	19.9	9.4	40.7	33.3	89.6	84.0	100.0	100.0
Nyamira	56.5	36.3	42.7	54.4	28.0	92.4	1.9	26.2	2.3	2.1	14.7	11.7	51.6	45.7	89.2	89.1	100.0	100.0
Nairobi City	75.2	42.9	2.0	12.4	45.1	92.4	4.7	36.7	6.3	10.2	6.6	7.9	53.9	61.8	83.9	79.6	100.0	100.0
Total	**54.1**	**33.4**	**39.2**	**46.3**	**38.3**	**92.4**	**5.0**	**30.5**	**3.3**	**3.6**	**14.5**	**12.2**	**53.2**	**50.1**	**84.0**	**76.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.4.4 Participation rate in activities by Major division by Sex and selected background characteristics

Information on participation rates in the major activities by background characteristics is presented in Table 4.16. The results are presented by the background characteristics, which include sex, area of residence, age, marital status, religion, educational attainment, day of the interview, economic activity status and household composition. There are significant gender differences in the participation rates between men and women across all the activities except in self-care and maintenance activities.

Residence

The findings reveal that the participation rates for men (67.6%) in employment and related activities was higher than women (41.8%) in urban areas. This shows that women are less likely to be employed or participate in the labour market than men. The gender gap in labour market participation is often attributed to various factors, including traditional gender roles, lack of access to education and training, and inadequate support systems for working women among others. In rural areas, women (60.1%) are more involved in production of goods for own final use compared to men (53.0%). A similar pattern was recorded in urban areas.

Women's participation in unpaid domestic services for household and family members in rural and urban areas was at least 90 per cent compared to men at 35.5 per cent and 43.6 per cent, respectively. Further, the participation rate for women in caregiving services for household and family members in rural and urban areas was at least 6 times men's participation. In rural areas, men's involvement in unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work (3.2%) is slightly more than women's (2.7%) participation. On the other hand, in urban areas, women (5.2%) participate more in unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work compared to men at 3.3 per cent.

Age Group

Participation in employment and related activities for both men and women increases up to age 60 after which it begins to decline. Women's involvement in production of goods for own final use was higher compared to men across all the age groups except, in age 15-17 where boys' participation was more than girls. The participation rate for men in unpaid domestic services for household and family members decreases with age, while that of women increases with age except for those age 60 years and above. More women than men participated in unpaid caregiving services for household and family members across all age categories, with women age 25-34 years being the most involved (48.0%). The participation rate for men in unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work was lower than that of women across all age groups except in ages 15-17 and 60 and above, with 3.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. Both men and women participation in learning activities decreases with age. A higher proportion of men were involved in activities related to culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices compared to women in all age groups.

Marital Status

Men had higher participation rates across all marital arrangements, with men in monogamous marriages being the most involved in employment and related activities at 64.3 per cent. Separated men and women were involved in employment and related activities, at 62.2 per cent and 61.1 per cent, respectively. In all marital arrangements, women were more involved in the production of goods for their own final use than men, with the exception of those who had separated and those who had never married, where men's participation was greater than women's, at 39.3 per cent versus 28.8 per cent and 41.2 per cent versus 38.7 per cent, respectively. Women made up at least 80 per cent of those who participated in unpaid domestic services for household and family members in all marriage arrangements, with men in polygamous marriages having the lowest participation rate at 25.1 per cent. Across all marital arrangements, women reported the highest participation rate in caregiving services for household and family members compared to men. The participation rate in learning activities by the never married men and women was significant at 32.3 per cent and 35.3 per cent, respectively.

Religion

Analysis of participation rates by religion shows that men were significantly involved in employment and related activities across the religious faiths with women in Hindu recording the lowest participation rate at 8.3 per cent. In addition, women in other religion were the most involved (77.2%) in production of goods for own final use with men of Hindu faith recording the lowest participation rate across all religious faiths (2.6%). Majority of women in all religious faiths recorded at least 80 per cent participation rate in unpaid domestic services for household and family members with men of Hindu faith reporting the lowest participation rate at 1.7 per cent. Gender differences are evident in the participation rate for men and women in unpaid caregiving services for household and family members. Men and women of orthodox faith recorded highest participation rates for unpaid caregiving services for household and family members at 13.0 per cent and 38.7 per cent, respectively.

Educational Attainment

The results show that a higher proportion of men across various educational attainment levels participated in employment and related activities except in postgraduate level, where more women (67.9%) were involved compared to men (47.4%). Women with adult education (75.9%) recorded the highest participation rate in production of goods for own final use compared to men with adult education (38.8%). Men with a degree (20.7%), vocational training (46.6%), and madrassa/duksi (63.4%) had greater participation rates in the production of goods for own final use than women, at 14.3, 43.9, and 54.0 per cent, respectively. Women were more involved in unpaid domestic services for household and family members than men at all educational attainment levels. Furthermore, the data show that women with lower educational attainment levels were more likely to engage in unpaid domestic activities for household and family members than women with higher educational attainment levels. Remarkably, women with pre-primary education were the most involved (99.3%), while men with madrassa/duksi (8.4%) were the least involved in unpaid domestic services for household and family members. Men (98.3%) and women (93.0%) with postgraduate educational attainment had the highest participation rate in culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices.

Household Composition

The highest proportion of men (58.8%) involved in employment and related activities were recorded in households with children below 6 years, while the highest proportion of women (34.0%) were those in a household with at least a child. Men (52.4%) and women (50.4%) in households with elderly aged 70 years and above recorded the highest participation rates in production of goods for own final use. Women in households with children under the age of 6 had the highest participation rate in unpaid domestic activities for household and family members, while men in the same households had the lowest rate at 22.8 per cent. Similarly, a higher proportion of men and women, 10.3 per cent and 51.4 per cent, respectively, participated in unpaid caregiving services for household and family members in households with children under the age of 6. Men and women living in households with elderly people age 70 and above reported higher participation rates in socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice, at 57.9 per cent and 54.0 per cent respectively. Further, in households with elderly people age 70 and above living alone, the participation rate in culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices for men and women was 89.7 per cent and 94.0 per cent, respectively.

Household Headship

Men in male-headed households were more involved in employment and related activities compared to women in similar households at 29.3 per cent. In female headed households, a higher proportion of men (46.8%) than women (39.4%) were involved in production of goods for own final use. In child headed households, all girls (100%) participated in unpaid domestic services for household and family members compared to boys at 85.7 per cent. It is common for girls in child-headed households to participate in unpaid domestic services such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, and childcare, as well as other caregiving duties for other family members. This is because of traditional gender roles that often place the responsibility of household work on women and girls.

4.4.5 Participation Rate in Activities by Division

Disaggregation of the activities by division reveals disparities in participation rates of men and women, as summarized in Table 4.17. Under the SNA productive activity category, men and women in rural areas were more engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for their own final use, at 45.6 per cent and 38.0 per cent, respectively, while their counterparts in urban areas were more engaged in travelling and commuting for employment, at 46.1 per cent and 25.7 per cent, respectively. In urban areas, men (29.9%) were more engaged in employment in households and household enterprises to provide services than women (23.5%) were.

In the Non-SNA productive activity category, women were found to be more engaged in food and meal management and preparation in both rural and urban areas, with reported participation rates of 89.3 per cent and 88.2 per cent, compared to their male counterparts, with participation rates of 20.5 per cent and 32.9 per cent, respectively. Similarly, women reported higher levels of engagement in childcare and instruction than males, with participation rates of 3.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively.

In Other Non-productive activity category, men in both rural and urban areas participated more in socializing and communication with rates of 42.8 per cent and 42.4 per cent compared to women who reported participation rates of 32.5 per cent and 38.8 per cent respectively, in similar activities. Women in urban areas socialized more than their counterparts in rural areas. Engagement in religious practices was higher for women, at about 22 per cent, than for men, at about 15 per cent. Nationally, men age 15 years and above were found to participate more in personal hygiene and care at 74.4 per cent compared to the 65.4 per cent participation rate by women.

Table 4.16: Participation Rates in Activities at Division Level by Population age 15 and above by Sex and Area of Residence

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	54.1	33.4	43.5	39.2	46.3	42.8	38.3	92.4	65.9	5.0	30.5	18.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	14.5	12.2	13.3	53.2	50.1	51.6	84.0	76.3	80.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence																											
Rural	47.2	29.1	37.9	53.0	60.1	56.7	35.5	92.5	64.7	4.7	28.2	16.7	3.2	2.7	3.0	14.8	12.7	13.7	54.2	49.3	51.7	84.0	74.7	79.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	67.6	41.8	54.5	12.5	19.2	15.9	43.6	92.1	68.3	5.6	35.0	20.6	3.3	5.2	4.3	14.0	11.3	12.6	51.1	51.6	51.3	84.0	79.5	81.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age Group (in years)																											
15-17	21.4	17.7	19.6	49.5	45.3	47.5	47.3	86.4	66.2	2.2	10.5	6.2	3.4	2.2	2.8	56.7	57.6	57.1	51.0	46.3	48.7	82.8	71.4	77.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-24	46.2	24.7	34.7	39.0	41.9	40.6	47.1	93.4	71.9	2.2	33.2	18.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	26.3	18.2	22.0	56.2	49.3	52.5	84.8	76.0	80.1	99.9	100.0	100.0
25-34	66.6	38.7	52.0	31.5	44.0	38.0	36.4	95.5	67.3	6.7	48.0	28.3	2.7	3.5	3.1	6.0	4.2	5.1	50.6	46.5	48.5	82.7	74.4	78.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
35-59	64.3	43.7	54.3	39.8	50.6	45.0	32.6	93.9	62.4	6.4	23.6	14.8	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	52.6	53.0	52.8	83.6	77.2	80.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
60+	34.5	21.0	27.2	50.5	52.6	51.6	31.4	80.2	57.7	4.6	10.5	7.7	3.5	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	58.9	58.2	58.5	89.6	86.4	87.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital Status																											
Married Monogamous	64.3	32.9	47.9	37.1	49.7	43.7	26.9	95.9	63.1	7.3	41.1	25.0	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.7	52.0	49.8	50.9	84.1	76.2	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married Polygamous	54.0	33.9	43.2	49.9	58.0	54.3	25.1	96.0	63.3	8.5	28.6	19.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.7	60.4	53.9	56.9	79.4	79.9	79.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living Together	53.4	12.0	28.6	30.9	50.0	42.3	42.9	100.0	77.0	0.0	29.8	17.8	13.8	0.9	6.1	18.6	1.6	8.4	56.2	61.7	59.5	95.2	82.6	87.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separated	62.2	61.1	61.6	39.3	28.8	33.5	70.7	94.1	83.7	3.9	28.5	17.6	4.4	5.7	5.1	1.2	3.1	2.3	52.4	48.4	50.2	78.7	71.6	74.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Divorced	53.5	55.3	54.6	36.0	38.2	37.4	52.0	90.5	75.4	1.0	28.6	17.8	1.1	2.9	2.2	5.6	8.0	7.1	58.8	42.9	49.2	85.1	68.6	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widow or Widower	36.0	28.8	30.0	44.3	55.0	53.2	64.0	83.8	80.5	5.7	13.3	12.1	4.8	2.8	3.1	4.3	1.3	1.8	59.6	60.2	60.1	84.4	83.3	83.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	40.5	30.2	36.1	41.2	38.7	40.1	49.6	87.2	65.7	1.8	15.5	7.6	3.7	3.2	3.5	32.3	35.3	33.6	53.8	47.2	51.0	84.7	74.8	80.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion																											
Catholic	55.0	32.5	43.9	37.7	45.9	41.7	44.3	92.1	67.8	4.2	28.6	16.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	11.8	12.2	12.0	50.6	47.0	48.8	84.2	79.1	81.7	99.9	100.0	100.0
Protestant	55.6	37.3	46.0	40.7	48.4	44.8	37.9	92.9	66.9	4.8	30.9	18.5	3.0	4.1	3.6	13.9	11.5	12.7	49.9	46.3	48.0	84.9	76.5	80.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Evangelical Churches	56.2	34.0	44.3	38.1	44.4	41.5	36.2	93.1	66.6	5.7	33.1	20.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	17.0	12.8	14.7	51.6	46.0	48.6	83.0	74.3	78.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
African Instituted Churches	51.0	29.0	39.8	50.8	52.4	51.6	36.4	89.1	63.3	5.1	29.4	17.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	16.1	13.2	14.6	51.3	48.2	49.7	84.8	75.7	80.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Orthodox	36.1	44.7	41.4	68.0	50.5	57.2	32.8	97.5	72.8	13.0	38.7	28.9	0.0	2.5	1.6	16.1	41.8	32.0	52.3	66.8	61.3	81.2	83.9	82.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Islam	42.5	20.0	30.7	29.0	35.3	32.3	30.2	90.2	61.5	6.8	29.6	18.7	4.3	2.2	3.2	20.0	13.0	16.4	78.1	83.4	80.9	78.1	72.3	75.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hindu	66.1	8.3	36.3	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.7	99.5	52.1	5.7	36.3	21.5	2.5	9.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	96.5	94.1	95.9	89.1	92.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Traditionalist	44.6	17.0	33.2	52.5	60.3	55.8	34.9	99.8	61.8	3.0	19.3	9.8	7.8	2.2	5.5	10.0	3.8	7.4	41.7	64.9	51.3	87.7	77.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Religion/ Atheists	63.1	37.9	56.9	32.6	37.6	33.9	33.4	88.7	47.1	4.3	33.6	11.5	3.1	2.8	3.0	9.7	10.5	9.9	56.4	40.1	52.4	83.6	70.4	80.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Christian	44.7	22.2	35.9	49.4	66.9	56.3	47.9	94.4	66.1	4.4	19.8	10.4	0.9	2.2	1.4	17.0	16.6	16.9	48.8	50.4	49.4	90.7	86.3	89.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Religion	53.4	43.0	49.6	44.9	77.2	56.6	50.4	100.0	68.5	6.7	14.4	9.5	1.9	3.1	2.3	16.9	35.9	23.8	68.4	53.2	62.9	75.0	67.3	72.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Don't Know	77.7	49.2	74.1	50.9	53.1	51.1	36.5	64.6	40.0	0.0	16.8	2.1	4.4	0.0	3.9	5.2	0.0	4.5	76.2	53.1	73.3	97.7	87.2	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.16: Participation Rates in Activities at Division Level by Population age 15 and above by Sex and Area of Residence (…Continued)

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Highest Education Level Completed																											
Not Stated/Not Applicable	28.7	20.2	22.8	52.4	54.5	53.8	24.7	88.1	69.1	6.7	23.8	18.7	4.7	1.9	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	78.3	70.1	72.6	75.9	74.7	75.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-primary	40.3	29.6	33.3	50.6	66.9	61.3	36.8	99.3	77.9	0.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.1	56.0	55.1	55.4	100.0	73.2	82.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lower Primary	50.9	27.1	39.0	44.2	60.6	52.4	32.2	91.3	61.7	6.6	22.8	14.7	3.3	4.6	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.0	55.2	51.1	53.2	86.9	78.7	82.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Upper Primary	52.9	34.2	43.4	46.8	56.6	51.8	36.0	94.2	65.6	4.8	31.8	18.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	14.5	11.0	12.7	51.0	45.9	48.4	83.0	75.7	79.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	55.8	32.0	44.2	35.7	39.2	37.4	41.5	92.8	66.4	3.8	31.0	17.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	17.8	18.0	17.9	51.2	46.6	49.0	84.0	75.8	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diploma	67.4	48.6	57.9	23.0	25.5	24.3	41.6	91.4	66.9	7.5	37.3	22.6	3.8	4.6	4.2	10.4	9.9	10.1	51.7	47.7	49.7	84.6	80.3	82.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Degree	57.0	44.4	51.7	20.7	14.3	18.0	48.4	88.8	65.5	7.3	26.5	15.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	22.8	16.5	20.1	53.3	56.7	54.7	91.0	82.3	87.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Postgraduate	47.4	67.9	55.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	17.5	73.7	39.7	4.3	30.0	14.5	5.5	4.1	4.9	12.5	24.5	17.2	69.9	67.3	68.8	98.3	93.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vocational	66.0	47.7	57.8	46.6	43.9	45.4	43.4	97.5	67.7	5.9	40.6	21.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	5.3	8.0	6.5	50.4	48.4	49.5	89.3	59.1	75.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adult Education	54.5	16.1	32.8	38.8	75.9	59.7	45.2	82.0	66.0	4.0	22.4	14.4	4.8	20.9	13.9	10.7	21.2	16.6	65.4	69.2	67.5	96.8	83.1	89.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Madrassa/Duksi	47.5	26.5	40.7	63.4	54.0	60.3	8.4	96.1	36.8	4.6	51.9	19.9	3.2	6.1	4.1	6.4	6.1	6.3	77.2	93.8	82.6	85.2	61.4	77.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Day of the Interview																											
Monday	58.8	37.4	47.8	40.9	50.2	45.7	37.6	92.0	65.7	5.2	29.4	17.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	14.4	14.5	14.4	48.4	41.5	44.8	82.6	74.1	78.2	99.9	100.0	100.0
Tuesday	57.0	35.7	45.6	38.6	46.5	42.8	36.7	91.5	65.9	5.7	32.8	20.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	14.4	12.8	13.5	49.4	45.9	47.5	82.6	75.8	78.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wednesday	56.7	30.9	43.7	39.3	50.0	44.7	36.4	93.1	65.0	4.2	31.0	17.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	17.2	12.3	14.7	47.6	47.9	47.7	83.5	75.6	79.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thursday	60.2	38.3	48.8	40.5	46.4	43.6	37.1	91.5	65.5	4.5	32.9	19.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	13.8	11.5	12.6	51.8	47.7	49.7	82.8	74.8	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Friday	61.5	37.8	49.4	37.0	45.5	41.3	41.7	92.8	67.8	4.3	31.8	18.4	3.6	4.8	4.2	17.2	13.9	15.5	46.3	42.4	44.3	83.4	76.5	79.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Saturday	52.6	33.5	43.3	37.3	45.5	41.3	42.3	92.3	66.5	4.9	27.0	15.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	13.3	11.5	12.5	55.8	52.9	54.4	87.0	79.9	83.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	35.1	21.2	28.1	40.4	39.9	40.2	37.1	93.4	65.6	5.8	28.1	17.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	11.8	9.0	10.4	71.0	71.1	71.0	85.9	78.1	82.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic Activity Status																											
Working	64.4	47.7	56.8	41.0	52.5	46.3	35.9	93.9	62.4	5.6	29.3	16.4	3.0	3.6	3.2	5.5	4.9	5.2	51.5	46.9	49.4	83.5	74.4	79.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	38.5	15.3	23.2	33.0	29.8	30.9	42.8	98.1	79.2	6.9	45.8	32.5	4.1	10.8	8.5	7.1	2.7	4.2	69.2	59.7	63.0	97.1	86.9	90.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not in Labour force	18.5	10.1	13.2	33.4	37.5	36.0	46.2	88.7	72.9	2.6	30.3	20.0	4.3	2.5	3.1	48.7	26.8	34.9	57.2	54.4	55.4	83.9	78.3	80.3	99.9	100.0	100.0
Household Composition (Children and Elderly)																											
Household With No Child	51.5	32.2	40.5	43.5	48.9	46.6	27.2	93.2	65.0	7.6	36.8	24.3	2.9	2.5	2.7	18.1	13.1	15.2	55.5	49.4	52.0	83.6	74.6	78.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.16: Participation Rates in Activities at Division Level by Population age 15 and above by Sex and Area of Residence (…Continued)

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Household With Atleast a Child	55.5	34.2	45.4	37.0	44.4	40.5	43.8	91.7	66.5	3.7	25.7	14.1	3.4	4.4	3.9	12.7	11.5	12.2	52.0	50.6	51.3	84.2	77.6	81.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Child < 6 years	58.8	29.9	41.9	36.7	44.7	41.4	22.8	94.7	64.9	10.3	51.4	34.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	12.6	8.4	10.1	54.7	48.5	51.1	81.5	73.8	77.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Child 6 - 13 years	50.1	33.1	40.2	47.6	52.5	50.5	27.4	93.7	66.2	7.1	32.9	22.2	3.3	2.3	2.7	18.1	12.6	14.9	56.6	49.3	52.3	83.2	75.4	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Elderly 70+ years	31.5	18.9	24.2	52.4	50.4	51.2	40.1	83.0	65.0	2.8	10.5	7.2	1.5	3.2	2.5	6.5	5.8	6.1	56.3	53.1	54.4	88.7	86.6	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Without Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	54.3	33.7	43.8	39.2	46.2	42.8	38.1	92.5	65.8	5.0	30.8	18.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	14.6	12.4	13.5	53.1	50.0	51.5	83.9	76.1	79.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household With Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	25.6	10.6	14.7	39.0	52.0	48.5	72.8	80.2	78.2	0.3	6.9	5.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.8	57.9	54.0	55.0	89.7	94.0	92.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household size																											
Household with size 7 plus	40.3	25.5	32.7	51.5	55.7	53.7	25.1	89.1	57.8	6.0	28.8	17.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	25.3	19.3	22.2	59.7	52.0	55.8	81.4	73.7	77.5	99.9	100.0	100.0
Household with size below 7	56.9	34.9	45.7	36.8	44.4	40.7	40.9	93.0	67.5	4.8	30.8	18.1	3.3	3.8	3.5	12.4	10.8	11.6	51.8	49.7	50.7	84.5	76.8	80.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Headship																											
Male Headed Household	61.5	29.3	51.9	31.5	45.0	35.5	55.7	94.8	67.4	3.3	34.8	12.7	3.1	5.0	3.7	9.4	10.9	9.9	48.6	47.7	48.3	81.8	78.6	80.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female Headed Household	36.5	42.3	41.2	46.8	39.4	40.8	44.2	89.7	81.3	1.1	17.2	14.2	6.8	4.7	5.1	27.5	10.9	13.9	56.6	52.0	52.9	88.1	77.4	79.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child Headed Household	5.7	21.8	7.9	18.3	0.0	15.7	85.7	100.0	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	35.7	56.0	82.7	100.0	85.2	59.6	100.0	65.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5 Time spent on specific activities by those who participated in the activities

This section provides information about the average time spent per day on a specific activity by those who actually engaged (participated) in the activity.

4.5.1 Time spent per day on broad activities by population age 15 years and above by Sex and Area of residence

Table 4.17 presents the time spent per day in broad activities by population age 15 years and above who participated by sex and area of residence. The time spent by men (442 minutes) who engaged in SNA activities was more than that spent by women (293 minutes). In contrast, women spent more than double their time on non-SNA production activities, with an average time of 300 minutes compared to 140 minutes for men. In urban areas, both women and men spent 440 minutes on SNA productive activities, which is more than 343 minutes spent by their counterparts in rural areas. Additionally, men spent more time on learning and other non-productive activities compared to women at national level and in both areas of residence. On average, men and women in urban areas spent 334 minutes on learning activities, which is less than 395 minutes spent by those in rural areas. Majority of women and men spent time on other non-productive activities.

Table 4.17: Time spent on broad activities by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and Area of residence

Broad Activity	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA Productive	442.2	293.3	371.7	411.5	270.9	342.7	507.8	352.2	439.8
Non-SNA Productive	140.0	300.4	251.7	143.1	301.8	256.2	135.2	297.8	243.5
Learning	387.1	362.0	375.4	406.3	382.2	394.8	348.1	317.5	334.2
Other Non-Productive	971.4	913.7	941.9	984.2	906.0	944.1	946.7	928.9	937.7
Total	**607.7**	**525.0**	**562.4**	**608.0**	**512.1**	**554.7**	**607.2**	**552.5**	**578.1**

4.5.2 Time spent on broad activities by those who participated by Sex and County

Table 4.18 shows average time spent per day in broad activities by population age 15 years and above who participated in the activities by sex and county. Time spent on SNA activities by men was highest in Kajiado (527 minutes) and lowest in Samburu (228 minutes). For women, Kiambu had the highest average time on SNA activities (382 minutes) while Marsabit had the lowest (128 minutes).

Overall, women spent more time on non-SNA activities than their male counterparts across all the counties. Women in Wajir spent the most time on non-SNA activities (446 minutes), while their counterparts in Kitui spent the least time (243 minutes). For men, Turkana had the highest average time spent on non-SNA activities (268 minutes) while Murang'a had the lowest average time spent on the same activities (106 minutes).

The allocation of time on learning activities shows that women in Makueni spent 611 minutes compared with women in Marsabit who spent 92 minutes. Men in Murang'a spent the highest time in learning activities (538 minutes) in comparison to men in Elgeyo/Marakwet who spent the least time (123 minutes).

Overall, men spent more time on other non-productive activities compared to their female counterparts across all counties. The allocation of time to non-productive activities was highest in Mandera with men using 1,259 minutes and women using 1,046 minutes. Men in Kajiado spent the least time in non-productive activities (907 minutes). Similarly, women from Turkana spent on average the least amount of time on non-productive activities (831 minutes).

Table 4.18: Time spent in broad activities by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and County

	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mombasa	474.9	302.7	403.3	126.6	303.5	233.8	471.4	369.5	437.2	929.5	913.5	922.4	594.3	530.6	564.2
Kwale	487.6	261.3	373.5	164.4	295.7	267.0	512.1	457.4	488.5	950.2	943.7	946.8	663.0	535.9	590.3
Kilifi	457.6	320.7	398.4	140.8	249.6	212.2	459.1	571.2	501.7	923.7	907.4	916.2	602.8	529.6	566.8
Tana River	440.0	195.3	283.3	131.0	310.7	283.6	251.7	236.2	240.9	981.7	929.5	948.4	628.2	479.1	524.1
Lamu	428.9	256.2	357.1	117.6	288.2	232.9	408.0	484.1	442.1	978.4	951.1	965.3	607.2	538.8	572.4
Taita/Taveta	442.0	282.0	382.1	154.2	288.2	232.1	488.2	303.8	419.6	961.4	943.6	954.1	605.6	527.4	571.0
Garissa	323.4	154.3	244.4	159.5	381.2	330.1	314.8	343.0	325.3	1107.3	963.4	1032.3	659.5	554.7	600.4
Wajir	367.2	142.4	258.0	175.9	445.8	389.6	381.7	537.9	413.0	1093.3	929.0	1007.2	694.1	582.2	630.6
Mandera	298.0	135.0	249.6	150.5	363.2	333.4	194.5	200.0	196.7	1258.8	1046.3	1148.5	818.5	644.0	717.6
Marsabit	308.0	127.8	187.0	116.4	445.2	414.1	170.3	92.0	108.3	1030.6	942.0	952.9	476.1	578.6	563.8
Isiolo	443.6	250.3	351.9	156.2	331.6	281.6	331.8	163.4	235.6	1036.2	953.8	994.3	657.5	536.1	589.6
Meru	450.0	310.7	391.7	131.8	301.2	250.1	359.2	383.3	371.7	1009.0	910.6	963.4	647.5	532.0	588.4
Tharaka-Nithi	426.9	348.5	397.1	124.5	268.7	212.3	359.6	395.4	377.3	1000.1	913.1	962.9	609.8	530.2	573.0
Embu	450.8	320.6	396.4	149.3	288.3	239.0	492.7	503.6	496.8	994.8	896.7	953.0	645.2	526.8	588.7
Kitui	393.6	277.0	341.3	113.9	243.2	200.1	468.3	386.5	439.2	999.3	967.7	984.7	607.8	518.2	562.7
Machakos	454.9	337.0	409.6	138.1	267.2	215.4	403.3	398.5	401.2	973.2	935.3	957.0	611.3	539.3	578.2
Makueni	437.3	308.6	380.0	157.2	275.6	236.2	458.8	611.2	533.3	924.1	883.9	904.3	585.3	518.2	550.2
Nyandarua	453.4	336.5	402.0	127.1	245.4	199.3	487.8	355.3	426.6	919.4	903.9	912.2	571.1	506.7	539.1
Nyeri	464.0	338.7	404.0	120.5	246.4	207.8	392.8	408.1	396.9	986.1	935.3	961.3	630.2	526.3	574.9
Kirinyaga	445.2	359.2	407.4	115.2	264.8	224.5	185.4	178.5	182.8	991.0	924.4	958.3	601.3	522.4	559.8
Murang'a	398.1	312.2	362.3	106.3	285.9	211.4	537.5	401.0	481.8	970.7	882.3	931.3	568.6	507.8	539.8
Kiambu	518.4	381.9	470.0	135.8	295.4	235.1	502.9	425.8	471.7	957.0	927.8	944.4	639.2	566.8	605.7
Turkana	380.4	303.3	324.2	267.5	373.3	361.2	211.0	196.7	203.1	1038.0	831.4	890.8	635.0	508.0	539.0
West Pokot	328.7	237.6	280.2	193.7	295.2	271.7	403.1	529.0	458.4	1089.7	919.1	1002.9	663.3	498.7	568.0
Samburu	228.4	185.6	200.0	133.6	365.9	314.3	141.0	163.7	157.2	1185.6	895.3	1001.9	612.0	478.7	520.3
Trans Nzoia	433.2	277.3	371.7	127.3	280.7	215.0	323.7	416.6	374.6	940.2	863.1	907.1	559.8	486.6	525.9
Uasin Gishu	446.6	289.6	367.9	146.1	261.7	228.6	312.8	454.8	398.3	976.4	934.4	954.5	622.3	524.2	566.8
Elgeyo/Marakwet	436.2	317.2	359.6	130.6	271.0	244.5	123.8	150.8	136.6	984.7	872.1	913.0	575.5	479.9	510.7
Nandi	426.1	264.3	358.8	145.8	309.6	262.1	516.3	571.8	545.3	982.0	891.1	939.4	638.1	531.0	582.9

Table 4.18: Time spent in broad activities by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and County (...Continued)

	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other Non-Productive			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baringo	393.9	263.4	331.7	146.4	294.6	259.4	509.3	503.1	506.1	1019.7	876.5	952.1	656.0	496.1	569.3
Laikipia	468.0	324.1	409.3	125.7	286.3	223.9	348.6	365.5	355.6	938.7	878.2	912.3	588.0	509.7	551.0
Nakuru	487.3	349.2	424.3	134.5	305.7	253.8	446.4	281.6	343.0	957.2	891.6	923.4	620.7	531.1	571.0
Narok	370.6	260.4	317.8	115.9	328.6	272.9	406.5	217.8	352.1	990.5	868.9	933.4	600.7	486.7	541.2
Kajiado	526.8	367.8	461.9	121.1	271.7	217.4	211.1	153.8	181.9	907.0	901.2	904.3	597.7	517.9	558.6
Kericho	475.9	317.0	394.7	201.1	303.6	284.0	174.6	158.1	166.5	924.0	850.7	885.4	602.6	478.6	530.2
Bomet	383.6	259.3	323.0	137.3	292.7	249.6	515.6	435.8	473.6	978.0	876.9	926.7	607.3	497.3	546.1
Kakamega	415.1	228.9	301.6	161.1	318.7	281.5	486.1	417.6	443.4	979.5	929.9	948.5	604.5	517.7	547.2
Vihiga	302.2	221.8	258.6	135.2	288.4	236.4	239.7	383.1	336.7	1077.4	947.2	1002.9	559.7	509.8	530.0
Bungoma	389.6	265.5	316.4	153.9	318.9	272.3	169.0	249.8	202.2	948.3	858.3	894.3	526.1	480.5	497.8
Busia	414.0	243.3	329.3	129.7	289.4	239.9	523.8	532.0	527.9	929.0	893.0	910.3	587.2	513.1	546.3
Siaya	356.1	229.2	292.4	130.5	314.9	247.1	421.6	433.9	427.7	975.6	834.7	906.4	553.7	469.9	509.1
Kisumu	482.7	318.9	406.5	158.8	347.5	283.6	149.1	181.9	161.0	927.5	895.9	910.4	556.5	541.3	548.2
Homa Bay	412.8	250.8	333.6	129.7	255.3	215.1	460.4	394.7	435.0	958.4	978.3	968.7	584.6	524.2	551.7
Migori	380.9	267.2	327.5	132.3	330.4	287.3	511.8	359.1	447.2	986.2	910.0	945.3	615.4	529.0	565.7
Kisii	418.9	309.4	358.4	176.4	342.7	297.3	462.5	318.6	408.6	981.5	882.2	926.0	617.9	533.5	567.7
Nyamira	444.2	284.6	362.4	152.0	251.3	229.5	380.5	312.1	348.2	987.5	956.7	971.2	644.9	515.4	569.3
Nairobi City	520.5	344.1	433.0	145.4	285.8	247.4	273.5	294.6	286.8	948.5	964.6	958.0	614.9	564.0	583.9
Total	**442.2**	**293.3**	**371.7**	**140**	**300.4**	**251.7**	**387.1**	**362.0**	**375.4**	**971.4**	**913.7**	**941.9**	**607.7**	**525.0**	**562.4**

4.5.3 Time Spent on Broad Activities by Background Characteristics

Table 4.19 presents information on the average time spent in minutes by population age 15 years and above who participated in the activities by background characteristics.

Residence

More time was spent on SNA productive activities in urban than in rural areas while time spent on non-SNA productive activities was higher in rural than in urban areas. In both urban and rural areas, women and men spent more time on SNA productive activities than on non-SNA productive activities. On the other hand, women in both rural and urban areas spent two times more time on non-SNA productive activities than men. For instance, women spent a total of 298 minutes while men spent 135 minutes on non-SNA activities in urban areas. The time spent on learning and other non-productive activities was more for men than women regardless of the area of residence.

Age Group

Individuals in the age groups of 15-17 and 18-24 years spent more time on learning activities than other age groups. It is expected that a majority are students in learning institutions. Women in these age groups spent more time on non-SNA productive activities than men. For instance, in the 15-17 age group, women spent 233 minutes while men allocated 133 minutes to non-SNA productive activities. For all the age groups reported on, men spent more time undertaking SNA activities than women. The main gender difference is linked to non-SNA productive activities where women spent more time than men across all the age groups.

Marital Status

Men regardless of their marital status spent more of their time on SNA productive activities than women. On the other hand, women across all the categories of marital status spent much more time on non-SNA production activities than men. This is more evident for women classified under the living together category who spent 373 minutes on non-SNA production activities as compared to men who spent 156 minutes. In the never-married group, men spent slightly more time on learning activities than women. This group also had the highest average time spent on learning activities of 425 minutes, an indication that this group included children who were still in school. Women in the category of those living together spent the least time of 60 minutes on learning activities as compared to men who spent 237 minutes on the same activities.

Educational Attainment

Regardless of the educational attainment, men spent more time on SNA production activities than women except for those with pre-primary level of education where women spent slightly more time (390 minutes) than men (388 minutes). The allocation of time to non-SNA productive activities indicates that women spent more time than men on these activities irrespective of their educational attainment. Women with pre-primary level of education did not allocate any time to learning activities.

Religion

Men across all religions allocated most of their time to SNA productive activities, while women spent more time than men on non-SNA production activities. Women categorized as traditionalists allocated more time (354 minutes) to non-SNA activities while those who profess the orthodox religion allocated the least time (247 minutes) to non-SNA activities.

Day of the Week

Throughout the week, men spent more time on SNA production activities than women while on the other hand women allocated twice as much time to non-SNA production activities for every single day of the week than men. Women who engaged in SNA production activities allocated more time (323 minutes) on a Monday and less time

(209 minutes) on a Sunday while men spent most of their time (467 minutes) on a Friday and the least time (362 minutes) on a Sunday undertaking the same activities. In non-SNA activities, women allocated more time (309 minutes) on a Wednesday and the least time (282 minutes) on a Sunday while men allocated the highest time (144 minutes) on a Saturday and the lowest time (133 minutes) on a Sunday.

Economic Activity Status

Men and women who are employed/working spent more time on SNA activities than on non-SNA activities. Women, on the other hand, spent significantly more time (more than twice as much) on non-SNA activities than men. The population that is not in the labour force, which includes mainly children, spent more time on learning activities than those in other categories. Men spent significantly more time on learning activities than women among those not in the labour force.

Household Composition

Regardless of the household composition, men spent more time on SNA production activities than women apart from female and child-headed households. The allocation of time to non-SNA activities was higher for men in comparison to women across all the categories of household composition. In households with at least a child who is under 6 years, women spent twice as much time on non-SNA activities than men. That is, women spent 349 minutes while men spent 140 minutes. Men spent more time than women on learning activities across all the household composition categories apart from households with elderly 70+ years, households with elderly 70+ years living alone and male-headed households.

Table 4.19: Time Spent in Broad Activities by population age 15 years and above by Background Characteristics

Characteristics	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other non-productive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**442.2**	**293.3**	**371.7**	**140.0**	**300.4**	**251.7**	**387.1**	**362.0**	**375.4**	**971.4**	**913.7**	**941.9**
Residence												
Rural	411.5	270.9	342.7	143.1	301.8	256.2	406.3	382.2	394.8	984.2	906.0	944.1
Urban	507.8	352.2	439.8	135.2	297.8	243.5	348.1	317.5	334.2	946.7	928.9	937.7
Age Group												
15-17	231.6	158.2	197.9	132.5	233.0	195.3	443.3	430.7	437.1	976.9	897.6	938.6
18-24	393.1	233.1	314.9	140.9	324.9	267.0	424.3	390.9	409.5	969.9	919.9	943.1
25-34	492.4	321.3	411.2	139.6	337.3	281.9	215.7	156.0	189.8	947.9	880.8	912.8
35-59	491.1	347.2	425.0	140.8	281.2	239.1	125.5	114.5	119.8	956.8	898.8	928.6
60+	376.7	256.1	315.0	149.8	234.9	211.7	61.2	147.9	105.0	1119.3	1083.0	1099.7
Marital Status												
Married Monogamous	496.6	295.5	401.7	139.9	337.0	290.1	160.3	130.5	143.7	962.1	902.1	930.7
Married Polygamous	444.0	290.1	366.8	166.8	302.1	273.1	115.7	178.7	141.5	989.6	918.2	951.2
Living Together	410.9	194.1	291.1	155.6	372.8	312.8	237.2	60.0	217.4	1021.6	953.9	981.2
Separated	456.2	389.6	420.4	142.3	258.9	214.6	73.0	163.7	142.7	957.1	885.4	917.3
Divorced	428.0	389.3	404.2	144.8	259.0	227.9	80.7	153.6	131.1	1035.1	889.4	946.4
Widow or Widower	408.8	302.5	319.8	158.1	248.0	235.8	192.2	96.2	133.8	1044.7	1017.9	1022.3
Never Married	354.5	261.2	317.5	137.2	245.6	198.0	425.9	423.0	424.6	978.8	908.1	948.6
Religion												
Catholic	450.8	295.6	380.2	148.2	305.0	250.8	370.3	329.0	349.6	968.8	913.7	941.6
Protestant	444.6	301.5	373.8	135.8	289.2	245.1	383.6	363.6	374.0	963.5	908.1	934.4
Evangelical Churches	444.4	301.8	373.5	135.4	301.9	255.9	411.3	399.0	405.6	958.2	897.4	925.7
African Instituted Churches	426.2	281.8	358.2	138.8	291.1	245.0	465.0	435.4	451.3	956.6	920.7	938.3
Orthodox	441.2	221.0	308.5	102.9	247.2	218.0	285.9	426.0	399.2	949.7	829.8	875.5
Islam	410.0	225.2	326.4	157.1	346.6	295.9	376.1	323.6	354.3	1035.8	967.9	1000.4
Hindu	599.1	241.7	558.4	167.2	305.7	293.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1011.9	1115.7	1065.4
Traditionalist	403.4	233.7	341.0	171.3	354.1	285.9	313.0	82.1	264.4	1001.0	923.0	968.7
No Religion/ Atheists	466.5	405.3	454.9	121.5	273.3	190.2	169.4	183.9	173.2	986.7	928.5	972.3
Other Christian	394.3	235.8	331.3	114.9	318.7	226.1	405.0	331.9	376.8	1008.0	893.5	963.2
Other Religion	472.8	186.9	359.5	175.3	301.6	240.3	323.9	213.6	263.4	934.9	899.9	922.2
Don't Know	445.8	319.4	428.6	90.1	274.1	123.8	256.8	0.0	256.8	1033.8	981.7	1027.3

Table 4.19: Time Spent in Broad Activities by population age 15 years and above by Background Characteristics (…Continued)

Characteristics	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other non-productive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Highest Education Level Completed												
Not Stated/Not Applicable	402.4	255.9	303.8	145.4	319.0	296.1	193.3	107.0	132.2	1095.3	986.2	1018.9
Pre-primary	387.8	389.8	389.1	95.2	225.1	204.1	180.0	0.0	180.0	1061.6	938.2	980.4
Lower Primary	436.4	274.5	359.1	141.0	276.2	237.0	531.4	368.1	463.1	1013.5	970.2	991.9
Upper Primary	438.4	285.4	364.2	131.3	301.9	252.3	410.6	388.4	400.9	963.3	893.5	927.9
Secondary	448.4	285.2	378.1	142.9	304.4	250.2	419.4	406.4	413.1	947.9	900.5	924.9
Diploma	482.2	374.5	433.3	142.0	294.6	243.8	199.7	190.5	195.2	962.5	901.3	931.4
Degree	397.6	379.6	391.0	161.4	248.6	208.6	282.9	249.8	271.4	1,011.7	966.9	992.7
Postgraduate	456.5	407.9	434.0	181.9	251.8	230.0	223.4	264.1	246.3	1,129.3	901.7	1,039.5
Vocational	430.1	381.1	409.6	125.8	278.4	220.7	271.2	374.8	328.4	973.2	832.0	909.9
Adult Education	368.5	192.5	272.0	142.3	279.2	237.1	510.0	113.2	224.0	993.9	1,019.4	1,008.3
Madrassa/Duksi	494.6	172.3	394.5	246.6	378.6	348.2	219.3	59.2	169.2	969.3	933.8	957.8
Day of the Week												
Monday	456.1	323.2	392.0	135.6	299.6	251.0	412.4	399.5	405.7	939.8	864.3	900.8
Tuesday	446.8	304.4	376.8	141.0	305.5	259.1	456.4	382.7	419.3	947.5	895.0	919.6
Wednesday	456.0	300.5	384.5	143.2	309.4	259.9	448.2	395.3	425.9	929.8	892.7	911.1
Thursday	459.9	308.7	387.1	141.5	305.1	258.0	409.2	388.5	399.3	934.5	885.5	908.9
Friday	467.4	311.9	394.3	142.6	300.0	250.5	402.2	398.1	400.3	913.0	878.8	895.5
Saturday	438.3	275.5	364.1	144.3	302.5	247.5	277.0	280.0	278.3	997.2	936.1	967.6
Sunday	362.0	209.4	290.9	133.2	281.9	236.2	256.8	236.5	247.9	1,118.2	1,037.8	1,077.5
Economic Activity Status												
Working	481.3	347.4	422.3	133.6	276.2	227.8	186.2	180.3	183.7	945.9	877.2	914.6
Unemployed	338.5	119.0	215.0	181.1	374.8	336.4	145.0	143.2	144.2	1,133.6	1,016.6	1,056.7
Not in Labour force	189.2	133.4	154.8	154.7	334.8	291.3	475.0	425.8	451.2	1,043.9	964.7	994.0
Household Composition (Children and Elderly)												
Household With No Child	432.4	284.8	353.3	142.9	316.7	280.5	408.1	362.8	385.8	971.0	896.1	928.2
Household With Atleast a Child	447.2	299.8	383.1	139.0	288.0	234.0	372.1	361.4	367.3	971.6	926.9	950.4

Table 4.19: Time Spent in Broad Activities by population age 15 years and above by Background Characteristics (…Continued)

Characteristics	SNA Productive			Non-SNA Productive			Learning			Other non-productive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Household With Child < 6 years	487.6	282.5	379.9	140.0	349.1	310.8	376.1	296.8	337.7	949.0	897.2	918.7
Household With Child 6 - 13 years	419.9	291.2	348.5	144.4	309.8	276.9	432.5	368.7	401.0	969.6	890.4	923.2
Household With Elderly 70+ years	352.8	241.9	290.9	158.1	230.5	211.1	412.2	475.6	447.1	1,105.4	1,067.3	1,083.3
Household With Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	376.9	208.5	254.4	130.1	201.7	183.7	35.3	60.0	46.2	1,129.6	1,155.1	1,148.1
Household Size												
Household with size 7 plus	380.0	250.2	315.8	139.3	315.1	272.1	435.4	399.9	419.6	996.0	897.2	945.5
Household with size below 7	454.0	302.3	382.8	140.1	297.6	248.2	367.6	348.7	358.5	966.5	917.0	941.2
Household Headship												
Male Headed Household	474.6	278.6	425.0	137.6	324.2	214.4	308.2	333.3	316.5	947.9	914.6	938.0
Female Headed Household	336.3	346.0	344.1	139.9	235.7	225.6	392.6	351.6	366.6	1,019.8	942.8	957.0
Child Headed Household	273.3	660.0	323.1	224.4	229.6	225.3	222.7	130.0	214.5	1,050.1	1,018.2	1,045.6

4.5.4 Time spent on activities by Major Division by those who participated by Sex and Area of Residence

Table 4.20 shows gender differences in time allocation to disaggregated activities for the population age 15 years and older. Men spent more time on all activities except unpaid domestic services for households and family members and unpaid caregiving services for households and family members at national level. Women, on the other hand, devoted significantly more time to unpaid domestic services for household and family members (262 minutes) than men (129 minutes). Women spent more time (114 minutes) providing unpaid care to household and family members than men (98 minutes).

Table 4.20: Time spent on activities by Major Division by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and Area of Residence

	National			Rural			Urban		
Activities	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
SNA Productive	**442.2**	**293.3**	**371.7**	**411.5**	**270.9**	**342.7**	**507.8**	**352.2**	**439.8**
Employment and related activities	466.0	350.6	420.8	419.6	299.2	372.3	528.7	420.8	486.6
Production of goods for own final use	255.6	181.2	214.5	266.0	193.0	226.3	170.5	108.9	132.7
Non-SNA Productive	**140.0**	**300.4**	**251.7**	**143.1**	**301.8**	**256.2**	**135.2**	**297.8**	**243.5**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	129.1	261.6	224.0	130.2	267.4	230.7	127.3	250.3	211.7
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	97.6	114.2	112.0	99.8	109.7	108.4	94.1	121.3	117.7
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	169.1	125.0	145.5	182.6	147.5	165.9	144.2	101.8	118.0
Learning	**387.1**	**362.0**	**375.4**	**406.3**	**382.2**	**394.8**	**348.1**	**317.5**	**334.2**
Learning	387.1	362.0	375.4	406.3	382.2	394.8	348.1	317.5	334.2
Other Non-Productive	**971.4**	**913.7**	**941.9**	**984.2**	**906.0**	**944.1**	**946.7**	**928.9**	**937.7**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	194.1	180.4	187.3	202.0	188.0	195.1	177.9	166.1	171.9
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	188.3	155.7	172.4	185.6	147.9	167.4	193.4	170.0	181.8
Self-care and maintenance	710.1	704.6	707.3	718.7	702.8	710.6	693.4	708.2	700.9

Men and women in urban areas spent more time on employment and related activities than their counterparts in rural areas. For the production of goods for their own final use, men and women spent 266 and 193 minutes, respectively, in rural areas, while their counterparts in urban areas spent 171 and 109 minutes, respectively. In comparison to those in urban areas, men and women in rural areas spent more time learning. Men and women residing in urban areas devoted less time to unpaid domestic services for household and family members compared to their counterparts in rural areas. Women in urban areas spent 121 minutes on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, compared to 110 minutes in urban areas. On the other hand, men in urban areas spent 94 minutes on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, which was comparable to their rural counterparts who spent 100 minutes.

Men and women living in rural areas spent more time on socializing, community participation and religious practices than their counterparts in urban areas. In urban areas, women and men spent 170 and 194 minutes on cultural, leisure, mass media, and sports activities, while in rural areas, they spent 148 and 186 minutes, respectively. Time spent on self-care and maintenance was less for women in rural areas (703 minutes) than in urban areas (708 minutes). Men in urban areas spent 693 minutes on self-care and maintenance compared to 719 minutes spent by their counterparts in rural areas.

4.5.5 Time Spent on activities by Major Division by those who participated by Sex and County

Table 4.21 shows the amount of time spent on activities categorized by major divisions for population age 15 years and above who participated in the activities. County averages show that time spent on employment and related activities was dominated by men except in Mandera where women spent more time than men. Men in Kajiado spent the highest average time on employment and related activities (541 minutes) and women from Machakos spent the highest average time on the same activity (437 minutes) in comparison to women in other counties. However, men and women residing in Samburu County spent the least amount of time on employment and related activities.

Apart from Nairobi City, Nyeri, and Elgeyo/Marakwet Counties, women spent relatively less time on the production of goods for their own final use compared to men. The average time spent by men on the same activity was the highest in Tana River (401 minutes), while that of women was highest in Tharaka Nithi (299 minutes). The lowest average time spent on the same activity was about 60 minutes for men in Nairobi City County and 66 minutes for women in Mombasa.

Overall, women spent more time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members compared to men in all counties. Time spent on the same activity by women ranged from a high of 436 minutes a day in Marsabit to a low of 207 minutes in Nyandarua. Moreover, men in Turkana spent the highest amount of time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members (294 minutes), while those in Isiolo spent the least amount of time (97 minutes) on the same activity.

Women in most counties spent relatively more time on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members than men. Women in Wajir spent the highest average time on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members (211 minutes) while those in Nyamira County spent the least amount of time (68 minutes).

Kitui recorded the highest amount of time spent by men on unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work (382 minutes), while Embu recorded the highest amount of time spent on the same by women (372 minutes). Women and men in Mandera spent on average the highest amount of time on socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice (455 minutes for men and 340 minutes for women). Further, time spent on culture, leisure, mass media and sports practice was the highest for women in Kisumu (232 minutes) and men in Vihiga (261 minutes).

Moreover, the highest amount of time spent on self-care and maintenance was by men in Samburu (882 minutes) and women in Isiolo (785 minutes). Men in Murang'a spent 630 minutes and women in Marsabit spent 608 minutes which was the least amount of time allocated to self-care and maintenance.

Table 4.21: Time Spent in activities by Major Division by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and County

	Employment and related activities		Production of goods for own final use		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work		Learning		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		Self-care and maintenance	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mombasa	505.0	388.1	115.3	66.2	114.7	254.6	87.4	97.9	322.1	226.3	471.4	369.5	158.5	153.8	195.0	186.1	685.9	686.1
Kwale	500.5	349.6	248.8	143.0	149.4	254.8	172.2	120.1	176.3	196.2	512.1	457.4	156.3	160.2	155.1	141.4	764.2	772.0
Kilifi	518.7	410.2	184.3	176.2	119.9	214.4	86.0	116.9	173.9	91.5	459.1	571.2	174.8	168.2	152.9	104.0	682.2	718.7
Tana River	401.5	289.9	400.6	146.2	119.2	271.3	87.9	122.0	104.5	86.2	251.7	236.2	205.7	170.2	141.9	134.7	654.6	644.8
Lamu	447.6	307.6	223.6	159.3	97.6	251.6	114.3	90.6	130.9	191.8	408.0	484.1	168.8	156.8	197.1	179.6	685.6	695.6
Taita/Taveta	425.8	332.8	282.6	168.6	154.4	245.2	68.6	94.1	0.0	131.2	488.2	303.8	212.5	199.4	188.3	153.9	662.9	702.8
Garissa	368.0	361.7	252.6	86.1	145.4	301.4	83.4	155.5	66.5	80.4	314.8	343.0	334.0	292.5	151.4	104.6	674.5	608.6
Wajir	456.6	223.0	345.6	128.5	196.8	351.2	78.2	211.3	128.4	190.4	381.7	537.9	294.8	244.4	148.1	88.2	710.8	646.3
Mandera	281.8	300.5	292.2	97.4	151.6	358.6	91.7	69.4	60.0	0.0	194.5	200.0	454.5	340.3	146.9	116.9	686.9	618.4
Marsabit	430.4	206.0	257.7	116.6	116.4	435.5	0.0	96.0	0.0	60.0	170.3	92.0	235.5	237.4	139.7	120.5	720.1	608.0
Isiolo	426.8	404.7	217.9	111.6	96.7	300.3	120.0	96.5	253.4	286.2	331.8	163.4	186.4	134.5	151.0	114.4	780.3	785.0
Meru	472.0	386.6	225.1	199.9	115.3	243.0	92.1	137.5	162.9	156.7	359.2	383.3	244.0	196.1	153.0	121.6	740.2	728.3
Tharaka-Nithi	414.0	324.3	341.5	298.8	124.9	236.1	88.0	95.1	30.0	94.1	359.6	395.4	219.6	237.6	176.3	121.2	756.9	742.8
Embu	449.1	351.4	212.4	194.4	128.7	226.8	118.5	151.3	341.4	372.2	492.7	503.6	253.0	208.7	199.0	173.3	737.7	713.5
Kitui	404.9	349.2	316.2	228.2	102.3	216.9	123.3	94.5	381.6	74.1	468.3	386.5	156.9	193.3	161.3	147.3	785.1	791.2
Machakos	505.0	437.1	303.0	215.3	128.3	235.5	67.3	126.7	184.7	205.7	403.3	398.5	179.7	272.4	240.4	198.2	688.7	676.9
Makueni	458.6	392.8	322.6	242.4	143.5	236.6	126.1	127.1	244.7	88.0	458.8	611.2	201.7	205.6	146.4	146.9	724.1	712.4
Nyandarua	419.7	318.0	265.3	211.8	119.7	206.6	80.9	110.6	115.6	125.2	487.8	355.3	148.3	166.4	154.3	134.8	729.8	734.7
Nyeri	465.1	389.8	176.7	178.2	117.4	215.5	78.9	121.0	115.9	258.0	392.8	408.1	224.7	233.5	236.8	190.3	699.1	699.4
Kirinyaga	483.5	432.6	250.9	164.1	111.9	236.0	68.8	110.0	141.1	60.0	185.4	178.5	198.3	225.7	189.3	146.3	742.3	718.6
Murang'a	386.5	296.2	199.8	194.4	104.1	241.0	72.8	101.5	89.7	229.7	537.5	401.0	155.1	148.5	237.5	175.4	630.0	624.2
Kiambu	535.4	412.3	170.8	168.4	129.7	245.5	126.5	129.3	150.5	152.7	502.9	425.8	190.6	224.2	215.9	185.1	678.3	683.9
Turkana	362.1	307.7	331.2	199.7	294.2	344.6	81.9	105.7	180.0	105.4	211.0	196.7	189.1	169.1	219.9	150.5	741.7	676.2
West Pokot	440.0	275.9	267.7	203.7	180.6	266.4	94.9	105.6	234.5	94.8	403.1	529.0	246.6	161.9	139.9	111.6	806.9	795.9

Table 4.21: Time Spent in activities by Major Division by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and County (...Continued)

	Employment and related activities		Production of goods for own final use		Unpaid domestic services for household and family members		Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members		Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work		Learning		Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice		Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices		Self-care and maintenance	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Samburu	240.1	139.3	179.1	166.3	127.9	300.9	69.4	128.6	300.0	60.0	141.0	163.7	146.7	103.4	174.8	134.4	882.3	736.8
Trans Nzoia	466.1	341.9	214.0	139.1	116.9	229.8	70.3	97.1	140.0	183.9	323.7	416.6	165.8	176.9	177.4	112.6	639.2	638.3
Uasin Gishu	472.2	303.3	202.9	183.2	129.1	229.2	95.4	104.4	193.4	177.7	312.8	454.8	236.8	204.4	226.5	196.8	681.4	688.1
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	392.8	268.4	208.8	210.1	113.6	251.5	214.3	91.5	120.0	0.0	123.8	150.8	213.7	221.7	177.1	129.6	790.4	737.7
Nandi	459.1	303.0	251.3	175.9	123.8	274.2	126.4	142.9	269.7	253.3	516.3	571.8	211.7	233.3	185.1	169.9	749.4	711.8
Baringo	413.3	287.0	290.3	175.4	141.0	272.3	221.5	95.5	0.0	60.0	509.3	503.1	159.6	140.8	150.6	116.6	796.0	740.0
Laikipia	451.7	377.8	341.5	227.4	121.6	246.8	59.9	115.8	95.5	111.6	348.6	365.5	203.9	193.8	198.3	147.4	690.3	694.1
Nakuru	487.2	396.7	286.2	198.5	130.7	263.0	39.7	95.0	294.6	189.9	446.4	281.6	207.6	196.7	184.4	161.8	708.4	719.3
Narok	318.3	214.2	316.2	216.4	108.9	275.4	62.8	112.1	93.0	105.4	406.5	217.8	170.5	125.9	143.5	112.0	750.9	691.8
Kajiado	540.5	395.4	318.4	170.5	121.8	241.9	69.2	102.5	105.6	86.5	211.1	153.8	155.5	149.5	140.5	124.7	692.2	704.9
Kericho	459.1	333.1	243.4	198.8	171.8	276.3	123.3	133.7	283.5	197.3	174.6	158.1	193.9	160.0	195.4	160.3	702.1	701.7
Bomet	403.0	277.3	240.4	190.6	122.5	271.7	131.8	90.1	188.9	131.8	515.6	435.8	217.0	198.7	177.3	142.0	767.3	738.0
Kakamega	442.9	225.5	244.1	150.3	152.3	280.0	88.3	107.6	120.4	130.7	486.1	417.6	194.3	171.4	195.8	148.7	717.5	725.0
Vihiga	342.9	337.5	220.2	152.4	130.4	261.9	139.0	88.5	60.0	191.8	239.7	383.1	197.6	174.6	260.9	188.3	728.9	708.2
Bungoma	313.8	281.5	269.2	197.8	128.6	296.6	60.0	88.4	190.8	118.2	169.0	249.8	161.7	132.4	200.6	150.4	693.6	663.9
Busia	455.6	243.4	205.8	192.9	120.5	259.1	102.1	108.0	183.3	147.9	523.8	532.0	183.7	188.1	180.5	151.1	708.5	695.8
Siaya	332.2	214.2	265.0	196.5	125.1	279.2	72.1	108.1	145.1	57.6	421.6	433.9	159.7	125.9	228.3	122.4	675.7	664.0
Kisumu	471.4	410.0	285.9	146.7	132.2	317.9	172.6	83.2	243.5	83.3	149.1	181.9	221.7	197.8	229.8	232.4	637.1	616.6
Homa Bay	418.3	310.8	290.9	184.3	123.3	229.5	135.9	93.7	0.0	96.3	460.4	394.7	151.1	141.5	184.0	164.5	705.9	742.3
Migori	445.3	399.9	238.4	194.2	125.1	299.8	106.7	85.3	157.3	360.0	511.8	359.1	204.7	180.2	182.4	136.6	739.2	737.7
Kisii	433.4	374.8	279.5	230.8	166.1	307.5	110.7	170.5	166.8	99.5	462.5	318.6	217.8	216.3	232.2	161.8	684.8	674.3
Nyamira	493.2	350.8	171.1	155.1	131.4	232.9	120.7	67.7	241.9	56.9	380.5	312.1	236.1	226.4	209.7	181.9	678.5	691.1
Nairobi City	530.0	401.7	60.0	76.6	134.1	232.2	116.8	130.4	126.0	77.6	273.5	294.6	130.1	133.4	158.5	157.2	745.4	757.1
Total	**466.0**	**350.6**	**255.6**	**181.2**	**129.1**	**261.6**	**97.6**	**114.2**	**169.1**	**125.0**	**387.1**	**362.0**	**194.1**	**180.4**	**188.3**	**155.7**	**710.1**	**704.6**

4.5.6 Time spent in activities by Major Division by those who participated by Sex and Background Characteristics

Table 4.22 presents information on time spent on activities by major divisions, sex and selected background characteristics for individuals age 15 and above who participated in the activities.

Residence

Men spent more time on employment and related activities in both rural and urban areas. On average, men in rural areas spend 420 minutes compared to 299 minutes by women while in urban areas men spend 529 minutes compared to 421 minutes by women. Similarly, men allocated more time on production of goods for their own final use in both rural (266 minutes) and urban areas (171 minutes) relative to women who allocated 109 minutes in rural and 193 minutes in urban areas. In contrast, women spent more time on unpaid domestic and caregiving services for household and family members than men in both rural and urban areas. For instance, in rural areas women used 267 minutes of their time to undertake unpaid domestic services as compared to men who used 130 minutes.

Age Group

Across all the age groups, men spent more time in employment related activities and production of goods for own final use than women. On the other hand, women across all ages used more time on unpaid domestic and caregiving services for household and family members than men. For instance, in the 18-24 age group, women spent 280 minutes while men allocated 127 minutes. The same trend is observed for those age 60 and above where women spent 222 minutes as compared with men who spent 136 minutes on unpaid domestic services.

Marital Status

Regardless of the marital status, men spent more of their time in employment and related services and in production of goods for own final use than women. Conversely, women across all the marital status spent more time undertaking unpaid domestic and caregiving services for family and household members than men. This is more evident for women classified under the living together category who spent 344 minutes on unpaid domestic services as compared to 124 minutes by men. In the never-married group, men spent slightly more time on learning activities than women. This group also had the highest average time spent on learning activities of 425 minutes, an indication that this group included children who were still in school.

Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of women and men influences how they allocate time among different activities. Men across the educational levels, spent more time in employment related activities than women apart from those with Pre-primary, Vocational and Madrassa/Duksi levels of education. Additionally, men allocated more time in production of goods for own final use than women irrespective of educational attainment. In contrast, women allocated more time on unpaid domestic services than men apart from those with Post graduate and Madrassa/Duksi level of education. Women also spent more time than men on unpaid caregiving services for household and family members across all educational levels apart from those with vocational level of education.

Religion

Men across all religions allocated most of their time to employment related activities and in production of goods for final use in comparison to women. On the other hand, women spent more time in unpaid domestic services as compared to men. Notably, women categorized as traditionalists allocated more time (329 minutes) to unpaid domestic services while those who indicated they belong to the orthodox religion allocated the least time (196 minutes).

Day of the Week

Throughout the week, men spent more time in employment related activities and in production of goods for final use than women. On the other hand, women allocated nearly twice as much time to unpaid domestic services for every single day of the week than men. For instance, on a Wednesday, women spent 269 minutes while men spent 131 minutes on unpaid domestic services.

Economic Activity

As expected, both men and women who are employed/working spend more time in employment related activities and in production of goods for their own use. Women who are working spent more time (244 minutes) in unpaid domestic services than men who spent 124 minutes. Those not in the labour force, which includes many children, spent more time on learning activities than those in other categories. Men spent significantly more time on learning activities than women who are not in the labour force.

Household Composition

Regardless of the household composition, men spent more time in employment related activities than women apart from female and child-headed households. For instance, in child headed households women spent 660 minutes as compared to men who spent 600 minutes. The allocation of time to unpaid domestic services was higher for men in comparison to women across all the categories of household composition. In households with at least a child who is under 6 years, women spent twice as much time on unpaid domestic services than men. That is, women spent 286 minutes while men spent 125 minutes. Men spent more time than women on learning activities across all the household composition categories apart from households with elderly 70+ years and living alone, male-headed households.

Table 4.22: Time Spent in activities by Major Division by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**466.0**	**350.6**	**420.8**	**255.6**	**181.2**	**214.5**	**129.1**	**261.6**	**224.0**	**97.6**	**114.2**	**112.0**	**169.1**	**125.0**	**145.5**	**387.1**	**362.0**	**375.4**	**194.1**	**180.4**	**187.3**	**188.3**	**155.7**	**172.4**	**710.1**	**704.6**	**707.3**
Rural	419.6	299.2	372.3	266.0	193.0	226.3	130.2	267.4	230.7	99.8	109.7	108.4	182.6	147.5	165.9	406.3	382.2	394.8	202.0	188.0	195.1	185.6	147.9	167.4	718.7	702.8	710.6
Urban	528.7	420.8	486.6	170.5	108.9	132.7	127.3	250.3	211.7	94.1	121.3	117.7	144.2	101.8	118.0	348.1	317.5	334.2	177.9	166.1	171.9	193.4	170.0	181.8	693.4	708.2	700.9
Age Group																											
15-17	152.1	134.7	144.5	230.2	147.5	192.0	126.3	219.1	184.9	75.7	116.7	109.2	109.3	87.1	100.8	443.3	430.7	437.1	187.4	171.6	180.1	214.2	169.6	194.3	703.8	697.2	700.6
18-24	418.9	316.9	379.9	243.4	150.9	192.2	127.0	280.4	233.8	81.5	119.3	117.2	227.1	130.2	173.2	424.3	390.9	409.5	179.8	175.1	177.5	200.6	165.6	182.8	698.5	707.7	703.5
25-34	507.8	379.8	458.0	263.0	180.2	212.9	127.0	280.0	240.6	104.8	114.6	113.5	167.0	106.3	131.2	215.7	156.0	189.8	185.2	171.8	178.5	176.6	142.7	159.7	708.0	694.8	701.1
35-59	498.7	382.3	453.2	263.3	204.8	231.4	132.8	251.2	219.3	95.4	107.6	104.9	143.0	142.8	142.9	125.5	114.5	119.8	206.4	187.0	196.9	169.3	140.8	156.0	706.6	690.9	699.0
60+	367.2	255.9	321.0	275.6	206.3	237.6	136.1	221.8	200.3	111.8	112.1	112.0	179.1	133.2	156.8	61.2	147.9	105.0	220.8	203.2	211.4	237.6	204.0	219.8	776.3	788.4	782.9
Marital Status																											
Married Monogamous	507.1	346.3	449.3	268.6	185.6	219.2	129.2	285.0	253.4	100.7	116.9	114.6	154.3	125.4	136.9	160.3	130.5	143.7	197.0	180.3	188.4	177.1	147.3	162.3	710.9	700.0	705.2
Married Polygamous	460.4	307.7	395.9	292.6	204.3	241.8	137.8	271.2	246.7	137.1	102.5	109.5	204.7	183.8	193.4	115.7	178.7	141.5	234.5	191.0	212.3	171.7	137.3	153.1	711.6	705.6	708.4
Living Together	394.9	383.8	392.1	243.6	132.6	165.2	124.3	343.5	294.3	0.0	94.7	94.7	253.0	120.0	241.0	237.2	60.0	217.4	196.0	151.9	168.6	186.8	190.7	189.0	733.6	702.9	715.2
Separated	456.1	415.5	433.7	240.9	169.0	206.7	133.6	227.8	192.3	71.2	89.8	88.0	137.0	112.6	121.9	73.0	163.7	142.7	195.9	166.1	180.0	166.0	134.7	149.4	723.8	708.6	715.4
Divorced	457.5	420.0	434.3	217.8	180.7	194.7	136.5	233.2	207.1	24.9	80.5	79.3	540.0	85.1	172.2	80.7	153.6	131.1	227.2	204.1	214.9	170.1	143.2	155.1	756.7	703.6	724.4
Widow or Widower	456.7	330.3	355.3	261.2	208.4	215.6	145.2	230.0	218.9	83.2	104.8	103.1	187.2	147.7	157.7	192.2	96.2	133.8	208.0	192.3	194.8	202.1	186.7	189.3	750.3	746.6	747.2
Never Married	381.8	343.8	368.2	238.3	156.1	204.4	126.9	225.2	182.6	74.8	116.3	110.8	180.3	117.3	155.6	425.9	423.0	424.6	185.1	176.5	181.7	206.2	167.3	190.8	704.5	699.6	702.4
Religion																											
Catholic	477.0	360.9	434.7	250.1	183.1	213.8	139.9	269.5	226.6	90.1	114.1	111.0	167.0	126.4	147.1	370.3	329.0	349.6	176.2	167.7	172.2	193.3	160.1	177.5	716.7	708.2	712.5
Protestant	468.5	344.0	415.2	258.2	184.5	216.2	121.7	250.9	216.3	105.9	108.6	108.2	199.1	127.8	156.2	383.6	363.6	374.0	184.6	175.4	179.9	189.3	156.8	173.0	710.6	707.0	708.7
Evangelical Churches	464.0	364.3	423.1	249.0	188.2	214.2	128.1	258.8	225.8	96.0	117.2	114.4	119.8	113.3	116.2	411.3	399.0	405.6	193.9	170.1	181.9	186.7	155.2	170.7	703.2	703.8	703.5
African Instituted Churches	429.9	339.2	396.2	260.3	190.5	224.2	123.6	259.3	221.1	113.9	102.2	103.9	173.5	96.2	136.9	465.0	435.4	451.3	191.0	184.9	188.0	180.6	158.4	169.9	705.6	711.6	708.6
Orthodox	453.2	204.7	287.4	351.5	192.6	264.7	88.8	195.7	177.4	95.8	131.2	125.1	0.0	60.0	60.0	285.9	426.0	399.2	164.4	132.2	142.7	211.8	96.2	139.5	691.6	660.8	672.6
Islam	458.2	354.0	422.9	264.5	120.6	182.5	148.2	301.4	265.4	91.1	136.7	128.7	141.2	177.9	154.5	376.1	323.6	354.3	262.1	226.8	243.1	170.2	136.2	153.2	698.1	680.2	688.8
Hindu	610.6	241.7	567.2	300.0	0.0	300.0	45.0	229.9	226.9	120.0	191.7	182.5	360.0	60.0	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	127.9	104.3	173.5	246.8	209.9	774.3	772.4	773.3
Traditionalist	406.1	307.4	385.2	294.5	179.4	243.0	153.1	329.0	270.7	60.0	113.9	104.2	213.0	141.9	201.3	313.0	82.1	264.4	145.7	244.9	197.6	189.0	134.1	168.0	774.5	660.9	727.5
No Religion/ Atheists	506.2	451.6	497.2	225.1	192.1	216.1	107.9	228.5	164.0	55.6	133.5	111.7	174.6	31.8	141.6	169.4	183.9	173.2	226.9	131.2	208.8	169.9	176.2	171.2	716.7	751.8	725.4
Other Christian	389.1	219.7	348.2	262.1	205.6	235.8	114.2	291.2	213.1	58.8	133.5	114.4	176.0	175.7	175.8	405.0	331.9	376.8	154.2	137.0	147.4	235.4	153.0	204.2	719.2	692.5	708.7
Other Religion	393.4	93.3	298.7	325.6	157.3	242.1	170.9	284.2	231.1	89.8	94.4	92.3	120.0	120.0	120.0	323.9	213.6	263.4	125.5	137.4	129.1	215.7	142.7	190.9	687.2	730.8	703.1
Don't Know	310.1	442.2	321.1	226.3	119.7	212.5	93.7	245.6	124.3	0.0	109.7	109.7	60.0	0.0	60.0	256.8	0.0	256.8	146.6	136.7	145.7	228.6	157.7	220.6	698.8	771.6	707.9

Table 4.22: Time Spent in activities by Major Division by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and Background Characteristics (...Continued)

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Highest Education Level Completed																											
Not Stated/Not Applicable	416.9	277.9	330.4	326.6	195.8	234.0	128.1	288.4	271.2	83.1	125.0	120.5	188.8	108.6	149.3	193.3	107.0	132.2	255.9	214.1	227.6	178.2	156.5	163.1	759.6	719.2	731.4
Pre-primary	286.0	348.3	322.4	439.4	262.1	312.1	95.2	214.8	195.5	0.0	240.0	240.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.0	0.0	180.0	213.6	135.9	162.8	189.5	143.8	162.8	752.5	758.0	756.1
Lower Primary	439.4	308.6	394.1	282.2	194.1	231.3	133.7	243.3	214.6	80.0	117.8	109.3	151.8	157.5	155.1	531.4	368.1	463.1	180.4	180.8	180.6	190.2	168.3	179.8	748.5	745.3	746.9
Upper Primary	457.9	323.0	404.0	260.9	188.2	220.6	120.8	263.2	224.6	103.6	107.1	106.7	159.8	126.8	140.4	410.6	388.4	400.9	188.8	173.1	181.2	181.3	144.9	163.7	716.5	704.3	710.3
Secondary	481.3	359.6	438.5	238.6	166.1	201.6	133.4	265.9	223.3	97.2	112.8	111.1	162.9	123.2	142.6	419.4	406.4	413.1	184.9	179.1	182.2	189.8	159.1	175.7	693.7	696.5	695.0
Diploma	501.7	428.3	470.3	216.0	136.0	173.3	134.9	243.0	209.9	109.0	128.8	125.6	111.5	135.6	124.9	199.7	190.5	195.2	199.0	160.3	180.2	188.5	167.6	178.1	700.0	690.4	695.1
Degree	412.5	410.1	411.6	182.7	174.3	179.9	136.0	206.0	176.1	86.7	134.1	121.2	272.5	88.3	192.9	282.9	249.8	271.4	198.3	177.1	189.0	229.9	183.6	211.4	696.7	715.4	704.6
Postgraduate	479.7	412.0	447.0	267.6	139.4	216.0	203.9	198.0	199.5	34.1	124.0	107.8	45.9	60.0	50.5	223.4	264.1	246.3	184.1	92.9	148.9	224.9	129.8	188.6	779.6	718.6	755.5
Vocational	424.4	430.9	426.8	239.6	228.9	235.0	110.0	235.5	191.1	90.9	85.2	86.0	203.6	206.9	205.1	271.2	374.8	328.4	188.6	110.9	154.5	172.2	166.2	170.1	724.4	680.3	704.6
Adult Education	424.1	261.3	379.0	230.1	150.3	172.8	135.2	242.2	210.4	35.0	62.4	59.1	180.0	134.7	141.5	510.0	113.2	224.0	135.1	260.3	207.6	176.3	121.9	147.6	735.0	738.0	736.7
Madrassa/Duksi	261.1	317.9	273.1	471.4	100.8	364.0	276.0	264.3	266.1	134.2	207.0	195.5	145.8	40.0	95.3	219.3	59.2	169.2	319.9	240.4	290.6	157.5	134.0	151.5	588.3	625.9	600.4
Day of the Week																											
Monday	465.2	371.1	427.2	271.4	198.8	230.3	126.8	259.6	222.8	95.0	121.4	117.6	160.8	162.4	161.7	412.4	399.5	405.7	158.9	140.4	150.0	186.0	147.9	167.3	709.2	696.5	702.7
Tuesday	466.4	353.2	419.3	265.8	187.2	220.4	128.7	264.5	229.2	85.3	113.4	109.7	201.0	98.3	143.7	456.4	382.7	419.3	178.1	152.4	164.9	180.6	153.7	166.8	710.5	708.7	709.5
Wednesday	486.7	363.7	443.0	253.5	191.5	218.6	131.0	268.6	230.3	107.4	114.7	113.9	177.1	135.7	155.5	448.2	395.3	425.9	170.3	160.1	165.1	174.6	154.7	165.1	702.8	699.1	700.9
Thursday	469.9	365.8	427.2	265.1	177.9	216.6	123.6	266.0	227.5	88.5	115.2	112.2	191.7	116.2	151.9	409.2	388.5	399.3	165.6	143.1	154.3	177.9	153.2	165.6	701.4	702.7	702.1
Friday	484.6	364.1	437.6	257.7	190.4	220.0	133.5	257.7	220.3	98.3	112.7	111.1	114.2	136.4	127.2	402.2	398.1	400.3	172.3	157.9	165.3	167.3	152.5	160.1	693.7	695.2	694.5
Saturday	462.8	333.0	414.1	254.1	170.3	209.3	133.9	264.6	221.8	108.6	124.1	121.6	179.3	155.0	167.8	277.0	280.0	278.3	213.5	201.4	207.8	198.8	159.1	180.4	705.0	702.5	703.8
Sunday	408.7	270.9	356.0	224.2	144.2	183.9	126.0	250.9	216.0	102.6	100.1	100.5	147.1	94.8	119.1	256.8	236.5	247.9	258.4	256.6	257.5	225.0	167.9	197.5	741.5	724.3	732.8
Economic Activity Status																											
working	495.0	384.7	452.7	269.1	205.1	236.0	123.6	243.8	206.2	96.2	97.5	97.3	163.6	136.0	149.7	186.2	180.3	183.7	189.8	176.4	184.0	172.4	135.9	156.8	704.2	693.5	699.3
unemployed	323.4	136.3	242.6	261.2	96.6	156.8	175.6	307.5	283.1	87.9	123.3	120.7	86.2	102.5	99.8	145.0	143.2	144.2	206.2	158.7	176.6	235.0	197.8	211.5	762.5	750.1	754.4
Not in Labourforce	134.9	105.9	121.0	193.9	130.5	152.3	139.1	288.3	253.3	111.8	141.6	140.1	193.4	110.6	152.3	475.0	425.8	451.2	206.3	190.1	196.3	239.3	182.9	204.7	725.2	718.1	720.7
Household Composition (Children and Elderly)																											
Household With No Child	454.1	332.4	398.7	260.5	184.7	215.0	129.1	270.0	244.8	97.2	116.9	114.3	173.1	153.0	162.3	408.1	362.8	385.8	195.7	182.5	188.5	183.4	148.4	164.4	709.0	695.3	701.1
Household With Atleast a Child	471.6	363.5	433.0	252.7	178.4	214.1	129.1	255.2	211.4	98.1	111.4	109.5	167.4	112.9	138.4	372.1	361.4	367.3	193.2	178.8	186.5	190.7	160.9	177.2	710.6	711.7	711.1
Household With Child < 6 years	504.6	344.7	437.9	283.4	177.5	216.5	124.5	285.7	262.2	108.3	121.8	120.1	142.6	113.9	126.3	376.1	296.8	337.7	179.9	184.9	182.7	170.0	145.2	156.1	712.0	700.4	705°2

Table 4.22: Time Spent in activities by Major Division by population age 15 years and above who participated by Sex and Background Characteristics (...Continued)

Background Characteristics	Employment and related activities			Production of goods for own final use			Unpaid domestic services for household and family members			Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members			Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work			Learning			Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Household With Child 6 - 13 years	446.7	337.3	393.9	252.3	187.9	213.1	127.5	269.2	244.9	84.2	111.5	107.9	207.1	164.1	186.0	432.5	368.7	401.0	197.6	179.8	187.8	183.7	145.3	162.1	704.8	692.3	697.5
Household With Elderly 70+ years	333.6	268.8	304.2	258.4	197.9	223.9	150.8	218.5	201.0	173.2	82.1	96.7	126.4	128.0	127.5	412.2	475.6	447.1	188.3	184.2	186.0	243.2	208.3	223.2	783.8	789.0	786.8
Household With Elderly 70+ years Living Alone	419.5	178.0	293.2	275.8	193.7	211.8	127.7	195.2	178.0	120.0	97.7	98.0	130.2	95.7	103.4	35.3	60.0	46.2	197.7	190.2	192.3	258.0	232.4	239.1	783.7	834.2	820.3
Household Size																											
Household with size 7 plus	384.9	290.0	347.1	265.1	189.5	225.0	126.6	275.1	243.6	107.3	129.4	125.7	152.4	136.1	144.7	435.4	399.9	419.6	214.8	183.7	200.0	187.0	145.8	167.0	715.2	694.3	704.5
Household with size below 7	477.4	359.4	431.3	253.0	179.2	211.7	129.4	259.1	220.7	95.2	111.4	109.3	172.2	123.5	145.7	367.6	348.7	358.5	189.3	179.7	184.5	188.5	157.5	173.4	709.1	706.7	707.9
Household Headship																											
Male Headed Household	494.0	334.1	467.0	251.0	179.6	224.0	130.2	280.2	193.2	101.8	108.8	107.5	130.6	122.9	127.5	308.2	333.3	316.5	190.0	174.6	185.5	182.0	159.0	175.3	706.8	706.3	706.7
Female Headed Household	367.0	406.1	399.7	238.6	181.8	193.8	115.4	216.0	205.9	67.8	95.5	95.1	213.1	111.4	136.7	392.6	351.6	366.6	203.8	183.4	187.4	218.9	165.5	176.5	711.6	719.2	717.8
Child Headed Household	600.0	660.0	623.1	172.2	0.0	172.2	224.4	229.6	225.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.7	130.0	214.5	301.8	284.6	299.0	154.3	98.6	142.4	708.3	635.0	698.1

4.5.7 Time spent on Activities by Division by those who participated by Sex and Area of Residence

Table 4.23 shows gender differences in the average time in minutes spent per day by population age 15 years and older by disaggregated categories of activities (at division level), area of residence and sex. The findings revealed that for both men and women, most of their time was spent on sleep and related activities (551 minutes), employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions (443 minutes), and employment in household and household enterprises providing services (391 minutes) at the national level. In comparison to their male counterparts, women spent less time working in most of the employment and related activities.

Furthermore, in comparison to their rural counterparts, both women and men in urban areas spent on average more time working in household enterprises to produce goods. Women used less time relative to their male counterparts in households and household enterprises to provide services. Women and men in urban areas spent more time on average on employment in household enterprises to provide services (378 minutes for women and 453 minutes for men) compared to their rural counterparts (312 minutes for women and 398 minutes for men).

In urban areas, women spent 337 minutes on formal education compared to 360 minutes for men; in rural areas, women spent 413 minutes compared to 430 minutes for men. Women spent on average more time on childcare and instruction (110 minutes) compared to their male counterparts who spent 90 minutes. Furthermore, women and men in urban areas used more time on childcare and instruction compared to their counterparts in rural areas. Nationally, women spent 107 minutes caring for the dependent adults while men used 132 minutes. For sleep and related activities, in urban areas, women spent 551 minutes compared to 535 minutes for men, while in rural areas, women spent 556 minutes compared to 553 minutes for men.

Table 4.23: Time spent by persons involved in activities by Division, Area of Residence and Sex

	National			Rural			Urban		
Division Activity	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Employment and related activities	**466.0**	**350.6**	**420.8**	**419.6**	**299.2**	**372.3**	**528.7**	**420.8**	**486.6**
Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions	467.9	397.8	443.2	433.3	366.8	409.6	494.9	422.4	469.5
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	336.9	242.2	303.6	318.1	220.2	280.8	372.8	307.6	354.2
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	423.1	345.9	390.9	398.1	312.3	364.8	453.2	377.7	419.4
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	114.4	104.0	110.9	132.0	109.9	124.4	100.9	99.0	100.3
Training and studies in relation to employment	208.4	256.5	221.4	242.0	340.6	277.6	191.3	167.1	186.2
Seeking employment	210.5	147.6	196.9	225.5	153.8	216.1	198.3	145.6	183.8
Setting up a business	144.7	121.0	135.9	327.2	177.6	259.4	97.6	98.1	97.8
Travelling and commuting for employment	86.4	73.9	81.9	76.5	69.1	73.8	95.2	78.1	89.0
Production of goods for own final use	**255.6**	**181.2**	**214.5**	**266.0**	**193.0**	**226.3**	**170.5**	**108.9**	**132.7**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	266.3	195.4	233.4	272.2	197.3	237.2	192.4	165.2	181.3
Making and processing goods for own final use	132.9	99.5	108.7	129.4	96.7	104.9	140.6	110.0	120.9

Table 4.23: Time spent by persons involved in activities by Division, Area of Residence and Sex (…Continued)

Division Activity	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Construction activities for own final use	212.0	132.5	196.5	197.9	134.4	184.2	274.3	107.8	259.8
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	84.7	94.3	92.2	87.4	97.3	95.2	70.7	77.4	75.9
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	64.1	64.1	64.1	65.3	66.0	65.7	58.0	55.2	56.5
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	**129.1**	**261.6**	**224.0**	**130.2**	**267.4**	**230.7**	**127.3**	**250.3**	**211.7**
Food and meals management and preparation	97.7	176.5	160.0	101.9	184.7	169.8	92.7	160.3	142.4
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	74.1	62.5	64.5	77.6	62.0	64.6	67.7	63.7	64.5
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	124.8	121.1	123.8	126.9	124.3	126.1	115.7	94.1	112.1
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	92.9	114.2	110.2	93.0	115.0	111.0	92.8	112.9	108.9
Household management for own final use	83.2	64.5	74.0	87.6	74.2	81.2	76.1	50.5	63.2
Pet care	57.5	56.4	57.0	52.7	57.6	55.0	64.2	52.3	61.0
Shopping for own household and family members	71.4	65.4	67.1	74.4	68.1	69.9	66.7	62.0	63.2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	62.6	57.5	59.5	60.6	60.5	60.5	67.9	49.9	57.0
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	144.8	71.1	104.0	150.7	93.3	123.4	126.7	43.7	69.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	**97.6**	**114.2**	**112.0**	**99.8**	**109.7**	**108.4**	**94.1**	**121.3**	**117.7**
Childcare and instruction	90.0	109.6	107.4	84.0	105.9	103.4	99.4	115.3	113.5
Care for dependent adults	131.8	107.3	115.0	136.7	99.9	113.8	82.3	123.5	118.8
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	123.0	73.8	81.5	120.4	73.2	82.0	138.8	75.2	80.4
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	64.0	61.3	62.0	73.2	62.3	65.3	52.1	60.1	58.1
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	110.2	71.6	84.8	115.8	74.5	88.5	73.0	50.8	58.7

Table 4.23: Time spent by persons involved in activities by Division, Area of Residence and Sex (…Continued)

Division Activity	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	**169.1**	**125.0**	**145.5**	**182.6**	**147.5**	**165.9**	**144.2**	**101.8**	**118.0**
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	125.6	94.0	106.4	147.7	117.8	130.9	102.6	76.5	85.7
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	178.3	134.3	154.8	192.8	141.5	169.2	123.8	124.2	124.1
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	401.0	215.0	323.1	333.5	215.0	252.6	435.0	0.0	435.0
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	66.1	56.8	60.9	74.8	55.4	65.5	47.0	58.3	54.6
Other unpaid work activities	137.5	94.8	121.6	145.3	95.3	126.4	116.0	93.2	107.8
Learning	**387.1**	**362.0**	**375.4**	**406.3**	**382.2**	**394.8**	**348.1**	**317.5**	**334.2**
Formal education	406.7	389.5	399.0	430.0	412.5	421.9	359.5	336.6	349.6
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	156.1	159.8	157.8	150.4	156.4	153.1	173.0	168.8	170.9
Additional study, non-formal education and courses	135.3	132.1	133.9	130.4	138.6	134.5	143.7	114.0	132.5
Travelling time related to learning	71.2	72.5	71.8	75.1	71.0	73.1	62.6	76.8	68.7
Other activities related to learning	113.0	108.6	110.9	113.3	104.4	108.9	112.6	117.0	114.6
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	**194.1**	**180.4**	**187.3**	**202.0**	**188.0**	**195.1**	**177.9**	**166.1**	**171.9**
Socializing and communication	136.9	116.2	127.4	139.6	120.6	131.2	131.5	108.9	120.5
Participating in community cultural/social events	212.2	228.1	220.2	222.7	231.8	227.4	148.3	202.4	174.0
Involvement in civic and related responsibilities	146.2	114.1	135.7	150.2	98.4	131.4	136.4	190.0	148.5
Religious practices	184.7	159.5	169.7	197.2	164.8	177.9	159.2	148.7	152.9
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	74.3	73.6	74.0	73.6	72.3	73.0	75.7	75.8	75.7
Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	100.0	89.8	93.1	88.0	95.2	92.8	134.1	74.7	94.1
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	188.3	155.7	172.4	185.6	147.9	167.4	193.4	170.0	181.8
Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/venues	125.2	122.1	124.7	133.9	105.3	128.5	106.5	210.5	115.6

Table 4.23: Time spent by persons involved in activities by Division, Area of Residence and Sex (…Continued)

Division Activity	National			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities	128.6	104.7	124.6	135.8	99.3	128.4	119.1	118.1	118.9
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	107.5	94.7	103.7	99.1	98.8	99.0	119.6	91.4	109.2
Mass media use	133.0	119.4	127.1	124.6	108.7	118.3	144.4	129.6	137.3
Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing	133.8	126.4	130.1	136.5	126.7	131.6	127.1	125.6	126.3
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	65.1	73.2	66.9	66.0	74.6	67.6	63.2	71.5	65.7
Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	124.7	85.9	119.2	145.7	80.0	136.7	91.9	94.4	92.3
Self-care and maintenance	**710.1**	**704.6**	**707.3**	**718.7**	**702.8**	**710.6**	**693.4**	**708.2**	**700.9**
Sleep and related activities	547.2	554.7	551.0	553.6	556.4	555.0	534.7	551.2	543.1
Eating and drinking	123.5	119.2	121.4	126.4	118.0	122.2	117.8	121.6	119.8
Personal hygiene and care	51.4	49.4	50.4	49.8	48.2	49.1	54.1	51.6	52.9
Receiving personal and health/ medical care from others	113.7	150.6	138.0	108.4	147.1	133.8	125.9	158.6	147.5
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	67.5	64.3	66.1	69.7	58.8	65.5	60.0	75.4	67.8
Other self-care and maintenance activities	83.8	60.0	72.0	92.9	63.3	74.8	76.8	52.6	68.3

4.6 Average time spent on simultaneous activities

Simultaneous activities are activities undertaken by a person at the same time and place. For example, a person might listen to music, while cooking or talk on the phone while driving a car. In these cases, the individual is engaged in two different activities at the same time. These activities have an overlap of some duration of time in the same time slot of 60-minute duration, irrespective of their starting or ending time. The undertaking of simultaneous activities is common among individuals particularly where access to schools, childcare, and resources such as water and fuel are limited. For example, women may be engage in the main activity of preparing meals while at same time taking care of children or watching television. Men and women especially in rural areas may also participate in other secondary activities within the broader activities of production in agriculture, processing of goods, construction and supply of water and fuel for household use. Additionally, children may be asked to mind their siblings, while doing housework or homework. Leisure time, including socialization and personal care, may also be combined with productive activities within the households. Measuring simultaneous activities is a challenging task and requires further probing. This survey utilized retrospective time diaries where household members age 15 years and above were asked their activities within a 24-hour clock. The respondents were asked for their main activity and probed on whether that activity was simultaneously undertaken alongside another activity.

Table 4.25 presents the average time spent in broad activities for main activities, main activities including simultaneous activities, and simultaneous activities by sex and area of residence. When simultaneous activities are excluded, female and male daily time utilization is equal to 24 hours or 1,440 minutes. The findings show that there is no substantial gender difference in how men (1,460 minutes) and women (1,461 minutes) spend their time engaged in performing the main and simultaneous activities together. The results indicate there were no significant gender disparities in the average time spent on major simultaneous activities at the national level, with men spending 78 minutes and women spending 82 minutes. The highest amount of time spent on simultaneous activities at national level were in Non-SNA productive activities and other Non-productive activities. Women spent more time on simultaneous activities in Non-SNA production activities than men. For instance, women spent 20.9 minutes, while men spent 3 minutes. Majority of time spent by women was in unpaid domestic services for household and family members (11.1 minutes) and unpaid caregiving services for household and family members (9.4 minutes).

On the other hand, men spent more time on simultaneous activities in other non-productive activities than women where men spent 65.1 minutes, while women spent 53.2 minutes. For men, majority of their time was spent on culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices (29.6 minutes), and self-care and maintenance (18.8 minutes), while women spent 19.9 and 19.1 minutes on the same activities, respectively.

Table 4.24: Average time spent in simultaneous activities by Major Division by Sex and Area of Residence

Activities	Excluding simultaneous			Including simultaneous[1]			Simultaneous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National									
SNA Productive	352.6	200.9	275.0	354.7	202.3	276.8	8.0	5.7	6.9
Employment and related activities	252.3	117.0	183.1	254.0	118.0	184.4	6.4	4.0	5.2
Production of goods for own final use	100.2	83.9	91.9	100.7	84.4	92.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Non-SNA Productive	**59.8**	**280.9**	**172.9**	**60.5**	**286.2**	**176.0**	**3.0**	**20.9**	**12.0**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	49.4	241.7	147.7	49.9	244.5	149.4	2.0	11.1	6.6
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	4.9	34.8	20.2	5.1	37.2	21.5	0.9	9.4	5.2
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Learning	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**56.8**	**44.7**	**50.6**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**2.0**
Learning	56.2	44.2	50.1	56.8	44.7	50.6	2.3	1.8	2.0
Other Non-Productive	**971.3**	**913.7**	**941.8**	**988.3**	**927.3**	**957.1**	**65.1**	**53.2**	**59.1**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	103.2	90.3	96.6	107.5	93.9	100.6	16.7	14.3	15.5
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	158.1	118.8	138.0	165.8	123.9	144.4	29.6	19.9	24.7
Self-care and maintenance	710.0	704.6	707.3	714.9	709.5	712.1	18.8	19.1	18.9
Total	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,460**	**1,461**	**1,460**	**78.0**	**82.0**	**80.0**
Rural									
SNA Productive	339.1	203.0	269.3	341.2	204.4	271.1	7.8	5.5	6.6
Employment and related activities	198.0	87.0	141.1	199.6	87.8	142.3	5.9	3.1	4.5
Production of goods for own final use	141.1	116.0	128.2	141.6	116.6	128.8	1.9	2.4	2.2
Non-SNA Productive	**56.7**	**282.3**	**172.4**	**57.5**	**287.8**	**175.6**	**2.7**	**21.4**	**12.1**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	46.2	247.3	149.3	46.7	250.4	151.1	1.7	12.0	6.9
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	4.7	30.9	18.1	4.9	33.3	19.5	0.9	9.3	5.1
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	5.8	4.0	4.9	5.9	4.1	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Learning	**60.0**	**48.5**	**54.1**	**60.7**	**49.1**	**54.8**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**2.4**
Learning	60.0	48.5	54.1	60.7	49.1	54.8	2.7	2.2	2.4
Other Non-Productive	**984.0**	**906.0**	**944.0**	**1,002.0**	**919.6**	**959.8**	**67.0**	**52.9**	**59.9**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	109.5	92.7	100.9	115.1	96.7	105.6	20.7	15.7	18.2
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	155.9	110.5	132.6	163.5	115.4	138.8	28.3	19.0	23.6
Self-care and maintenance	718.6	702.8	710.5	723.5	707.5	715.3	18.0	18.3	18.1
Total	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,462**	**1,461**	**1,461**	**80**	**82**	**81**

[1] To include minutes for both the main and simultaneous activities

Table 4.24: Average Time spent in simultaneous activities by Major Division by Sex and Area of Residence (…Continued)

Activities	Excluding simultaneous			Including simultaneous[1]			Simultaneous		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban									
SNA Productive	**378.6**	**196.7**	**286.0**	**380.7**	**198.3**	**287.9**	**8.4**	**6.3**	**7.3**
Employment and related activities	357.3	175.8	264.9	359.2	177.3	266.6	7.5	5.9	6.7
Production of goods for own final use	21.3	20.9	21.1	21.5	21.0	21.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Non-SNA Productive	**65.6**	**278.3**	**173.8**	**66.5**	**283.2**	**176.8**	**3.6**	**19.8**	**11.9**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	55.5	230.5	144.6	56.2	232.9	146.1	2.8	9.4	6.2
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	5.3	42.4	24.2	5.5	44.8	25.5	0.8	9.6	5.3
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.2	0.0	0.8	0.4
Learning	**48.8**	**35.8**	**42.2**	**49.2**	**36.0**	**42.5**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**1.2**
Learning	48.8	35.8	42.2	49.2	36.0	42.5	1.5	0.9	1.2
Other Non-Productive	**946.7**	**928.9**	**937.7**	**961.7**	**942.3**	**951.9**	**61.1**	**53.8**	**57.3**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	90.9	85.6	88.2	92.9	88.5	90.7	8.2	11.4	9.9
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	162.4	135.1	148.5	170.4	140.5	155.2	32.3	21.7	26.9
Self-care and maintenance	693.4	708.2	700.9	698.4	713.4	706.0	20.5	20.7	20.6
Total	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,458**	**1,460**	**1,459**	**75**	**81**	**78**

[1] To include minutes for both the main and simultaneous activities

5 Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations



5 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The general objective of the survey was to measure paid and unpaid work to accelerate achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in Kenya. The focus was generation of time use data to inform formulation of policies and programmes. This chapter presents summary of key findings on the proportion of time spent on unpaid work, patterns of time use based on various activities and socio-economic characteristics for time use. Additionally, based on the survey findings, recommendations have been presented.

5.1 Summary of Key Findings

5.1.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and area of residence (SDG 5.4.1)

In Kenya, persons age 15 years and above spend 12.2 per cent of a day (approximately 3 hours) on unpaid work and the proportion of time spent on similar activities by women is about 5 times higher (18.7%) compared to men (3.6%).

The findings are important as they respond to Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. Target 5.4 seeks to "recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate."

SDG Indicator 5.4.1 requires time-use data defined as the proportion of time (per 24-hour day) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location. Table 5.1 shows the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work disaggregated by sex and location. Disaggregation by age is presented in chapter 4.

Table 5.1: Proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, by Sex and Area of Residence

	Percentage of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work			Percentage of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic Work			Percentage of Time Spent on Unpaid Care Work		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
National	**3.6**	**18.7**	**12.2**	**3.2**	**16.3**	**10.7**	**0.4**	**2.4**	**1.5**
Rural	3.4	18.6	12.0	3.0	16.5	10.7	0.3	2.0	1.3
Urban	4.0	18.9	12.5	3.6	15.9	10.6	0.4	3.0	1.9

5.1.2 Time use patterns by broad activities

Table 5.2 presents information on time use patterns by broad activities. The survey results indicate that the participation rate in SNA activities by population age 15 years and above was 74.0 per cent. Nationally, the participation of men in SNA activities was higher at 79.7 per cent compared to women at 68.5 per cent. Further, men participated more in SNA activities than women in both rural and urban areas. A similar trend is replicated in the analysis of average time spent on SNA activities where men spent more time than women regardless of the area of residence. For instance, at national level, men spent about 6 hours, while women spent about 3 hours. The analysis in terms of area of residence showed that men spent 5.6 hours, while women spent 3.3 hours in rural areas while in urban areas men and women spent 6.3 and 3.2 hours, on SNA productive activities, respectively.

Gender inequalities are evident in the participation rates on non-SNA production activities. Nationally, the participation rates in non-SNA productive activities was 68.7 per cent, out of which women's participation was 93.5 per cent, while men's participation was 42.7 per cent. The findings also showed that women participated more in non-SNA activities in both rural and urban areas than men. The average time spent on non-SNA productive activities at national level indicated that men spent an hour, while women spent around 4.7 hours. The same pattern was reflected on time spent by women and men in both rural and urban areas.

There were no major gender differentials in the analysis of participation rates in learning and other non-productive activities. At national level, men participated more in learning activities at 14.5 per cent as compared to 12.2 per cent for women. The same trend was evident in both rural and urban areas where the participation rates were in favor of men with about 2 percentage points. All the surveyed population participated in other non-productive activities.

Table 5.2: Patterns of time use based on broad activities by Sex

	Participation rate (%)			Average time in minutes spent per day			Time in minutes spent by persons involved per day		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
SNA productive	79.7	68.5	74.0	352.6	200.9	275.0	442.2	293.3	371.7
Non-SNA productive	42.7	93.5	68.7	59.8	280.9	172.9	140.0	300.4	251.7
Learning	14.5	12.2	13.3	56.2	44.2	50.1	387.1	362.0	375.4
Other non-productive	100.0	100.0	100.0	971.3	913.7	941.8	971.4	913.7	941.9
Total				**1,440**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**607.7**	**525.0**	**562.4**

5.1.3 Time Use Patterns by Major Divisions

The patterns of time use in broad activities were analyzed by major divisions and disaggregated by sex. The findings revealed that nationally, a higher proportion of men (54.1%) than women (33.4%) were engaged in employment and related activities, while a higher proportion of women (46.3%) than men (39.2%) were involved in the production of goods for own final use. On average, women spent less than half of the time (117 minutes) spent by men (252 minutes) in employment and related activities. Similarly, time taken in performing of tasks related to production of goods for own final use was skewed in favour of men. Time spent by men and women involved in employment and related activities was approximately 8 hours and 6 hours, respectively. The engagement in production of goods and service was in favour of men (256 minutes) than women (181 minutes).

Major findings of the survey report revealed gender inequalities in undertaking of unpaid work. Within the Non-SNA activities, a higher proportion of women were involved in unpaid domestic services for household and family members (92.4%), unpaid caregiving services for household and family members (30.5%) and unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work (3.6%) compared to men with participation rates of 38.3, 5.0 and 3.3 per cent, respectively. The average time spent by women in unpaid domestic services for household and family was almost five-fold (242 minutes) the time spent by men (49 minutes) to do these activities. Women involved in unpaid

work spent more time on unpaid domestic services for household and family members (262 minutes) than men (129 minutes). Further, women spent more time on unpaid care to household and family members (114 minutes) compared to men (98 minutes).

In the other non-productive activities, men engaged more than women in socializing and communication (53.2% compared with 50.1%), culture, leisure, mass media and sports (84.0% compared with 76.3%), while all men and women were involved in self-care and maintenance. The examination of average time spent on non-productive activities showed that men spent more time than women. Specifically, men spent 103 minutes on socializing and communication and 158 minutes on culture, leisure, mass media and sports, while women spent 90 and 119 minutes, respectively. Overall, about half of the time in a day was spent on self-care and maintenance activities. The amount of time spent on self-care and maintenance was not significantly different among men and women. For the time spent by persons involved in these activities, women devoted 180 minutes on socializing and 156 minutes on culture, leisure, mass media and sports, while men spent 194 and 188 minutes, respectively.

Table 5.3: Patterns of time use based on major divisions of activities by Sex

	Participation rate (%)			Average time in minutes spent per day			Time spent by persons involved per day		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
SNA productive	**79.7**	**68.5**	**74.0**	**352.6**	**200.9**	**275**	**442.2**	**293.3**	**371.7**
Employment and related activities	54.1	33.4	43.5	252.3	117.0	183.1	466.0	350.6	420.8
Production of goods for own use	39.2	46.3	42.8	100.2	83.9	91.9	255.6	181.2	214.5
Non-SNA productive	**42.7**	**93.5**	**68.7**	**59.8**	**280.9**	**172.9**	**140.0**	**300.4**	**251.7**
Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	38.3	92.4	65.9	49.4	241.7	147.7	129.1	261.6	224.0
Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	5.0	30.5	18.0	4.9	34.8	20.2	97.6	114.2	112.0
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	3.3	3.6	3.4	5.5	4.5	5.0	169.1	125.0	145.5
Learning	**14.5**	**12.2**	**13.3**	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**387.1**	**362.0**	**375.4**
Learning activities	14.5	12.2	13.3	56.2	44.2	50.1	387.1	362.0	375.4
Other Non-productive	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**971.3**	**913.7**	**941.8**	**971.4**	**913.7**	**941.9**
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	53.2	50.1	51.6	103.2	90.3	96.6	194.1	180.4	187.3
Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices	84.0	76.3	80.1	158.1	118.8	138.0	188.3	155.7	172.4
Self-care and maintenance	100.0	100.0	100.0	710.0	704.6	707.3	710.1	704.6	707.3

5.1.4 Time use patterns for disaggregated activities

The major divisions are further disaggregated into various activities classified under ICATUS. The findings revealed gender disparities in participation rates of men and women. Under the SNA productive activities category, the results showed that men were engaged more in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use at 32.4 per cent followed by travelling and commuting for employment at 29.7 per cent. On the other hand, women were involved more in supplying water and fuel for own household at 27.4 per cent followed by engagement in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use at 26.8 per cent. On average, men spent about two times more time (36 minutes) on employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions compared to women (16 minutes). Additionally, average time spent on employment in household enterprises to produce goods was about three fold (72 minutes) for men compared to women (27 minutes) nationally. The analysis of time spent by persons involved in the activities showed that men spent the most time in employment in households and household enterprises to provide services (423 minutes), employment in households' enterprises to produce goods (337 minutes) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use (266 minutes), while women spent 346, 242 and 195 minutes, respectively.

The key findings of the report under the disaggregated activities of the non-SNA productive section indicate substantial gender differentials. The analysis of participation rates found that, women spent almost seven times on childcare and instruction than men. Further, women also spent about four times than men on cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings, and care and maintenance of textiles and footwear. The examination of average time spent showed that women spent eight times more on childcare and instruction, six times more on food preparation, five times more on cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings and four times more on care and maintenance of textiles and footwear than men. The same pattern was applicable on time spent by persons involved in the mentioned activities.

The findings on disaggregated activities under other non-productive activities showed that men spent more time than women in all the activities apart from sleep and related activities, and travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices. The activities that show major gender inequalities included cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities; receiving personal and health/medical care from others; and involvement in civic and related responsibilities.

Table 5.4: Patterns of time use based on disaggregated activities by Sex

Activities	Participation rate (%)			Average time in minutes spent per day			Time in minutes spent by persons involved per day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA Productive	**79.7**	**68.5**	**74.0**	**352.6**	**200.9**	**275.0**	**442.2**	**293.3**	**371.7**
Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions	7.7	4.0	5.8	35.8	15.9	26.9	467.9	397.8	443.2
Employment in household enterprises to produce goods	21.4	11.1	16.1	72.1	26.9	49.0	336.9	242.2	303.6
Employment in households and household enterprises to provide services	22.5	15.4	18.9	95.3	53.3	73.8	423.1	345.9	390.9
Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment	15.1	7.1	11.0	17.2	7.3	12.2	114.4	104.0	110.9
Training and studies in relation to employment	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	208.4	256.5	221.4
Seeking employment	2.0	0.5	1.3	4.3	0.8	2.5	210.5	147.6	196.9
Setting up a business	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	144.7	121	135.9
Travelling and commuting for employment	29.7	16.3	22.9	25.7	12	18.7	86.4	73.9	81.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use	32.4	26.8	29.5	86.4	52.3	68.9	266.3	195.4	233.4
Making and processing goods for own final use	1.5	3.8	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.9	132.9	99.5	108.7
Construction activities for own final use	1.8	0.4	1.1	3.7	0.5	2.1	212.0	132.5	196.5
Supplying water and fuel for own household or for own final use	7.8	27.4	17.8	6.6	25.9	16.5	84.7	94.3	92.2
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	64.1	64.1	64.1
Non-SNA Productive	**42.7**	**93.5**	**68.7**	**59.8**	**280.9**	**172.9**	**140**	**300.4**	**251.7**
Food and meals management and preparation	24.8	88.9	57.6	24.2	157.0	92.1	97.7	176.5	160.0
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	10.0	45.1	28.0	7.4	28.2	18.0	74.1	62.5	64.5
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2	124.8	121.1	123.8
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	9.1	37.9	23.9	8.5	43.3	26.3	92.9	114.2	110.2
Household management for own final use	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	83.2	64.5	74.0
Pet care	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	57.5	56.4	57.0
Shopping for own household and family members	5.9	14.7	10.4	4.2	9.6	7.0	71.4	65.4	67.1

Table 5.4: Patterns of time use based on disaggregated activities by Sex (…Continued)

Activities	Participation rate (%)			Average time in minutes spent per day			Time in minutes spent by persons involved per day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household and family members	2.1	3.0	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	62.6	57.5	59.5
Other unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.3	144.8	71.1	104.0
Childcare and instruction	3.9	28.9	16.7	3.5	31.6	17.9	90.0	109.6	107.4
Care for dependent adults	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	131.8	107.3	115.0
Help to non-dependent adult household and family members	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	123.0	73.8	81.5
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	1.1	2.9	2.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	64.0	61.3	62.0
Other activities related to unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	110.2	71.6	84.8
Unpaid direct volunteering for other households	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	125.6	94.0	106.4
Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	178.3	134.3	154.8
Unpaid trainee work and related activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	401.0	215.0	323.1
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	66.1	56.8	60.9
Other unpaid work activities	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	137.5	94.8	121.6
Learning	**14.5**	**12.2**	**13.3**	**56.2**	**44.2**	**50.1**	**387.1**	**362**	**375.4**
Formal education	8.6	6.8	7.7	35.2	26.6	30.8	406.7	389.5	399.0
Homework, being tutored, course review, research and activities related to formal education	7.0	5.8	6.4	10.9	9.3	10.1	156.1	159.8	157.8
Additional study, non-formal education and courses	2.4	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.6	2.9	135.3	132.1	133.9
Travelling time related to learning	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.2	3.6	3.9	71.2	72.5	71.8
Other activities related to learning	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	113.0	108.6	110.9

Table 5.4: Patterns of time use based on disaggregated activities by Sex (…Continued)

Activities	Participation rate (%)			Average time in minutes spent per day			Time in minutes spent by persons involved per day		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other Non-Productive	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**971.3**	**913.7**	**941.8**	**971.4**	**913.7**	**941.9**
Socializing and communication	42.7	34.6	38.5	58.4	40.2	49.1	136.9	116.2	127.4
Participating in community cultural/social events	2.9	2.8	2.8	6.1	6.4	6.3	212.2	228.1	220.2
Involvement in civic and related responsibilities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	146.2	114.1	135.7
Religious practices	15.7	22.1	18.9	29	35.2	32.1	184.7	159.5	169.7
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	12.2	10.8	11.5	9.1	7.9	8.5	74.3	73.6	74.0
Other activities related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	89.8	93.1
Attending/visiting cultural, entertainment and sports events/ venues	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	125.2	122.1	124.7
Cultural participation, hobbies, games and other pastime activities	5.2	1.0	3.1	6.7	1.1	3.8	128.6	104.7	124.6
Sports participation and exercise and related activities	3.0	1.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	2.2	107.5	94.7	103.7
Mass media use	45.1	33.1	39.0	60.0	39.5	49.5	133.0	119.4	127.1
Activities associated with reflecting, resting, relaxing	61.6	59.8	60.6	82.4	75.5	78.9	133.8	126.4	130.1
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	6.0	1.6	3.8	3.9	1.2	2.5	65.1	73.2	66.9
Other activities related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	124.7	85.9	119.2
Sleep and related activities	99.9	100.0	99.9	546.5	554.6	550.6	547.2	554.7	551.0
Eating and drinking	97.6	94.2	95.9	120.6	112.3	116.3	123.5	119.2	121.4
Personal hygiene and care	74.4	65.4	69.8	38.2	32.4	35.2	51.4	49.4	50.4
Receiving personal and health/ medical care from others	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	3.2	2.3	113.7	150.6	138
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	4.7	3.3	4.0	3.2	2.1	2.6	67.5	64.3	66.1
Other self-care and maintenance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	83.8	60.0	72.0

5.2 Socio-economic characteristics of time use

5.2.1. Broad Categories

The survey analyzed time usage based on the following background characteristics: area of residence, age group, marital status, religion, education, day of the week, economic activity status, and household composition across all the broad activities and major divisions.

Regardless of the background characteristics, the survey found that on average, men spent more time on SNA activities than women. For instance, men in monogamous marriage, those who profess Hindu religion and those who belong to are working allocated more time while women categorized as separated, those who do not know their religion and female headed household allocated their highest time on SNA activities.

Women spent more time on non-SNA activities than men across all the socio-economic characteristics. Those whose marital status was married monogamous spent seven times more time on non-SNA activities than men. In terms of educational background, it was found that those with pre-primary level of education spent six times more while under religion, Hindu women spent eighteen times more on non-SNA activities than men. Women in households with a child/children below 6 years spent more than seven times on non-SNA activities than men in similar households.

The analysis of average time spent on learning activities is marginally skewed towards men. It is more pronounced for those whose marital status was classified as living together where men spent more than twenty-five times on learning activities than their female counterparts.

5.2.2. Major Divisions

The effect of socio-economic characteristics on employment and related activities indicated that men spent more time than women across all the characteristics apart from women with post graduate level of education and those in households headed by either a child or a female. The same pattern is replicated in the production of goods for own final use which is male dominated. In fact, even among those classified as unemployed, men engaged as much as three times than women in production of goods for own final use.

The analysis of unpaid work that included domestic and caregiving services for household and family members with respect to socio-economic characteristics revealed great gender inequalities. For instance, on unpaid domestic work the report highlighted that women in both monogamous and polygamous marriages spent eight times and those with pre-primary level attainment spent about six times more than men. Further, among the working class, women spent five times more time on unpaid domestic work than their male counterparts. The difference was much wider in households with children below 6 years where women spent ten times more time on unpaid domestic work. Similar patterns were observed in the analysis of the burden of unpaid caregiving that is borne by women. That is, in the never married group, women spent at least fourteen times more time on unpaid caregiving than men, while those with secondary level of educational attainment spent ten times more time than men. Notably, women spent substantial amount of time on unpaid caregiving in households with at least a child and an elderly person.

5.3 Recommendations

i. Mainstreaming Time-Use Surveys

There is a need to mainstream time-use surveys within the national statistical system. This implies that time-use surveys be conducted regularly and periodically to provide meaningful time series data and findings that would be used to inform government policies and programmes.

ii. Inclusion of unpaid work in the System of National Accounts

The current measure of economic activity, GDP, excludes unpaid household production of goods and services that are mainly done by women and hence under reporting women's contribution to the country's socio-economic achievements. Time use surveys would provide data that can be used comprehensively to calculate the total value of both paid and unpaid production in order to properly measure the contribution of women to the GDP.

iii. Policy Recommendations

The essence of conducting time use survey was to provide data and findings that would aid in recognition and valuation of unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.

The proposed policy interventions include:

a) Development of unpaid care and domestic work policy to provide a legal framework to recognize, reduce, and redistribute unpaid care work.

b) Development of labour policies that would support the integration and transition of unpaid caregivers into the labour force, enact and implement family-friendly working arrangements for all workers, regulate and implement decent terms and conditions of employment and achieve equal pay for work of equal value for all care workers.

c) Have in place social protection policies that will sustain investment in care-relevant infrastructure and provision of affordable quality care services for children, elderly, PWDs and persons in need of medical care.

These and other interventions would free up women to engage more in paid productive activities and subsequently, assist in poverty reduction and boosting the socio-economic growth and development of the country.

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