



MEASURING AND UNDERSTANDING UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK: **HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY**

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the
Household Care Survey

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**WE-CARE
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How to use this toolkit

This part of the toolkit provides a technical description of all the sections of the HCS questionnaire. It is to be used together with the HCS Toolkit: Part A, which explores the objectives of the HCS, introduces concepts of UCDW and summarizes the different steps involved in preparing, collecting, analysing and using HCS data. **It is strongly recommended to read Part A before reading further.** Throughout the document, we use these colours to help distinguish between types of questions:

BLACK: core questions (strongly recommended)

PURPLE: optional additional questions

For each set of questions, we indicate whether they are meant for women, men or children.

The digital version of the toolkit includes many links to other research documents and to related sections within the document. We also provide more information, case studies and food for thought in the text boxes throughout.



To return to the contents page, click on the top right arrow. From here you can navigate to all other parts of the document.

You can also move easily between Part 1 (overview/explanation of questions) and Part 2 (questions) by clicking on the **hyperlinked arrows** at the end of each section.



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Abbreviations

HCS	Household Care Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
RCA	Rapid Care Analysis
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TLSE	Time- and Labour-Saving Equipment
UCDW	Unpaid Care and Domestic Work
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WE-Care	Women's Economic Empowerment and Care





Introduction

This toolkit provides guidance to those who are interested in Oxfam's Household Care Survey (HCS) methodology, which was developed by Oxfam as part of the Women's Economic Empowerment and Care (WE-Care) initiative.¹ The toolkit is designed to be used by development practitioners, policy makers, employers, academics and researchers. The HCS gathers data on factors associated with higher and lower hours spent on unpaid care tasks, to support efforts to transform provision of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW).

This part of the toolkit provides a technical description of all the sections of the HCS questionnaire. It is to be used together with the HCS Toolkit: Part A, which explores the objectives of the HCS, introduces concepts of UCDW and summarizes the different steps involved in preparing, collecting, analysing and using HCS data. It is strongly recommended to read Part A before reading further.

Many people from different countries have been involved in designing, improving and testing the HCS over the years. They have all brought their own experience, knowledge and perspective to the survey. Some questions were based on existing questionnaires or theoretical frameworks; other questions emerged from the qualitative findings or discussions in the field. If not otherwise stated, the questions in this document have been tested in HCS data collection; the large majority of questions included have been tested in at least one country. Some questions have been adjusted to reflect feedback from respondents, enumerators, supervisors and other researchers, as well as best practice methods/lessons highlighted by time-use researchers for measuring care. Some additional questions exploring new areas of interest identified during previous surveys have also been included.

This document is divided into two parts: **Part 1** provides an overview of the different sections of the HCS questionnaire. For each of these sections we explain: what the core (recommended) questions are; what the questions are based on; the purpose of the questions; how to adjust the questions; what to look out for when asking the questions; and what types of (optional) questions can be added.

Part 2 presents the questions used in the HCS. For each section of the questionnaire, it includes core questions and optional additional questions that may be relevant in some contexts. You can navigate easily between the two parts by clicking on the hyperlinked arrows.

The HCS methodology is a living tool which is continuously being assessed and improved. We would very much appreciate feedback on the HCS and this toolkit. [Please get in touch!](#)





Part 1: Understanding the questionnaire

Below we explain the reasoning behind the different sections of the HCS questionnaire, and provide guidance on how to adjust and ask the questions.

» Section 1: Introduction and consent

What are the core questions?

The cover sheet collects data on a respondent's name, gender, age, location and marital status. It also records the time and date of the interview and who conducted the interview. A very important part of the introduction is informing participants about the research and asking for consent.

What are the questions based on?

They were inspired by [Oxfam's Effectiveness Reviews](#)² of women's empowerment projects.

What is the purpose of the questions?

The questions in the introduction are very important for making sure that respondents understand the purpose of the research and give informed consent. The questions on location and respondents help to introduce the survey. Data analysis will compare responses by community, and for women, men and children in the same household. The marital status question determines what questions will be asked later in the questionnaire. For example, if a person is living without a partner, questions about sharing work with a partner will not be asked.

How to adjust the questions

Add the name of the partner organization(s)/consultants, details about the project/research, what the data will be used for and in what time frame. Also provide a contact card or phone number of a supervisor. We strongly encourage including codes in the questionnaire for location variables, such as provinces, districts, wards, villages, towns and neighbourhoods. This saves time for enumerators and those who clean the data. If the sampling only includes married couples, you may want to delete the marital status question (see Sampling in HCS Toolkit: Part A).



What to look out for when asking these questions

Stick to the exact wording in the consent form. Giving respondents time to answer and ask questions is crucial. Try to avoid a strong focus on UCDW but rather talk about work in general, to avoid biasing the responses. If the respondent does not give consent, select 'no' and end the interview. Please leave a comment in the enumerator's comment box. Make sure that consent is ongoing and stop the interview if the respondent no longer wants to participate.

If data is collected with mobile devices, show the respondent the device and let them hold it if they want, but try not to spend too much time on this. If you are using the household number question, it is very important to assign the same household number to all members of the same household (women, men, children). If you don't do this, the cases cannot be matched and some data will not be used in the analysis (see Preparing mobile data collection in HCS Toolkit: Part A).

The cover sheet looks slightly different for children. We recommend asking parents/guardians and children themselves for consent. An adult must be present for interviews with children (anyone aged under 18). Make sure the child's consent is ongoing; throughout the interview, look out for signs indicating that the child no longer consents to the interview, such as saying no, not responding, pulling away or ignoring you. If a child is unwell or no longer wants to participate, terminate the interview.

[See questions for Section 1](#)



» Section 2: Household and individual characteristics

What are the core questions?

To collect data on household and individual characteristics we use a household roster, asking women respondents to provide information for each member living in the household – i.e. the permanent occupants of a home, which is regarded as a unit (see below for more details on who to include). The questions ask about relationship to respondent, gender, age, highest level of education and main activity (e.g. employment, unemployment, student etc.). We also ask whether a household member is living away from home for a short period of time (less than six months).

What are the questions based on?

The questions were inspired by [Oxfam's Effectiveness Reviews](#)³ of women's empowerment projects, by the [Demographic and Health Surveys](#),⁴ the [World Bank Core Welfare Information Questionnaire](#)⁵ and the [ILO Labour Force Survey](#).⁶

What is the purpose of the questions?

Most of the questions are to determine the level of care provided in the household. For example, a woman with many young children might do more UCDW than a woman with no children or older children. The questions will also be used to construct control variables for looking at correlations between care outcomes and other factors. The question on education might help to improve understanding of whether or not better-educated women have more decision-making power to renegotiate workloads. The questions can also help us understand how inequalities of care differ within groups of women and men, and what factors may be able to address these intersectional inequalities.

How to adjust the questions

You may want to include the option 'other' for gender. Discuss the relationship categories. Are some missing? Are some unnecessary? If you think respondents will not be sure about their age, you could use age groups instead; we recommend using the following intervals: 15+, 15-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+. Do the levels of education reflect the school system in your context? Are any specific employment categories missing? Take a look at your country's ILO Labour Force Survey to adjust the paid work status categories; some of the suggested activities may not be relevant in urban contexts (e.g. fishing).



What to look out for when asking these questions

Enumerators should make sure that data for the household roster is collected on **all household members**, including those not being interviewed. Household members are all those who normally sleep in the home and share meals with other members of the home, and who have been living with the household for at least six months in the last year. To ensure that no one is missed, the interviewer should explicitly ask about three types of people who are commonly overlooked by survey respondents: 1) people who are temporarily absent; 2) domestic workers; and 3) infants or small children. Enumerators should first ask about the number of household members, and then make sure that all household members are included in the household roster.

If the respondent does not know the exact **age**, an approximate age will be fine. Enumerators can also help respondents to come up with an approximate age by asking what school year children are in. If a birth certificate is available, enumerators can ask to have a look.

The question on **work status** allows for two options, but one answer is fine. Many respondents in low-income and informal economy contexts will have been involved in more than two activities in the last six months. Please ask them to select the two activities they spent most time on.

What questions can be added?

Schooling: In some countries, we included a question on the number of years spent in education. In the Philippines, we asked about *Madrasah* education, which is common among Muslim communities. In other contexts, you may want to ask about other types of religious education.

Looking for paid work: If there are high levels of unemployment in your context, you may want to include questions on looking for paid work. The proposed questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS. They are taken from the [ILO Labour Force Survey](#).⁷

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Quality of paid work: If you are interested in exploring the quality of paid work or workplace and employment conditions and how these affect UCDW and household relations, you may want to explore questions around decent work, occupational injuries and accidents. This [ILO blog](#)⁸ provides some ideas. Also consider the [SDG indicators for safe and secure working environments](#).⁹

Farming/fishing/animal products: If you are interested in whether farming/tending animals should be classified as a paid activity or own-use production of goods, you may want to ask respondents whether the farming/fishing/animal products they produce are mainly sold or kept for family use. The proposed questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS. They are taken from the [ILO Labour Force Survey](#).¹⁰

Relationship: If you are interested in women's position in the household or their bargaining power, in some contexts it might help to ask about the age at which respondents got married and whether a bride price/dowry was paid for their union. For example, if bride price was paid, a woman might be expected to do more work. Be aware that bride price can be a sensitive topic.

Religion: We strongly recommend including a question on religion to look at intersectionality and care. The proposed question has not been tested as part of the HCS; it is taken from the [World Values Survey](#).¹¹ If your own society does not fit into this coding system, please devise an alternative; for example, in Islamic countries, ask about Sunni, Shia, etc.

Ethnicity and other background: This can also help us to understand differences in care patterns between different ethnic, language or cultural groups and strengthen an intersectional approach. We strongly recommend including these questions to look at intersectionality and care. Make sure that ethnicity codes reflect the local context.

Exposure to urban areas: We found that in some contexts, people said that men who had lived in urban areas were more likely to share UCDW and to have more positive views about gender equality compared to men who had never lived in an urban area.

See questions for Section 2





» Section 3: Assets and income

What are the core questions?

Enumerators go through a list of assets and ask respondents whether they own the asset and if so, how many. We also recommend asking who owns each item, and who would be able to decide to sell it or give it away. We include questions to measure women's and, if possible, men's income and to ask respondents to estimate who mostly controls the income and assets.

What are the questions based on?

The questions were inspired by [Oxfam's Effectiveness Reviews](#)¹² of women's empowerment projects, the [Demographic and Health Surveys](#),¹³ the [World Bank Core Welfare Information Questionnaire](#),¹⁴ the [ILO Labour Force Survey](#)¹⁵ and the [European Central Bank Household Finance and Consumption Survey](#).¹⁶

What is the purpose of the questions?

The assets questions aim to compare patterns of UCDW in relative wealth quintiles. Based on the responses about asset ownership, we can create a wealth index and place households in different wealth groups. We can then see whether wealth has an effect on UCDW, perceptions, or investment in time-saving equipment. Asking who owns assets and who could sell them/give them away can help us to understand women's decision making in the household and how this affects their ability to negotiate responsibilities (note, however, the relative importance of assets/wealth vs. income in rural and urban areas, as discussed in the following point on adjusting the questions). We also want to see whether women's assets or income relative to men's has an effect on the division of care work. Women with more income or assets might have more bargaining power to negotiate outcomes that are more beneficial for them, such as a more equal distribution of UCDW. As the literature¹⁷ suggests that whether or not women control the income they earn is important for determining their decision-making power, we also ask about control over income.

How to adjust the questions

In rural contexts, assets are a better indicator of standard of living than incomes, whereas in urban contexts, incomes may matter more. These factors should be considered when adapting the questionnaire to suit the particular socio-economic context. For high-income countries, we recommend including questions on property and investment. It is very important to adjust the list of **assets** to the local context. You could check the Demographic and Health Survey in your country for an idea of relevant assets to include, and adjust this list to urban and rural contexts. When adjusting the list, think about what items are available in the community but not universally owned. Which items distinguish families in terms of wealth? What items would better-off people own that less wealthy people would not?

Assets that may be relevant: poultry, sheep, goat(s), pig(s), cattle, ox-drawn plough, tools and equipment (e.g. scale, saw, hammer), land, mobile phones (smart phones), radios, televisions, laptops/computers, other vehicles (e.g. trucks, vans, planes, boats or yachts, or any other vehicle such as trailers, caravans), sound/music equipment.

To adjust the **income** questions, you may want to think about the paid activities that people in your community engage in. Do not forget to add the local currency. Rather than asking for the exact amount, you could provide relevant income categories (e.g. less than 5,000; 5,000-10,000, etc.). You may want to look at the [ILO Labour Force Survey](#)¹⁸ for your country to get an idea of what categories to use. We recommend asking both women and men for their income, as this will allow us to compare and to assess and establish women's relative income. However, if time does not allow for this and only one person can be asked this question, we recommend asking women.



What to look out for when asking these questions

If respondents are not confident with numbers you can help them to count the items. For example, they can show you their chairs, chickens, etc. Respondents might also need help with estimating their income over the last month; for example, you could refer to an event that occurred about a month ago and ask them how much they have earned since then. In the question on income, we ask about the income that a woman earned herself. If she has only earned income jointly with her husband, for example through agriculture, you can divide the amount by two.

What questions can be added?

Household wealth (low-income settings): If you are interested in poverty and UCDW, you may want to add extra questions around land ownership or details of dwelling and savings.

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Household wealth (middle- and high-income settings): For middle- and high-income settings, you may want to include different questions to identify household wealth, such as questions around investments and savings, rent and property ownership. (Note that respondents may be reluctant to disclose personal wealth). The proposed questions have not been tested as part of the HCS; they are adapted from the [European Central Bank Household Finance and Consumption Survey](#); ¹⁹ please have a look at this for more detailed questions.

Consumption: To measure income in poor settings, asset indicators are often used together with household consumption indicators. This [Oxfam blog](#) ²⁰ summarizes measures of consumption. You may also want to consider asking about decision making related to household consumption.

Control over income: If you are interested in the influence of income on UCDW workloads and gender/age distribution of labour, consider using a more advanced measure for control over income. In some countries, we used a measure that involved assigning 10 beans to different activity cards symbolizing whether income was controlled by women, husbands, wives/husbands jointly, or other household members. Make sure you use the same relationship categories as in the household roster.

See questions for Section 3

» Section 4: Adults' time use

What are the core questions?

To measure adults' time use, we ask respondents to report what they were doing for each hour of the previous day, starting at 4am. We also ask what else they were doing at the same time and whether they were responsible for looking after a child or dependent adult(s) during each hour of the day. Lastly, we ask whether the previous day was unusual in any way.

What are the questions based on?

The questions are based on other diary time-use measurements (e.g. [Harmonised European time use surveys](#); ²¹ [UN guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use](#) ²²). The key difference is that the HCS asks about supervision of children and dependent adults for each hour of the day. This addition was inspired by our qualitative findings, by a discussion with William and Flora Hewlett Foundation staff in 2014, and by research showing that caring for children and dependent adults is often underreported in conventional time-use surveys. ²³

What is the purpose of the questions?

The time-use questions are the heart of the questionnaire. They help to determine the allocation of tasks between men and women (and boys and girls) in the household and can be used to understand what influences time-use patterns. Supervising children and dependent adults is an activity which is usually invisible and underestimated. Yet 'watching' children or 'being available' for dependent adults is a significant responsibility and impacts carers' mobility and paid work. 'Supervision' hours reflect the fact that even if the respondent is not 'doing' anything during the hour, if s/he were away, someone would have to replace her/him. This is why we ask separate questions about these activities. To account for biases in the data, we ask whether the previous day was unusual. You can have a look at the Research in Practice brief, [Measuring Unpaid Care and Domestic Work in Household Surveys](#) ²⁴ for more information on the questions.

How to adjust the questions

Make sure the activity codes are locally relevant and capture daily activities, especially UCDW. The training and piloting can help. You may want to add additional codes for activities that you are most interested in. For example, if the HCS has a focus on water-related tasks, add more activity codes for water (e.g. separating 'preparing clothes' from 'washing clothes').

If you are interested in increasing men's participation in UCDW, you may want to separate some UCDW activities to see what type of care men are already doing. For example, in some contexts, men might sweep outside the house but not inside, they might teach or play with children but not look after them or accompany them (e.g. to school or health facility), or they may iron but not wash clothes.

Adjust the codes to reflect activities in low-income and/or rural communities and in middle- and high-income and/or urban communities:

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Activity codes that may be relevant in low-income and/or rural communities: grinding, pounding, collection of forest produce, cattle rearing, ploughing, preparing the ground for farming, weeding, harvesting, drying, fishing, processing an agricultural product, other farming activities.

Activity codes that may be relevant in middle- and high-income and/or urban communities: loading/unloading the dishwasher (add to 'doing the dishes'), gardening, caring for pets/walking the dog, vehicle maintenance, commercial and administrative services (e.g. visiting post office, bank, bank adviser, accountant, lawyer, insurance adviser), household management (e.g. planning and arranging, budgeting, paperwork, phone calls to institutions, correspondence with authorities).

If you want to collect more detailed time-use data in urban contexts, you may want to consider using smaller intervals in the one-day recall (e.g. half-hour or 15-minute slots). Note, however, the additional time this will require for collection and analysis.



What to look out for when asking these questions

Emphasize that you are talking about the last 24 hours, starting yesterday morning at 4am. If respondents do not have a clear understanding of what they did in each hour, assist them, for example by asking, 'Until what time did you sleep?', 'What did you do during the hour after you woke up?', 'What did you do during the hour after that?' If respondents are not familiar with standard units of time, it might also help to refer to different periods of the day, such as 'when the sun rises', 'when children go to school', 'lunch time', 'when children return from school', 'dinner time', 'when the sun sets'.

In the software, all the codes are in one long column, which makes it important for enumerators to familiarize themselves with the codes in advance. You can only select one relevant code for each hour. If respondents mention more activities, ask for the main one – i.e. the activity they spent most time on during that hour.

The question 'What else were you doing at the same time?' is supposed to capture **simultaneous** activities, such as looking after children while cooking, weeding while chatting to a friend, and so on. This question might require probing, so it is very important that enumerators and respondents understand it well. Again, note the main activity. Supervising children can include, among others, carrying a baby, keeping an eye on/watching children, being available to respond to children in case of accidents, assigning work to children, and supervising children's work or homework. To confirm whether an activity counts as supervision, ask the respondent whether someone would need to replace them if they were unable to do it.

There is an option for 'other', but please check first whether an activity code is available. In many countries, enumerators selected 'other' when an appropriate code could have been used, which created extra work for those cleaning the data.

What questions can be added?

Relational aspect of time use: If you want to find out more about the interdependence of household members and how the time use of adults and children relate to each other, you can ask with whom respondents performed different activities. This question can also provide important information about relationships and intensity of work, which are often not considered in conventional time-use surveys. However, since the question is asked for each hour of the day (24 times), it is very time-consuming. Enumerators also noted that they felt embarrassed asking 'With whom did you perform this activity?' for sleep hours. To save time, you may code the questionnaire in such a way that the question is only asked if respondents selected a UCDW or leisure activity as the primary activity (e.g. women may say they spent time on leisure together with their children, which can be an indication of simultaneous childcare responsibilities). Make sure you adjust the relationship codes to be consistent with the relationship codes in the household roster.

Feelings about time use: It has been recognized that how we feel when doing an activity is important.²⁵ If this is something you are interested in, you could add a question asking how happy respondents felt doing each activity. This question has not yet been tested as part of the HCS.

Visibility of women's contributions: If you are interested in relationships between husbands and wives and in how visible women's UCDW is, you could ask husbands what their wives were doing during each hour of the day. This might, for example, show that men underestimate their wives' work.

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Seasonality: Seasonality can influence time-use patterns, but the HCS is usually not longitudinal. To get an idea of seasonality, consider asking at what time of the year paid work and UCDW are most difficult. If seasonality is important, you may want to ask the questions separately for domestic work and caring for people, or for specific care activities such as fuel collection, water collection, childcare, etc. You could also ask about differences between school term time and holiday time. In India, a qualitative question was added asking respondents to explain their choices. The seasonality codes will need to be adjusted to the local context.

Climate change and natural disasters: It is increasingly recognized that climate change has adverse effects on women's UCDW. For example, dried-up water sources and food shortages as a result of changing weather patterns can potentially increase the time women and girls spend on UCDW. We developed some questions to capture these effects, based on the [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Questionnaire \(Bangladesh\)](#)²⁶ and the [Oxfam Vulnerability and Risk Assessment toolkit](#).²⁷ The proposed questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS, and this continues to be an exploratory area of research. Please adjust the answer codes and climate-related scenarios to your context (see [Oxfam Vulnerability and Risk Assessment toolkit](#)²⁸ for advice).

Adverse circumstances: Conflict and insecurity and financial/economic shocks or policies (e.g. structural adjustment, austerity policies) can impose higher workloads on women. For example, armed conflict may mean that children spend more time at home, men spend more time away from home, and women need to care for wounded family members. Similarly, inflation may, for instance, mean that families cannot afford to buy prepared/processed food or medicine. The proposed questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS.

COVID-19: Epidemics such as COVID-19 can increase time spent on UCDW, such as on childcare (if schools are closed), care for ill people, cleaning (as a result of more people being at home, no cleaning services and the need for increased hygiene measures) or cooking (difficulties getting supplies, long queues). The proposed questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS.

See questions for Section 4



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» Section 5: Children's time use

What are the core questions?

To measure children's time use, we ask children to assign 24 beans (representing the 24 hours of the previous day) to different activity images. We also recommend asking whether children were responsible for looking after younger siblings while doing other activities and, if yes, for how many hours.

What are the questions based on?

The questions are based on the [Young Lives questionnaire Ethiopia](#).²⁹

What is the purpose of the questions?

Children often make important contributions to the household which are not usually considered in time-use research and discussions on UCDW. Earlier Household Care Surveys did not interview children, but qualitative studies found this to be a significant omission. Interviewing mothers about their children's time use did not generate the expected results, as they significantly underreported their children's UCDW and other work. This is why we decided to include a measure of children's time use in the core HCS. Compared to the adults' time-use measure, we use a simpler, more interactive and child-appropriate approach. You can have a look at the Research in Practice brief: [Measuring Unpaid Care and Domestic Work in Household Surveys](#)³⁰ for more information on the questions.

How to adjust the questions

We found it very important to adjust the generic children's activity images. In some contexts, children did not recognize the generic images. For example, children thought that the moon (for sleeping) represented going to mosque and that the symbols for looking after children meant playing with dolls. Think about adjusting the activity categories based on your objectives/research interest. For example, if your programme focuses on cooking stoves, you may want to separate out 'cooking' and 'doing the dishes'. To save time, you could merge activities such as 'washing clothes' and 'cleaning', or 'studying at home' and 'attending school'.



What to look out for when asking these questions

Even though the questions follow a specific order (starting with sleep, then paid work, etc.), it helps to allow children to move the beans around to adjust their answers. You can also use the beans to help children estimate how many hours they spent on looking after children while doing other activities. You do not have to use the beans if respondents prefer not to.

If respondents did not spend exactly 1/2/3 etc. hours on an activity, the number should be rounded to the nearest integer. For example, if a person spent less than 30 minutes on an activity, it should be recorded as '0'; if a person spent between 30 and 89 minutes on an activity, it should be recorded as '1'.

What questions can be added?

In most countries we only asked children about their time use; however, in Uganda, children from the HCS households were asked more questions as part of an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)-funded survey carried out by one of the authors of this toolkit. [Please email us](#) for the full survey questionnaire.

[See questions for Section 5](#)

» Section 6: Perceptions of UCDW

What are the core questions?

These questions aim to evaluate perceptions of care activities as socially valuable or skilled contributions to society and the economy, which is a dimension of norms. The respondents are asked to rank the social value of 12 activities, half of which are considered 'productive' (usually paid) activities, and half of which are 'reproductive' or care tasks. We ask respondents to arrange cards representing activities from the most to the least socially valuable. We also recommend carrying out the same exercise for perceptions of the level of skill required for different activities. It is important to note that the concept of 'valuable' in these questions is meant in non-monetary terms, and enumerators should be aware of other words that can be used to describe social value, e.g. 'importance'.

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What are the questions based on?

In the first rounds of HCS data collection we asked, 'How valuable is [CARE ACTIVITY]?' (0 = not very valuable, 1 = a little valuable, 2 = somewhat valuable, 3 = very valuable). In all countries, over 90% of respondents said that all UCDW activities were socially valuable, indicating potential 'socially desirable answer' bias. Qualitative findings suggested that paid work activities were valued more than UCDW. This is why we decided to compare UCDW with paid work activities. The activity cards were added to make the ranking process easier.

What is the purpose of the questions?

The questions are about perceptions of value and skills required for people care compared to those required for other production and services. This can help us to understand how unpaid work is valued in comparison to paid work. The literature suggests that UCDW is often not recognized as 'work', not perceived as valuable in comparison to paid activities, and is seen as unskilled. Rather than being understood as labour, UCDW may be perceived as leisure or as offering intrinsic rewards, and is often less recognized and less monetarily and physically visible than the work men do. Such perceptions can discourage children (especially boys) from learning to do these tasks, and can perpetuate underinvestment in equipment and services to support UCDW and low wages for paid care workers. With this ranking, we can also explore differences between perceptions of different types of UCDW, for example cooking versus eldercare. The ranking and subsequent interventions can test whether, if UCDW tasks are recognized as more valuable and skilled, men and boys undertake more UCDW and households invest more in time- and labour-saving equipment or paid care services.

How to adjust the questions

Adjust the activities to your context. For example, in an urban context, agricultural activities might be less relevant. We recommend choosing between 8 and 12 activities in total, with an equal number of income-generating/paid activities and UCDW activities. You may also want to adjust the activities to your project and the needs of the community; for example, if you are interested in influencing educational curricula or training, it may be helpful to focus the 'skills' questions on potential school/training activities. Make sure the activity images are well understood and context specific. For consistency, it makes sense to use the same images as for the questions on children's time use. It is important to cut the activity images into separate pieces.



What to look out for when asking these questions

With the term 'valuable', we refer to the broader contribution that the activities make to the wellbeing of the individual and the household; this includes, but is not limited to, economic value. With 'skilled', we refer to the level of skill required to carry out the task successfully, or the time/practice or training required to do it well. The rankings are divided into three stages. First, show and explain all 12 cards and ask respondents to select the four most valuable and the four least valuable activities. Ask respondents to rank the four most valuable cards. Then show them the next four most valuable activities and ask them to rank them. Lastly, rank the four 'least valuable' activity cards. Line up all the cards with the most valuable card on the left and the least valuable card on the right. Even though the cards should be laminated, it is best to keep them out of rain or mud.

What questions can be added?

Most problematic care: If the purpose of the HCS is to design interventions related to UCDW, it can be helpful to ask which UCDW activity is most problematic. An activity is 'problematic' if it impacts negatively on wellbeing, mobility or health, and creates time burdens.

Men's favourite care activity: In projects that focus on increasing men's engagement in UCDW, it can be useful to understand what men's 'favourite' UCDW activities are to decide on appropriate interventions.

[See questions for Section 6](#)



» Section 7: Social norms and roles

What are the core questions?

We ask respondents to estimate how many people in their village approve of male participation in UCDW, and how many men in their village participate in UCDW. We also ask respondents whether they personally approve of sharing UCDW equally between husband and wife, and whether they would be more likely to do UCDW if no one else were to see them.

What are the questions based on?

Our most recent social norms measures follow [Bicchieri's definition of social norms and recommendations for measuring social norms](#).³¹ Bicchieri defines a social norm as: 'a rule of behaviour such that individuals prefer to conform to it on condition that they believe that a) most people in their reference network conform to it and b) that most people in their reference network believe they ought to conform to it'. The definition is based on three concepts:

- 1) Empirical expectations are beliefs about what other people do.
- 2) Normative expectations are beliefs about what other people think they/others should do.
- 3) A conditional preference is an individual's disposition to act that is influenced by empirical and normative expectations.

In our social norms questions, we measure each of these three dimensions of social norms together with personal normative beliefs (what people think they/others should do).

What is the purpose of the questions?

The distribution of UCDW is rooted in social norms that determine the roles and responsibilities of males and females. People tend to adjust their behaviour to what is perceived as acceptable or 'normal' by their community or other reference groups. We assume that a change in social norms about gender roles and responsibilities can lead to a positive change in the redistribution of UCDW from females to males within families. The questions help us to better understand how social norms influence the division of UCDW, and who is most sensitive to social norms or most likely to challenge social norms. With the measures above, we can understand the following two points:

- 1) Whether UCDW patterns are shaped by social norms (whether what people believe about others' opinions and behaviour influences UCDW).
- 2) Whether there is 'pluralistic ignorance', which refers to a situation where people wrongly believe that others endorse a social norm. Research has shown that revealing that others do not endorse social norms can be effective in triggering change. For example, if most men believe that other men **do not** do UCDW, yet 68% of men report that they **do** participate in these tasks, publicizing this finding could shift the 'empirical expectation' that men have.

How to adjust the questions

Discuss the answer codes for the question, 'Why should men not do caring for people and domestic work?' Qualitative research and discussions in the enumerator training may help. If the research is taking place in an urban area, you may use 'neighbourhood' or another locally relevant term instead of 'village'.



What to look out for when asking these questions

If there are respondents with low literacy levels, enumerators could use five fingers to help respondents estimate numbers. They could say, 'If each finger was one person in your village, how many would say that...?' The questions can seem a bit complicated, and it helps to spend some time on them during training, piloting and monitoring.

What questions can be added?

Social norms simplified questions (to be used instead of the core questions): If the core social norms questions seem too complicated, you may want to use a simplified version. The questions are adjusted based on the [ALiGN Brief on Measuring Gendered Social Norms](#).³² They have not yet been tested as part of the HCS. In contexts where men do little UCDW, you may want to adjust the question to: 'Do you think men should do at least an hour a day of UCDW?' In contexts where men do more UCDW, you may want to ask, 'Do you think men should do the same amount of UCDW as women?' Do not forget to adjust the follow-up questions accordingly.

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Conditional preferences: We included four vignettes describing situations with different levels of normative and empirical expectations. One of the four vignettes was randomly selected and read out, and respondents were asked how likely men were to engage in UCDW in the given situation. This helps us to further explore whether what other people do and think influences behaviour.

Vignettes – personal and community views: We included another vignette describing a couple that share UCDW and paid work equally. Respondents were asked whether they approved of the vignette and whether community members would approve of it. It is important that the vignette reflects the local context. Qualitative research or discussions with people in the field can help with drafting the vignettes.

Exceptions to social norms: Interventions may be more successful if they build on exceptions to social norms. With the proposed questions, we aim to understand the circumstances under which men's participation in UCDW is more acceptable. The questions have not been tested as part of the HCS. They were adapted from a similar question that was asked in the HCS in India.

Division of labour: To understand how people feel about the division of tasks and whether women are able to negotiate responsibilities, you may want to include questions asking whether women would want their husbands to do more UCDW, whether they have asked them to get involved, and whether their husbands did UCDW when asked. The question, 'Why would you not like your partner to help with that task?' needs special attention during piloting and training to make sure that the answer codes are locally relevant. You could adjust the list of care activities to represent your project interest. For example, in a project related to water, you could ask about fetching water with a bicycle, washing clothes, fetching water from a well, washing clothes in a river, etc. You may also want to shorten the list of UCDW activities, to save time. For more questions on the division of labour, have a look at the [International Men and Gender Equality \(IMAGES\) survey](#).³³

Reasons for division of care work: If your focus is on addressing gender norms, asking for reasons for the division of labour can help. We asked respondents whether they agreed with several statements about why they carried out the amount of caring for people and domestic work that they do (e.g. because it is the right thing to do, because this is what other women do).

Acceptability of women's participation in paid work: While norms that discourage men from doing UCDW are important, so too are norms that discourage women from doing the types of paid work that men typically do. This can be an important aspect of enquiry if you are interested in exploring barriers to women's participation in the paid workforce. See Oxfam's [Understanding Norms Around the Gendered Division of Labour](#)³⁴ for example questions and methodology.

Household contribution: The literature suggests that women who feel that they contribute more to the socio-economic wellbeing of the household are more likely to bargain for their desired outcomes.³⁵ Asking who makes the most significant contribution can also provide an indication of the value of UCDW.

Value of women's time: We asked women what they would do, and we asked men what they think their wives would do, if their time spent on caring and domestic work was reduced. This is to understand the value of women's time, and to understand whether women lost economic opportunities due to their UCDW. We wanted to see whether men and women think that reducing UCDW would have a positive effect on the household's wellbeing.

Gender roles: The literature suggests that gender roles can become internalized as the 'natural' duties and characteristics of women and men.³⁶ Women who are convinced that women's natural role is to provide UCDW might be less likely to negotiate fewer UCDW responsibilities. This is why we asked whether respondents believed that women/men were 'naturally better' at activities. Some research suggests that people's self-reports of their own traits are less gender typed than their estimates of the 'typical' person. If you want to explore this dimension, it might be interesting to ask the same questions about the respondent themselves, e.g. 'What tasks do you think you are best at?'

See questions for Section 7



» Section 8: Upbringing and UCDW

What are the core questions?

We ask men whether they participated in different UCDW activities and whether they were taught to do different UCDW activities as children. We also ask women and men what UCDW they would like their sons to do.

What are the questions based on?

The questions on childhood experience were adjusted from the [IMAGES survey](#).³⁷

What is the purpose of the questions?

The questions are useful for understanding how time-use patterns are shaped by upbringing and childhood experience. For example, we found that in many countries, men tended to spend more time on UCDW if they had been taught UCDW and had observed their fathers doing UCDW as children. The questions can thus be useful for planning interventions to target upbringing and role modelling. Asking what UCDW respondents would like boys to do can also help us to understand what UCDW tasks are more likely to be 'fine' for men/boys to do, which can be important for designing interventions (e.g. starting with tasks that are seen as more acceptable for boys).

How to adjust the questions

If there is an interest in 'intergenerational transmission of roles' (i.e. the socialization and social learning that helps to explain the ways in which children learn care roles), the questions can be extended to ask about other UCDW activities (e.g. caring for adults and community members, fetching water and firewood). If there is a specific interest in a particular type of UCDW, additional questions can focus on these activities (e.g. collecting fuel, childcare, chopping vegetables, cooking, doing the dishes).



What to look out for when asking these questions

With the phrase 'as a child or teenager', we refer to age 0 to 18.

What questions can be added?

Main carer/teacher: Understanding who their main carer was when respondents were children can help to improve our understanding of intergenerational transmission of roles. You may also want to ask who taught respondents to do UCDW. The questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS; they are taken from the [IMAGES survey](#),³⁸ which also includes additional interesting questions on upbringing.

[See questions for Section 8](#)

» Section 9: Decision making

What are the core questions?

We ask women who has the most influence on decisions in a variety of areas. If a woman does not select herself as the main decision maker, we also ask to what extent she can influence or change the decisions.

What are the questions based on?

The questions are based on the best-known index of women's decision-making power in households: the [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index](#).³⁹

What is the purpose of the questions?

This section is to understand women's decision-making power in the household or family, and to see whether this is related to patterns of UCDW. The questions were originally designed to test whether a woman who has more decision-making power might use this power to negotiate care workloads, and thus spend less time on UCDW. In some contexts, social norms around gendered care roles appear to be strong enough that even high decision-making 'scores' for women respondents are not correlated with lower or more equal hours of care work. UCDW appears to be a special case that is outside other household bargaining. We ask questions about personal decisions (e.g. own health, own time use), less strategic household decisions (e.g. small daily purchases, whether to visit relatives), more strategic household decisions (e.g. large purchases, how many children to have, whether to take out a loan) and about decisions related to the allocation of tasks (e.g. who allocates domestic and care work).

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How to adjust the questions

Think about whether the situations are relevant to your context. You may want to check if the [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index](#)⁴⁰ has been computed for your country. Consider extending the list to include decision-making areas relevant to your project or research interest, such as decisions related to paid work, to children or hiring domestic labour. You can shorten the list to save time, but we recommend leaving in at least one situation for each of the types of decisions mentioned above.

What to look out for when asking these questions

You may want to explain what you mean by 'making decisions' (i.e. having the final say in decision making) and influencing/changing decisions (i.e. getting one's desired outcome by convincing the main decision maker).

What questions can be added?

More decision-making control: To get more information on decision making and women's preferences, consider asking women what area of decision making they would like to have more control over.

See questions for Section 9

» Section 10: Sanctions/punishment and violence

What are the core questions?

We ask respondents whether they find it acceptable to beat or harshly criticize/shout at a woman in different situations describing inadequate provision of UCDW. We also ask whether they find it acceptable to mock men for doing UCDW.

What are the questions based on?

The questions are based on Oxfam's previous research on violence against women and girls through the I-CAN campaign in South Asia. They were first tested in Malawi. They have since been updated in line with World Health Organization guidance.

What is the purpose of the questions?

This section is to understand if or how violence plays a role in maintaining rigid prevailing care roles and responsibilities. Gender-based violence can be a sanction/punishment for non-compliance with social norms. For example, in families where violence or harsh criticism against women is more accepted, women might be more likely to carry out their normative roles and less likely to ask their husbands to do UCDW. Similarly, if men perceive that they are likely to be mocked for doing UCDW, and that this is accepted, they might spend less time on care work.

How to adjust the questions

The situations can be adjusted to the specific context. For example, fetching water or firewood might not be relevant in middle/high-income and/or urban communities. Qualitative research, such as through a [Rapid Care Analysis](#),⁴¹ can help to develop context-specific situations. If you think that the questions are too sensitive in your context or if you want to gather data on respondents' personal experience of violence in a sensitive way, you may want to use list randomization (see [UNICEF research](#)⁴²).



What to look out for when asking these questions

For these questions, it is very important to make sure that there is privacy. The questions are intentionally general and do not ask individuals whether they have personally experienced violence. However, they might still trigger negative feelings. If respondents feel uneasy about the questions, give them the time and space they need. There is an option 'Prefer not to say'. If you observe that the questions negatively affect respondents, move on to the next section or end the interview. Be sure to appear neutral and emphasize that you want honest responses; some enumerators reported that respondents gave socially desirable answers to these questions.



What questions can be added?

Who influenced views on sanctions/punishment: Consider adding a question to see who has influenced views about sanctioning men and women for doing/not doing UCDW (e.g. parents, relatives, neighbours, cultural leaders, teachers, etc.). It might be good to pay special attention to these questions during the training and piloting to find relevant answer codes.

See questions for Section 10

» Section 11: Wellbeing and time constraints

What are the core questions?

The questions explore whether women have suffered from an injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental harm from their UCDW, and what effect this has had. We also ask how often women have left a child or dependent adult alone in the last week knowing that there was no one else looking after them, and we ask whether individuals are satisfied with the division of labour in their household.

What are the questions based on?

Some questions are based on other studies (e.g. [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index](#),⁴³ [UK Office of National Statistics well-being survey](#)⁴⁴); others were developed by the WE-Care team, based on the qualitative findings from the Rapid Care Analysis focus groups and on the overall WE-Care propositions about structural changes and government investment, and what evidence would be compelling.

What is the purpose of the questions?

We want to see whether and how UCDW has an effect on women's (and children's) wellbeing and health. UCDW is often not considered 'work', nor is the home considered a 'workplace'. Thus, there are insufficient investments in the equipment and infrastructure that can reduce the difficulty or arduousness of domestic tasks such as cooking over open fires. Although most development actors would advocate for investments to improve the health and safety of workers in construction, fisheries or agricultural industries, little equivalent research has been done on domestic work. Making visible the incidence of injury, illness and harm for (unpaid) carers/domestic workers is important for advocacy about investments in equipment and infrastructure to facilitate UCDW.

Furthermore, the questions test whether excessive hours spent on care reduce the quality of care for dependants; as a proxy, we ask questions such as whether dependants have suffered accidents or have been left alone.

How to adjust the questions

Discuss the answer codes for the questions on harm in the training sessions and piloting to make sure they are relevant. In urban or middle/high-income contexts, stress or insomnia may be more relevant than smoke inhalation from cooking fires. If in your context it is normal for children to be left unattended from an earlier age, you may want to adjust the age of the child in the question on leaving a child unattended.



What to look out for when asking these questions

These questions are sensitive, and there is an option 'refuses to say' if respondents feel uncomfortable. Make sure no one else is present while you ask the questions. If this cannot be avoided, leave a comment explaining who was present and why. Show respondents that you understand and are listening to their concerns. You may want to leave a comment at the end of the interview if respondents provide detailed stories or explanations about the effect of UCDW on their wellbeing and health.

What questions can be added?

Time constraints: For advocacy work, more detailed questions on the quality of UCDW and women's time constraints can be useful. Consider including questions about whether individuals did not have enough time for self-care, cooking, washing clothes, or bathing children or dependent adults.

Accidents: Finding out about the number of accidents (injuries and broken items) related to insufficient supervision of children and dependent adults can also help to assess the quality of UCDW.



Water-related wellbeing: As part of a programme with a focus on water, we added questions on harm linked to water collection and laundry, water-related diseases, and not having enough time for washing/ironing or for bathing a dependant.

Paid work related wellbeing: In situations of unemployment/unreliable work, you may want to ask about paid work related wellbeing. It can be interesting to explore how a 'crisis of masculinity' – a situation where men struggle to fulfil their role as provider – affects household relations and the division of UCDW. Women may also do more UCDW in situations where they have limited opportunities for paid work. The questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS; they are taken from the [IMAGES survey](#).⁴⁵

Personal wellbeing: For more information on personal wellbeing, we developed some questions to measure self-reported wellbeing. The questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS; they are taken from the [UK National Office of Statistics survey on personal well-being](#).⁴⁶

Children's attitudes, feelings and wellbeing: You may want to ask children how they feel about doing different activities, and what would be their favourite combination of activities.

See questions for Section 11

» Section 12: Time- and labour-saving equipment (products and services)

What are the core questions?

Respondents are asked whether their household owns different types of time- and labour-saving equipment (TLSE).

What are the questions based on?

Some questions on equipment, products and services were inspired by other studies (e.g. [Harmonised European time use surveys](#)⁴⁷ or an [IFAD report from Kenya](#)⁴⁸) and discussions with Oxfam staff in different countries.

What is the purpose of the questions?

TLSE – such as fuel-efficient stoves, food-processing equipment, rainwater-harvesting systems, wheelchairs, washing facilities and cleaning equipment – can reduce the time required to complete care or domestic tasks and the labour-intensity of these tasks. With these questions, we can see whether having different types of equipment (or products) reduces UCDW (e.g. how much time could be saved by having a water tap on the compound, or a wheelchair for a disabled dependant). This is useful for advocacy with the government or private sector.

The questions will also give insights into the extent to which respondents value women's time and recognize UCDW. Even families with many assets (e.g. TVs, motorbikes) often do not value women's time enough to invest in labour-saving equipment to reduce the time required for cooking, washing or assisting dependent adults with disabilities. There is also an awareness-raising aspect to these questions, by naming these items (and products and services) as 'time-saving'.

How to adjust the questions

Make sure that the equipment list does not repeat items from the asset list in [Section 3: Assets and income](#). The items should be available, but not everyone should have them. You could go through each type of UCDW and think about what steps it involves and what type of equipment could make these steps easier – see examples in the table below. Please add at least two items per UCDW category.

The sample list in the questionnaire is targeted at rural communities in low-income countries. In middle/high-income and/or urban communities, different types of equipment will be relevant.

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	Examples for low-income and/or rural communities	Examples for middle/high-income and/or urban communities
Water supply	More than four bottles or buckets, items used for fetching water (e.g. bicycle, cart, wheelbarrow), rainwater-harvesting system, water reservoir/storage or tank, water tap on compound/homestead, river water pump, nearby well or borehole	Water storage containers (if supply is unpredictable), hot water, water filter (if public water supply requires filtering)
Bathing/sanitation	Latrine, improved/composting latrine, protected/private showering facility, basin to wash infants	Toilet(s) and bathing/shower facilities adequate for family size, stool/handrail/non-slip floor for people with a disability
Energy/fuel	Axe for chopping firewood, kerosene lamp/dry cell, solar lamp/electric lamp, solar system/biogas system, generator	Fuel tank, batteries, central heating, electric lighting, heater, instant heater
Food and meal preparation	Firewood or charcoal-efficient stove, gas stove, covered (but not indoor) area for open-fire cooking, standing-height stove, flask to store liquids/food, good knives, grain grinder, cool box, granary to store grains	Electric cooking appliances, microwave, food blender, food processor, electric whisk, oven, slow cooker, steamer, rice cooker, bread-baking machine, freezer, coffee machine, kettle, refrigerator
Cleaning	Dustbin/compost pit, brooms, mops, fencing to keep animals out of living area	Window screens, vacuum cleaner, mop
Clothes	Drying lines, suitcase for storing clothes, chest of drawers/wardrobe for clothes, flat iron/charcoal iron, at least three basins for washing clothes	Washing machine (communal or self-owned), drying rack or drying lines under open-air roofing, tumble dryer, sewing machine, electric iron
Childcare	Mosquito net for children, secure play area, baby sling, toys	High chair, playpen, crib, bouncy chair, walker, toys or devices (e.g. music or TV), babyproofing devices (e.g. locks for cupboards/doors), bibs, dummies, baby bottles and sterilizer
Care of those who are elderly, ill or living with disability	Walking sticks/crutches, wheelchair or mechanism for transportation	Stair lift, ramp, height-adjustable equipment (e.g. bed), wheelchair, hearing aid, alarm/emergency device, walking frame, commode



What to look out for when asking these questions

Emphasize that the questions are about TLSE and that they are different to the questions about assets asked earlier in the questionnaire (see **Section 3: Assets and income**). In some contexts, respondents and enumerators complained that the questions were repetitive.

Preferred equipment and services: You may also want to ask respondents what equipment or services they would like to have to make their work easier. Make sure to adjust the codes to your context. These questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS.

Reasons for purchasing equipment: If there is a focus on equipment, you could ask for reasons why households had invested in equipment, and investigate what type of equipment is most significant. This can help to explore what encourages investment in equipment. Do households purchase equipment because men do more UCDW and see the need to reduce the drudgery, or do men who do not want to do UCDW buy the equipment for their wives?

Time and labour-saving products: Consider asking similar questions about TLSE products, such as dried fish, instant noodles, canned goods, ground maize/millet, ground nut paste, bread and detergent. As with the questions on equipment, it is important to adjust the categories to the specific context. We recommend including at least one or two products for each UCDW category if applicable.



Time and labour-saving services: You may also want to ask whether respondents have ever paid anyone to help them with different UCDW activities. This can also help us to understand the value of women's time and the influence of services on UCDW. The current list of types of services is based on the HCS in Uganda. It is important to adjust the categories to the specific context. We recommend including at least one or two services for each category if applicable.

Help with care from community members: In some contexts, asking for informal help from community members might be more relevant than paying for care services. In Kenya, for example, we found that women took turns to care for each other's children to free up time to engage in paid work.

See questions for Section 12

» Section 13: Infrastructure, external support and schemes

What are the core questions?

The core questions aim to understand the household's access to water, electricity, childcare and healthcare facilities. They also ask about respondents' participation in particular government or NGO schemes/initiatives that may have an impact on UCDW.

What are the questions based on?

The questions were inspired by [Oxfam's Effectiveness Reviews](#)⁴⁹ of women's empowerment projects and by other surveys (e.g. the [Demographic and Health Surveys](#),⁵⁰ the [World Bank Core Welfare Information Questionnaire](#)⁵¹ and the [Harmonised European time use surveys](#)⁵²).

What is the purpose of the questions?

These questions are useful for understanding how infrastructure and/or external support influences the hours required to provide UCDW and the difficulty of care work. In previous [HCS research analysis](#),⁵³ we found access to an improved water source to be particularly relevant for reducing hours spent on domestic work. The availability of equipment can also encourage men to undertake care work.⁵⁴ Electricity, transport-related infrastructure and having health facilities nearby can also reduce time spent on UCDW. However, research shows that equipment that reduces the time spent on a particular UCDW task may not reduce women's total hours spent on UCDW – for example, having a more efficient cook stove may mean they are expected to provide three hot meals a day rather than two.⁵⁵ The questions on availability and quality of childcare facilities were added because the previous analysis was unable to capture the influence of childcare facilities on UCDW (the questions have not yet been tested).

Our experience with the HCS shows that it can be very meaningful to include questions on specific government schemes or projects. For example, in India, we found that women who participated in schemes that provided clean drinking water and a government-funded cooking gas programme spent less time on UCDW. Such findings can be useful for advocacy, by highlighting the role that governments can play in reducing UCDW.

The questions on project participation are particularly important when the HCS is used as an evaluation tool. They can also have an awareness-raising component, as they can inform respondents about ongoing activities.

How to adjust the questions

You may want to adjust the question about an improved water source to: 'What is the main source of drinking water for members of your households?' and provide relevant codes. For the analysis, you could then define which codes fall under the category 'improved water source' in the specific context.

Think about what external support/infrastructure is available in the region and what the programme/research is most interested in. Please add project activities or locally relevant training sessions/interventions. Include questions on participation in government/NGO schemes or initiatives that might potentially be relevant for reducing UCDW. These can be related to UCDW activities (such as water provision, electricity, gas, stoves, equipment, childcare/early childhood development, eldercare, healthcare). Even seemingly unrelated schemes can potentially positively influence UCDW hours (such as social protection, cash transfer and education programmes).



What to look out for when asking these questions

The definition of an ‘improved water source’ needs to be clear and depends on the context. The [SDG indicator guidelines](#)⁵⁶ define ‘improved’ drinking water sources as including: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water, delivered water and rainwater.

The presence of electricity in homes may have different impacts on hours of care work depending on the amount of electricity available and how it is used. For example, having one electric light may actually *extend* domestic work hours into the evening,⁵⁷ whereas if a household can pay for electricity for refrigeration, stoves or washing machines, care work hours may reduce.

You might want to emphasize again that the answers to these questions will not lead to any support or opportunity for project participation in the future – this will avoid respondents underreporting project participation in the hope that they will be included in future project activities.

What questions can be added?

Laundry: We found it useful to ask for the amount of water needed per day, or the number of times per week respondents do laundry, for exploring water-related activities. The [Demographic and Health Survey](#)⁵⁸ includes a variety of questions on water that might be useful.

Availability and cost of water: Whether water is difficult to access and how much it costs may be important dimensions to consider.

Fuel/electricity: If you are interested in electricity access and UCDW, consider asking what electricity is used for, or about the source of fuel used for lighting and cooking. You may also want to ask about the reliability of electricity access (e.g. frequency and timing of power cuts). The proposed questions have not yet been tested as part of the HCS; they were adapted from the [Demographic and Health Survey](#),⁵⁹ which includes a variety of other questions on fuel/electricity that might be useful.

Healthcare: If you are interested in healthcare, you may want to ask whether a household member has been ill, and if so, whether they visited a health provider, what type, how often, and how happy they were with the service. The proposed questions were adjusted from the [World Bank Core Welfare Information Questionnaire](#),⁶⁰ they have not yet been tested as part of the HCS. You may also want to ask whether children have been vaccinated, which can reduce time spent on caring for children.

Childcare: Consider asking who mostly paid for the childcare. This can shed light on whether women use their income to pay for childcare.

Transportation/remoteness: For rural settings, you may add questions about how far away respondents live from all-season roads and marketplaces, and what mode of transport they usually use. Living in remote areas can increase the hours of UCDW, for example by leading to more time spent on taking ill people to hospital. Having a market nearby can save time for UCDW activities such as food shopping. An ‘all-season road’ is defined as a road that is motorable all year round by the prevailing means of rural transport. Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g. heavy rainfall) are accepted, particularly on low-volume roads (see [SDG indicator guidance](#)⁶¹).

Entitlement to government support: Consider asking whether women felt that the state should provide support with healthcare, childcare and care for disabled or ill adults. This question indicates perceptions of care as solely a family responsibility or as a joint responsibility with the state, and can be used for advocacy with the government.

Participation in training/project activities: If the HCS is connected to a particular programme or intervention, it might help to include additional questions on participation in project activities. You may also want to ask whether respondents have ever participated in other related training sessions. Make sure to adjust this list to reflect specific interventions or initiatives.

Community groups: If you are interested in the influence of community groups on UCDW or women’s position in the household, or if your project activities include work with such groups, you may want to ask more detailed questions on women’s community participation.



Leadership: For projects on women's leadership, we tested some questions on leadership positions. Women with local leadership positions (e.g. as local councillors) might be more likely to negotiate responsibilities for UCDW within the household.

Changes in composition of care tasks: If you are interested in using the HCS to evaluate the impact of a particular intervention, changes in the *composition* of UCDW tasks can also be important to measure. For example, as a result of a particular TLSE intervention, women may be spending the same time on UCDW overall, but less time on domestic tasks such as laundry and more time directly caring for people, e.g. reading to children.

See questions for Section 13

» Section 14: End of interview

What are the core questions?

At the end of the interview, enumerators should thank respondents and emphasize again that the information will be kept confidential. They should also allow space for questions and make a note of any interruptions of the interview or anything else that might have influenced the data.

What are the questions based on?

The questions build on [Oxfam's Effectiveness Reviews](#)⁶² of women's empowerment projects.

What is the purpose of the questions?

From an ethical perspective, it is important to thank respondents and to allow time for questions. Noting interruptions or unusual situations can help to account for biases in the data, and might be useful for improving future data collection.

What to look out for when asking these questions

Even though it is important to take time to answer the questions, we recommend that enumerators do not get involved in long conversations. Remind respondents that you have more households to interview, stay calm and polite, and thank them again.

What questions can be added?

Open-ended question: You may want to ask respondents whether there is anything else related to UCDW that they would like to add. This question has not been tested. Keep in mind that open-ended questions tend to be time-consuming.

See questions for Section 14



Part 2: The HCS Questionnaire

This section presents the questions of the HCS. We provide core questions (in **black**) that we strongly recommend are included in the HCS. We also provide optional additional questions (in **purple**) that you may want to add for additional project/research interests or objectives. We make suggestions about who to ask each set of questions (women, men, children).

» Section 1: Introduction and consent



Order and numbering of questions

STOP!
Go to
[Part 1](#)

The order of the questions can influence the answers respondents give. Try to adjust the order of the questions to minimize bias. We recommend considering the following points:

- The introduction (section 1) needs to come first.
- Asking for background information at the beginning can serve as an 'ice-breaker' (sections 1, 2 and 3).
- Ask about time use (sections 4, 5) early on to minimize bias in the time-use data.
- Ask about project participation (section 13) last (if applicable) to reduce bias in responses to other questions.
- Finish with section 14 (end of interview).

Don't forget to add numbers to the questions. Also make sure that you add the relevant question numbers to skips (e.g. '→ skip to xx' or 'if 'yes' in xx...'). You can search for 'xx' to find the skips that need question numbers.

CORE QUESTIONS

For women, men and children:

District/ward/province				
Village/town/city				
Household number				
Respondent	1 = Woman	2 = Man	3 = Girl	4 = Boy
Respondent's name				
Respondent's age				
Interviewer's name and number:				
Date (dd/mm/yy):				
Start time:	am:	pm:		

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



For women and men:

Marital status	1 = Married/living with partner (monogamous) 2 = Married/living with partner (polygamous) 3 = Divorced/separated → skip to xx 4 = Widow/widower → skip to xx 5 = Never married and never lived together → skip to xx 6 = Married but living separately (e.g. migration)	
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For women and men:

<p>Greet the respondent, then give them this introduction:</p> <p>My name is:</p> <p>I am doing a survey on behalf of Oxfam and [partner name/others]. The purpose is to learn about work in households and the community. The information you share will be used to [evaluate a project/write research reports/develop interventions].</p> <p>Your personal data will only be shared with Oxfam and [partner name/others] in [country name(s)] to complete this and related studies. When the studies are done within [timeframe of studies], your personal data will be deleted. An anonymous version of the information you share with us will be kept longer, but will only be shared in ways that do not allow anyone to know who you are. We will take all possible steps within our control to maintain your privacy, but cannot eliminate all risk.</p> <p>Participation in the survey is optional, and you are free to not answer any of the questions. After the survey, you can remove your information or file a complaint at any time using the contact details I have given you (give contact card).</p> <p>There is no material compensation for participating in the survey and no special support will come to your household as a result of your responses to the questions.</p> <p>We will be using this (show device) to take down your answers instead of the usual paper and pen. It's like a mobile phone but it will only be used to record your answers. It does not record voice and does not take pictures. (Show how the device works if you think it will make the respondent more comfortable.)</p> <p>We are interested in what you think about the questions. Feel free to make any comments; there are no wrong or right answers!</p> <p>Do you have any questions about what I have mentioned so far?</p> <p>If you have any questions about the study in the future, please feel free to contact [name and phone number].</p> <p>Are you willing to spend approximately one hour participating in this survey?</p> <p><i>If the respondent agrees, tick this box:</i></p>	
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HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



For children:

1 = Father 2 = Mother 3 = Other guardian; specify relationship and name	
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Consent from father/mother/guardian:

(Ask after having finished interview with father/mother/guardian)

Person who is giving consent for child: 1 = Father 2 = Mother 3 = Other guardian; specify relationship and name	
<p>We are also interested to find out what your children – aged 8 to 18 years old – spend their time on. I would like to interview your oldest son and oldest daughter in the household (if applicable). If they are not available, I would like to interview the second/third/fourth oldest son and daughter. If you only have children in the required age range of the same sex, I would like to interview your two oldest sons or daughters (do not interview married children).</p> <p>Your child will be asked what they spent their time on yesterday. The interview will take about 15 minutes.</p> <p>As I have explained to you before, there is no material compensation for participating in the survey and your child's participation is completely voluntary. I want to assure you that it is fine if your child decides not to answer a particular question or wishes to discontinue the questionnaire altogether at any point. The records of this research will be kept private. Information might only be disclosed in severe cases of abuse or expected harm.</p> <p>Do you have any questions about what I have mentioned so far?</p>	
Do you want your child to participate in the study? If the respondent agrees, tick this box:	

Consent from child:

My name is: I am doing research together with Oxfam and [add partners] to find out what women, men, boys and girls spend their time on. I would like to hear from you what you do. This will take about 15 minutes. You can always stop if you do not want to continue, that's absolutely fine! I can't give you anything for your participation, but I would be very thankful and I hope you will find it interesting. We will be using this (show device) to take down your answers. It's like a mobile phone but it will only be used to record your answers. It does not record voice and does not take pictures. (Show how the device works if you think it will make the respondent more comfortable.) I will not tell anyone what you said, not even your parents, and I will make sure that no one finds the notes. The only case in which I might tell people about the interview is if you were seriously at risk of harm. I will never use your name in any publication. Do you have any questions about what I have mentioned? You can also always ask later. Do you want to participate? If the respondent agrees, tick this box:	
Do you want one of your mother/father or guardians to be present* in the interview? *Even if the child doesn't request the presence of a parent/guardian, there must always be a parent/guardian in sight during the interview. 0 = No 1 = Yes	
If 'yes': Who do you want to be present in the interview? 1 = Father 2 = Mother 3 = Other guardian; specify relationship and name	

See guidance for section 1

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the HCS questionnaire



STOP!
Go to
Part 1

Section 2: Household and individual characteristics

CORE QUESTIONS

For women:

'Household members' are all those who normally sleep in your home and share meals with other members of your home, and who have been living with the household for at least six months in the last year (including you and your partner).

To ensure that no one is missed, the interviewer should explicitly ask about three types of people which are commonly overlooked by survey respondents: 1) people who are temporarily absent; 2) domestic workers; 3) infants or small children.

xx	How many members live in your household?						
No.	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
	Name of household member Please name you and your partner first, then your children, your parents, your and your partner's brothers and sisters, their partners and their children; add any others:	What is your relationship to the person? 1 = Self 2 = Partner/spouse 3 = Child 4 = Brother/sister 5 = Parent 6 = Grandchild 7 = Grandparent 8 = Son/daughter-in-law 9 = Niece/nephew 10 = Sister/brother-in-law 11 = Other relative 12 = Other not related 13 = Domestic worker (related) 14 = Domestic worker (unrelated) 15 = Co-wife 16 = Stepchild 17 = Father/mother-in-law	What is [NAME's] gender? 1 = Female 2 = Male	What is [NAME's] age? Approximate age in years If the child is less than 1 year old, please enter: 0	If [NAME] is ≥3 years: Is [NAME] usually in formal education? 0 = None 1 = Yes, Pre-primary 2 = Yes, Primary 3 = Yes, Junior Secondary 4 = Yes, Secondary 5 = Yes, Tertiary 98 = I don't know 99 = Not applicable	If 'no' in xx and if [NAME] is ≥3 years: What is the highest level of education [NAME] has achieved so far? 0 = None 1 = Pre-primary 2 = Primary 3 = Junior Secondary 4 = Secondary 5 = Tertiary 98 = I don't know 99 = Not applicable	If [NAME] is ≥10 years: In the last six months, what kind of activity has [NAME] been mainly involved in? You can select up to two options. 0 = Unemployed (not in paid work) 1 = Student/pupil 2 = In retirement 3 = Permanently disabled 4 = On sick/maternity/other leave (except holidays), planning to return to paid work 5 = Providing unpaid care and domestic work for my family 6 = Apprentice, intern, trainee 7 = Volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay) 8 = Working for someone else for pay 9 = Working in own or family activities (e.g. farming, animal rearing or fishing) 10 = Working in other kind of business activity 15 = Engaged in paid domestic work 98 = I don't know
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
	...						

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Is a member of the household currently living in another place away from home for a short period of time (<6 months)? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	If 'yes' in xx: Who is that member? (Relationship to respondent) 1 = Self 2 = Partner/spouse 3 = Child 4 = Brother/sister 5 = Parent 6 = Grandchild 7 = Grandparent 8 = Son/daughter-in-law 9 = Niece/nephew 10 = Sister/brother-in-law 11 = Other relative 12 = Other not related 13 = Domestic worker (related) 14 = Domestic worker (unrelated) 15 = Co-wife 16 = Stepchild 17 = Father/mother-in-law	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: SCHOOLING

For women:

	xx	xx	xx
	Name of household member Please name yourself and your partner first, then your children, your parents, your and your partner's brothers and sisters, their partners and their children; add any others.	If [NAME] is ≥3 years: How many years of schooling has [NAME] achieved so far? <i>Approximate years</i>	Has [NAME] received any Madrasah education? 0 = No 1 = Yes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: LOOKING FOR PAID WORK

No.	Question	Answer
xx	During the last four weeks, did you do anything to find a paid job or did you try to start a business? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> What did you mainly do in the last four weeks to find a paid job or start a business? 1 = Apply to prospective employers 2 = Place or answer job advertisements 3 = Study or read job advertisements 4 = Post/update resume on professional/social networking sites online 5 = Register with public employment centre 6 = Register with private employment centre 7 = Take a test or interview 8 = Seek help from relatives, friends, others 9 = Check at factories, work sites 10 = Wait on the street to be recruited 11 = Seek financial help to start a business 12 = Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business 14 = Apply for permit or licence to start a business 15 = Other	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: FARMING/FISHING/ANIMAL PRODUCTS

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<i>If 'farming' or 'tending animals, fishing' selected in xx:</i> Overall, are the farming/fishing/animal products produced by your household intended... 1 = Only for sale 2 = Mainly for sale 3 = Mainly for family use 4 = Only for family use 98 = I don't know	
xx	<i>If 'farming' or 'tending animals, fishing' selected in xx:</i> In general, in the past have the farming/fishing/animal products been... 1 = Only sold 2 = Mainly sold 3 = Mainly kept for family use 5 = Only kept for family use 98 = I don't know	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: RELATIONSHIP

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	How old were you when you first started living with your partner/spouse? Age in years 99 = Not applicable → skip to xx	
xx	Was bride price/dowry from your husband's side paid for your current union? 0 = No 1 = Yes	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: RELIGION

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Do you belong to a religion or religious denomination? If yes, which one? 0 = Do not belong to a denomination 1 = Roman Catholic 2 = Protestant 3 = Orthodox (Russian/Greek/etc.) 4 = Jew 5 = Muslim 6 = Hindu 7 = Buddhist 8 = Other (specify)	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: ETHNICITY AND OTHER BACKGROUND

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	What is your ethnic group? 1 = Caucasian White 2 = Negro Black 3 = South-Asian Indian, Pakistani, etc. 4 = East Asian Chinese, Japanese, etc. 5 = Arabic, Central Asian 6 = Other (specify):	
xx	What is your caste? (asked in India) What is your cultural background? (asked in Kenya) Enter context-specific codes	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: EXPOSURE TO URBAN AREA

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Have you ever lived in an urban area before? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> How many years did you live in the urban area? Number of years (if less than 1 year, enter 0)	

See guidance for section 2

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



» Section 3: Assets and income

CORE QUESTIONS

For women:

STOP!
Go to
Part 1

Now I will ask you some questions about assets of your household.

		xx	xx	xx	xx
	Name of asset	Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]? 0 = No 1 = Yes	If 'yes' in xx How many [ITEM] does your household currently have? Number of items	If 'yes' in xx Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? Enter code from the list below	If 'yes' in xx Who would you say can decide whether to sell or give away [ITEM] most of the time? Enter code from the list below
A	Mobile phone(s)				
B	Radio(s)/CD player(s)				
C	Television(s)				
D	Motorbikes(s)				
E	Car(s), truck(s)				
F	Chair(s), table(s)				
G	Valuable jewellery (e.g. gold, precious stones)				
H	Houses/huts/property				
1 = Self 2 = Partner/spouse 3 = Self and partner/spouse jointly 4 = Other household member(s) 5 = Self and other household member(s) 6 = Partner/spouse and other household member(s) 7 = Self, partner and other household member(s) 8 = Self with others (including people outside household) 9 = Other (e.g. people outside household/don't know)					

For women (and men):

No.	Question	Answer
xx	How much income did you earn from the following sources in the last month?	Amount in xx (if no income, enter 0) 98 = I don't know
A	Income from household farming, raising animals or fishing	
B	Income from a household business (other than farming or fishing)	
C	Income from a paid job	
D	Money from people living abroad	
E	Money from other households in the country	
F	Income from properties, investments or savings	
G	Private or state pension or other government support	
H	Charity from NGOs or other charitable organizations	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



	Other (specify):	
	Who would you say normally controls most of your income? 1 = Self 2 = Partner/spouse 3 = Self and partner/spouse jointly 4 = Other household member(s) 5 = Self and other household member(s) 6 = Partner/spouse and other household member(s) 7 = Self, partner and other household member(s) 8 = Self with others (including people outside household) 9 = Other (e.g. people outside household/don't know)	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: HOUSEHOLD WEALTH (LOW-INCOME SETTINGS)

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Does your household have any access to agricultural land? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> How much land do you access under the following arrangements?	<i>Land in acres (if no land, enter 0)</i>
	Communal land	
	Family land	
	Private land	
	Rented land	
	Other (specify):	
xx	What is the main material used for the construction of the walls of your main house? 1 = Mud and wattle 2 = Bamboo 3 = Bricks with mud 4 = Bricks with cement 5 = Other (specify):	
xx	What is the main material used for the roof of your main house? 1 = Grass 2 = Iron sheets 3 = Tiles 4 = Other (specify):	
xx	What is the main material used for the floor of your main house? 1 = Mud 2 = Mud and cow dung 3 = Cement/concrete 4 = Tiles 5 = Other (specify):	
xx	How many rooms does your main house have? <i>Number of rooms:</i>	
xx	Do you have a private toilet/bathroom? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Do you have any savings? 0 = No → skip to xx	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> Who controls these savings? 0 = My partner/spouse 1 = Me 2 = Me and my partner/spouse 3 = Other (specify):	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: HOUSEHOLD WEALTH (MIDDLE- AND HIGH-INCOME SETTINGS)

No.	Question	Answer
xx	What is the size of your main residence in square metres? (The place where you and your household live for most of the year) <i>Size in square metres:</i>	
xx	Do you (or anyone in the household) own all or part of the residence, do you rent it, or do you use it for free? 1 = Own all → skip to xx 2 = Own part → skip to xx 3 = Rented/sublet → skip to xx 4 = Free use (specify): → skip to xx	
xx	<i>If 'rented/sublet' in xx:</i> What is the monthly amount paid as rent (please exclude utilities, heating, etc. if they are paid for separately)? <i>Amount in local currency:</i>	
xx	<i>If 'own all' or 'own part' in xx:</i> What is the value of this property, i.e. if you could sell it now, what do you think would be the price of it? <i>Amount in local currency:</i>	
xx	<i>If 'own all' or 'own part' in xx:</i> Are there currently any outstanding mortgages or loans that use the residence as collateral? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> What is the outstanding balance on the loan? <i>Amount in local currency:</i>	
xx	Apart from your house/apartment, does your household own any (other) properties (such as houses, apartments, garages, offices, hotels, other commercial buildings, farms, land etc.)? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> What is the value of the other property/ies, i.e. if you could sell it/them now, what do you think would be the price of the property/ies? <i>Amount in local currency:</i>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: CONTROL OVER INCOME

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<i>Skip if answer is 0 to all categories in xx:</i> Here are 10 small beans. The beans together represent all the income that you earned from different sources in the last three months. <i>Support the respondent to work out the proportions of income controlled independently, jointly and by her partner/spouse. You may want to use the images below to assign beans to.</i>	
	1 = How many beans represent the amount of your income that <u>you</u> decided how to use without asking anyone for permission?	
	2 = How many beans represent the amount of your income that <u>your partner/spouse</u> decided how to use?	
	3 = How many beans represent the amount of your income that you decided how to use <u>jointly with your partner/spouse</u>?	
	4 = How many beans represent the amount of your income that <u>someone else</u> decided how to use?	
	5 = How many beans represent the amount of your income that you decided how to use <u>jointly with someone else</u>?	



HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey

xx	<p><i>If at least one been selected for number 4 or 5:</i></p> <p>Who else decided on how to use your income?</p> <p>1 = Partner/spouse 2 = Son/stepson 3 = Daughter/stepdaughter 4 = Brother 5 = Sister 6 = Father 7 = Mother 8 = Father-in-law 9 = Mother-in-law 10 = Grandfather 11 = Grandmother 12 = Son-in-law 13 = Daughter-in-law 14 = Brother-in-law 15 = Sister-in-law 16 = Nephew 17 = Niece 18 = Co-wife 19 = Business partner/colleague 20 = Friend/neighbour 21 = Other (specify)</p>	
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Images for control over income question

Question 1 	Question 2 	Question 3 
Question 4 	Question 5 	

See guidance for section 3



» Section 4: Adults' time use

STOP!
Go to
[Part 1](#)

CORE ACTIVITY CODES

These are the core activity codes for adult time use.

You will need these to complete several of the questions in this section.

<p>Leisure, personal care, resting</p> <p>0 = Doing nothing</p> <p>1 = Sleeping, napping</p> <p>2 = Personal care and eating, bathing, hygiene, preparing to go out</p> <p>3 = Leisure time, hobbies, exercising, socializing, entertainment, etc.</p> <p>4 = Shopping for leisure (e.g. eating out, other)</p> <p>5 = Travelling/walking related to leisure</p> <p>Paid work</p> <p>6 = Farming</p> <p>7 = Rearing animals, fishing</p> <p>8 = Working for own or family business (not farming or rearing animals)</p> <p>9 = Working for someone else for pay</p> <p>10 = Any other kind of business activity</p> <p>11 = Engaged in paid care and domestic work (e.g. cooking, washing, childcare, adult care, cleaning, collecting firewood)</p> <p>12 = Looking for paid work</p> <p>13 = Shopping for paid work (e.g. market production)</p> <p>14 = Travelling/walking related to paid work</p> <p>Caring for people and domestic work</p> <p>15 = Washing, drying, mending, ironing clothes</p> <p>16 = Food and drink preparation, storing food</p> <p>17 = Doing the dishes</p> <p>18 = Cleaning/tidying the house/compound/garden, preparing the beds</p> <p>18 = Fuel collection (e.g. firewood, charcoal)</p> <p>20 = Water collection</p> <p>21 = Caring for children</p> <p>22 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability</p> <p>23 = Caring for community members (e.g. providing support without pay)</p> <p>24 = Shopping related to care and domestic work (e.g. food, household supplies, medicine, clothing)</p> <p>25 = Travelling/walking related to care and domestic work</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>26 = Attending school, university or training</p> <p>27 = Studying, homework</p> <p>28 = Attending school-related events</p> <p>29 = Apprentice, intern, trainee</p> <p>30 = Travelling/walking related to education</p> <p>Community activities</p> <p>31 = Unpaid voluntary, community, village or charity work</p> <p>32 = Attending group/committee meetings</p> <p>33 = Community work (e.g. infrastructure projects or community events)</p> <p>34 = Attending community functions (e.g. weddings, funerals)</p> <p>35 = Travelling/walking related to community activities</p> <p>Other activities</p> <p>36 = Religious activities</p> <p>37 = Activities related to healthcare</p> <p>38 = Construction, renovation, making furniture, repairing, electronic installation (for household use)</p> <p>39 = Handicraft and producing textiles (for household use)</p> <p>40 = Other (specify)</p>
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HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



CORE QUESTIONS

For women and men:

Please think about what you were doing in the last 24 hours (starting yesterday morning at 4am, finishing at 4am today). I will ask you for the main activity and one simultaneous activity you were doing at a certain time during the day.

	Time	xx	xx	xx	xx
		What were you doing yesterday from [TIME]? <i>Use core activity codes</i>	What else were you doing at the same time? 0 = Nothing else <i>Use core activity codes</i>	Were you responsible for looking after a child (<18 years) during that hour? 0 = No 1 = Yes 99 = There is no child in household → skip to xx	Were you responsible for looking after a dependent adult during that hour? 0 = No 1 = Yes 99 = There is no dependent adult in household → skip to xx
A	04am – 05am				
B	05am – 06am				
C	06am – 07am				
D	07am – 08am				
E	08am – 09am				
F	09am – 10am				
G	10am – 11am				
H	11am – 12pm				
I	12pm – 01pm				
J	01pm – 02pm				
K	02pm – 03pm				
L	03pm – 04pm				
M	04pm – 05pm				
N	05pm – 06pm				
O	06pm – 07pm				
P	07pm – 08pm				
Q	08pm – 09pm				
R	09pm – 10pm				
S	10pm – 11pm				
T	11pm – 12am				
U	12am – 01am				
V	01am – 02am				
W	02am – 03am				
X	03am – 04am				

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Is there any activity that you did not do yesterday but that you usually do? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	If 'yes' in xx: What is the activity? Use core activity codes	
xx	If 'yes' in xx: How many hours do you spend on this activity on a usual day? Number of hours (if less than one hour, enter 1)	
xx	Is there any activity that you did do yesterday but that you usually do not do? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	If 'yes' in xx: What is the activity? Use core activity codes	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: RELATIONAL ASPECT OF TIME USE

For women and men:

	Time	xx	xx
		What were you doing yesterday from [TIME]? Use core activity codes	Who did you perform this activity with? Select all that apply. 0 = No one 1 = Partner/spouse 2 = Son/stepson 3 = Daughter/stepdaughter 4 = Brother 5 = Sister 6 = Father 7 = Mother 8 = Father-in-law 9 = Mother-in-law 10 = Grandfather 11 = Grandmother 12 = Son-in-law 13 = Daughter-in-law 14 = Brother-in-law 15 = Sister-in-law 16 = Nephew 17 = Niece 18 = Co-wife 19 = Business partner/colleague 20 = Friend/neighbour 21 = Other (specify): 22 = Grandson 23 = Granddaughter
A	04am – 05am		
B	05am – 06am		
C	06am – 07am		
	...		

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: FEELINGS ABOUT TIME USE

For women and men:

	Time	xx	xx
		What were you doing yesterday from [TIME]? <i>Use core activity codes</i>	How happy did you feel doing this activity? I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'
A	04am – 05am		
B	05am – 06am		
C	06am – 07am		
	...		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: VISIBILITY OF WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

For men:

	Time	xx	xx
		What were you doing yesterday from [TIME]? <i>Use core activity codes</i>	What was your partner/spouse doing at that time? <i>Use core activity codes</i>
A	04am – 05am		
B	05am – 06am		
C	06am – 07am		
	...		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: SEASONALITY

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	What time of the year is caring for people and domestic work most difficult for your household? 1 = Rainy season 2 = Dry season 3 = Typhoon season 4 = Other (specify):	
xx	What time of the year is paid work most difficult for your household? 1 = Rainy season 2 = Dry season 3 = Typhoon season 4 = Other (specify):	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

For women and men:

		xx	xx	xx
		Did [X] occur during the past four years? 0 = No → Go to next item 1 = Yes	<i>If 'yes' in xx</i> What was the effect? Please select all that apply. 0 = None 1 = Not enough food for household members 2 = Not enough money to cover household expenses 3 = Loss of livestock 4 = Loss of assets 5 = Loss of crops 6 = Less leisure time 7 = I spent more time on caring for people and domestic work 8 = I spent more time on paid work 9 = Other household members spent more time on caring for people and domestic work 10 = Other household members spent more time on paid work 11 = Other (specify)	<i>If 'yes' in xx</i> What did you do to cope with the effects? Please select all that apply. 0 = Nothing 1 = Did more caring for people and domestic work 2 = Did more paid work 3 = Sold land 4 = Sold livestock 5 = Sold other assets 6 = Mortgaged/leased land or assets 7 = Took loan 8 = Ate less/ate lower-quality food to reduce expenses 9 = Took children out of school 10 = Forced to change occupation 11 = Moved to less expensive housing 12 = Sent non-working household member to work 13 = Took help from community members 14 = Took help from government 15 = Took help from NGO 16 = Other (specify):
A	Changing rainfall patterns			
B	Increasing temperature			
C	Deforestation			
D	Fish resource depletion			
E	Sea-level rise, river erosion/ sedimentation			
F	Drought			
G	Water sources (boreholes/ ponds/rivers) drying up			
H	Flood			
I	Severe storm			
J	Earthquake			
K	Saline intrusion in soil			

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES (E.G. ECONOMIC CRISIS, EPIDEMIC, ARMED CONFLICT)

For women and men:

		xx	xx	xx
	Activity	Has [activity] increased/decreased since [economic crisis, epidemic, armed conflict] started? 0 = Stayed the same 1 = Increased 2 = Decreased	If 'increased' in xx How many hours do you spend more on [activity] on an average day, compared to before [economic crisis, epidemic, armed conflict] started? <i>Time in hours</i>	If 'decreased' in xx How many hours do you spend less on [activity] on an average day, compared to before [economic crisis, epidemic, armed conflict] started? <i>Time in hours</i>
A	Water collection			
B	Fuel collection			
C	Meal preparation			
D	Washing and drying clothes			
E	Cleaning the house or compound			
F	Caring for or supervising children			
G	Caring for or supervising dependent adults			
H	Main paid work activity			

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: COVID-19

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>If caring for people and domestic work has increased:</p> <p>Have you experienced any of these changes to your usual situation as a result of your increased time spent on unpaid care and domestic tasks during COVID-19/lockdown?</p> <p><i>Select the three most significant:</i></p> <p>0 = No 1 = Not able to do my usual paid work 2 = Not able to look for paid work 3 = Not able to pursue my education/studies 4 = Not able to get sufficient rest/sleep/time for self-care 5 = Not able to provide adequate care for a family member, or I have had to leave dependants unsupervised 6 = I have had an injury or illness due to domestic tasks 7 = I have experienced increased tensions/arguing/criticism in the household 8 = I have experienced increased violence/abuse in the household 9 = I have been physically unwell/sick 10 = I have been feeling stressed/anxious/depressed 11 = Other (please specify): 99 = Not applicable</p>	
xx	<p>During COVID-19, have you received any additional support to what you usually receive for caring for family members or unpaid domestic tasks?</p> <p><i>Select all that apply:</i></p> <p>0 = No 1 = Cash subsidy for family or for care work (e.g. child benefit, carers' allowance, old-age pension, disability allowance) 2 = In-kind support for family needs (e.g. food, medicines, clothing, household equipment) 3 = Health services without fees 4 = Free government care services (e.g. childcare, eldercare, care for people who are elderly/ill/living with disability) 5 = Public infrastructure without fees (e.g. water systems, electricity, transportation) 6 = Other (please specify)</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



	<p>Which of these supports/services would be most beneficial to you, to manage unpaid care and domestic work to care for your family?</p> <p><i>Select all that apply:</i></p> <p>1 = Cash subsidy for family or for care work (e.g. child benefit, carers' allowance, old-age pension, disability allowance)</p> <p>2 = In-kind support for family needs (e.g. food, medicines, clothing, household equipment)</p> <p>3 = Health services without fees</p> <p>4 = Free government care services (e.g. childcare, care for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability)</p> <p>5 = Public infrastructure without fees (e.g. water systems, electricity, transportation)</p> <p>6 = Other (please specify)</p>	
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See guidance for section 4

» Section 5: Children's time use

STOP!
Go to
Part 1

CORE QUESTIONS

For children:

I would like you to think about what you did in the last 24 hours (starting yesterday morning at 4am, finishing at 4am today). Can you please assign these beans to the different activity cards to show how much time you spent on each activity. (Use the 12 symbol cards on 'children's time use' and ask children to assign beans to different categories.)

No.		Question	Answer No. of hours
xx	A	How many hours did you spend on sleep yesterday?	
xx		Now, think about the rest of your day. I want you to tell me how much time you spent on the following activities yesterday.	
	B	Work for family business (e.g. farm work, cattle herding, shepherding, piecework or handicrafts done at home)	
	C	Work for pay for someone not in the household	
	D	At school (including play time)	
	E	Studying at home/extra tuition outside the home	
	F	Meal preparation (including shopping and doing the dishes)	
	G	Fuel collection	
	H	Water collection	
	I	Cleaning the house or compound	
	J	Washing clothes	
	K	Caring for younger children	
	L	Caring for adults (e.g. household members who are elderly, ill or living with disability)	
	M	Leisure (playing, sports, seeing friends)/personal care/doing nothing	
	N	Other activities (please specify):	
		Enumerators: make sure hours add up to 24. If not, help respondent to adjust the hours. Total:	
xx		<p>While you were doing your other activities (e.g. housework or playing), did you also look after younger children yesterday?</p> <p>0 = No → skip to xx</p> <p>1 = Yes</p>	
xx		<p>If 'yes' in xx:</p> <p>How many hours did you look after younger children for? (Use all 24 beans)</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



Images for children's time-use measurement (cut into separate cards)

<p>A. Sleep</p> 	<p>B. Work for family business</p> 	<p>C. Paid work</p> 
<p>D. School</p> 	<p>E. Studying at home</p> 	<p>F. Meal preparation</p> 
<p>G. Fuel collection</p> 	<p>H. Water collection</p> 	<p>I. Cleaning the house or compound</p> 
<p>J. Washing clothes</p> 	<p>K. Caring for children</p> 	<p>L. Caring for adults</p> 
<p>M. Leisure/personal care/doing nothing</p> 	<p>N. Other</p> 	

See guidance for section 5

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



STOP!
Go to
Part 1

» Section 6: Perceptions of UCDW

CORE QUESTIONS

For women and men:

Now I would like to ask you about different activities. (Use the 12 symbol cards 'perceptions of types of work'.)

Here are 12 cards visualizing activities that I would like you to rank.		
1. Meal preparation 2. Planting/harvesting crops 3. Cleaning the house or compound 4. Drying/processing an agricultural product 5. Caring for children 6. Carpentry/making furniture 7. Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 8. House construction/repair 9. Fuel or water collection 10. Selling products/trading 11. Taking care of farm animals 12. Washing, ironing, mending clothes		
xx	Please have a look at the cards and select the four most valuable activities. Then select the four least valuable activities. (Put the cards into the three groups and start with the four 'most valuable'.)	
	Let's now look at the four most valuable activities. How would you rank them?	<i>Please use numbers above:</i>
	1 What activity do you think is the most valuable?	
	2 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	3 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	4 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	Let's now look at the next four most valuable activities. How would you rank them?	
	5 What activity do you think is the most valuable?	
	6 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	7 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	8 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	Let's now look at the four least valuable activities. How would you rank them?	
	9 What activity do you think is the most valuable?	
	10 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	11 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
	12 After that, what activity is most valuable?	
xx	I will now mix the cards up again. Please have a look at the cards again and select the four activities that you think require most skills. Now select the four activities that you think require least skills. (Put the cards into the three groups and start with the four 'most skilled'.)	
	Let's now look at the four activities that require most skills. How would you rank them?	
	1 What activity do you think requires most skills?	
	2 After that, what activity requires most skills?	
	3 After that, what activity requires most skills?	
	4 After that, what activity requires most skills?	
	Let's now look at the next four activities that require most skills. How would you rank them?	
	5 What activity do you think requires most skills?	
	6 After that, what activity requires most skills?	
	7 After that, what activity requires most skills?	
	8 After that, what activity requires most skills?	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



Let's now look at the four activities that require least skills. How would you rank them?		
9	What activity do you think requires most skills?	
10	After that, what activity requires most skills?	
11	After that, what activity requires most skills?	
12	After that, what activity requires most skills?	

Activity images for perceptions of types of work question (cut into separate cards)

<p>1. Meal preparation</p> 	<p>4. Drying/processing an agricultural product</p> 	<p>7. Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability</p> 
<p>2. Planting/harvesting crops</p> 	<p>5. Caring for children</p> 	<p>8. House construction/repair</p> 
<p>3. Cleaning the house or compound</p> 	<p>6. Carpentry/making furniture</p> 	<p>9. Fuel or water collection</p> 
<p>10. Selling products/trading</p> 	<p>11. Taking care of farm animals</p> 	<p>12. Washing, ironing, mending clothes</p> 

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: MOST PROBLEMATIC CARE

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Which domestic work or care activity is most problematic for you (in terms of mobility, health and time burden)?</p> <p>You can select one option:</p> <p>0 = None 1 = Water collection 2 = Fuel collection 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Cleaning the house or compound 5 = Washing and drying clothes 6 = Mending and ironing clothes 7 = Caring for children 8 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 9 = Caring for community members</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: MEN'S FAVOURITE CARE ACTIVITY

For men:

No.		Question	Answer
xx	A	<p>Which domestic work or care task is your favourite?</p> <p>0 = None 1 = Water collection 2 = Fuel collection 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Cleaning the house or compound 5 = Washing and drying clothes 6 = Mending and ironing clothes 7 = Caring for children 8 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 9 = Caring for community members</p>	
	B	<p>Which domestic work or care task is your second favourite?</p> <p>0 = None 1 = Water collection 2 = Fuel collection 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Cleaning the house or compound 5 = Washing and drying clothes 6 = Mending and ironing clothes 7 = Caring for children 8 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 9 = Caring for community members</p>	
	C	<p>Which domestic work or care task is your third favourite?</p> <p>0 = None 1 = Water collection 2 = Fuel collection 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Cleaning the house or compound 5 = Washing and drying clothes 6 = Mending and ironing clothes 7 = Caring for children 8 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 9 = Caring for community members</p>	

See guidance for section 6

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



» Section 7: Social norms and roles

STOP!
Go to
[Part 1](#)

CORE QUESTIONS

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Out of five men in your village we interviewed, how many do you think said that they spent at least an hour on caring for people and domestic work yesterday? (Use your five fingers to help the respondent if necessary.) Enter number:	
xx	Do you think men in your village should do caring for people and domestic work? 0 = No 1 = Yes → skip to xx 98 = I don't know → skip to xx	
xx	If 'no' in xx: Why should men not do caring for people and domestic work? 1 = Because it would not be the right thing to do 2 = It's a woman's task/it's not a man's task 3 = Men don't know how to do it 4 = The community would disapprove 5 = Other (specify): 98 = I don't know	
xx	Out of five women in your village we interviewed, how many do you think said that men should do caring for people and domestic work? (Use your five fingers to help the respondent if necessary.) Enter number:	
xx	Out of five men in your village we interviewed, how many do you think said that men should do caring for people and domestic work? (Use your five fingers to help the respondent if necessary.) Enter number:	
xx	MEN: If nobody were to know that you did caring for people and domestic work, would you do it more? WOMEN: If nobody were to know that your partner/spouse did caring for people and domestic work, would you want him to do it more? 0 = No 1 = Yes	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: DIVISION OF LABOUR

For women:

I am going to ask you several questions about how you and your partner/spouse divide responsibilities in your household.

Please disregard the help you receive from other household members. These questions are only about you and your partner spouse.

		xx	xx	xx	xx
	TASKS	Would you like your partner/spouse to help you with [TASK]? 0 = No 1 = Yes 98 = Not applicable	<i>If 'no' in xx</i> Why would you not like your partner/spouse to help you with [TASK]? 1 = He will refuse 2 = It's a woman's task/it's not a man's task 3 = He will think I am lazy 4 = He will not know how to do it 5 = The community would disapprove 6 = Other (specify) 7 = He is busy with paid work	In the last month, how often have you asked your partner/spouse to help you with [TASK]? 0 = Never → skip to xx 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a week 3 = At least once a day	<i>If not 'never' in xx</i> When you asked, how often has your partner/spouse helped you with [TASK]? 0 = Never 1 = Sometimes when I asked 2 = Often when I asked 3 = Always when I asked
A	Water collection				
B	Fuel collection				
C	Meal preparation				
D	Washing and drying clothes				
E	Cleaning the house or compound				
F	Caring for children				
G	Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability				

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



For men:

I am going to ask you several questions about how you and your partner/spouse divide responsibilities in your household.

Please disregard the help you receive from other household members. These questions are only about you and your partner/spouse.

		xx	xx
	TASKS	Would you like to participate more in [TASK]? 0 = No 1 = Yes	If 'no' in xx: Why would you not like to participate more in [TASK]? 1 = My partner/spouse won't let me 2 = It's a woman's task/it's not a man's task 3 = I don't know how to do it 4 = The community would disapprove 5 = Other (specify): 6 = I'm busy with paid work
A	Water collection		
B	Fuel collection		
C	Meal preparation		
D	Washing and drying clothes		
E	Cleaning the house or compound		
F	Caring for children		
G	Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: SIMPLIFIED SOCIAL NORMS QUESTIONS (INSTEAD OF THE CORE QUESTIONS)

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Do you think that men should do caring for people and domestic work? 0 = No 1 = Yes → skip to xx	
xx	If 'no' in xx: Why should men not do caring for people and domestic work? 1 = Because it would not be the right thing to do 2 = It's a woman's task/it's not a man's task 3 = Men don't know how to do it 4 = The community would disapprove 5 = Other (specify) 98 = I don't know	
xx	Do you think that the majority of women we interviewed think that men should do caring for people and domestic work? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Do you think that the majority of men we interviewed think that men should do caring for people and domestic work? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Do you think the community will sanction/punish men who do caring for people and domestic work? 0 = No 1 = Yes	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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xx	<p>If 'yes' in xx:</p> <p>MEN:</p> <p>If the community did not sanction/punish men who do caring work, would you do more caring for people and domestic work?</p> <p>WOMEN:</p> <p>If the community did not sanction/punish men who do caring work, would you want your partner/spouse to do more caring for people and domestic work?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	
xx	<p>MEN:</p> <p>If nobody were to know that you did caring for people and domestic work, would you do it more?</p> <p>WOMEN:</p> <p>If nobody were to know that your partner/spouse did caring for people and domestic work, would you want him to do it more?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: CONDITIONAL PREFERENCES

For women and men:

I will now read to you some stories about imaginary couples in your community and ask you some questions about them.

(Randomly select one of the four vignettes and read out to the respondent. Note: in case of mobile data collection, the software will be programmed to randomly select one vignette; otherwise, enumerators should carry four cards/small pieces of paper (one for each vignette) in a small bag and randomly pick one.)

	Low normative expectations	Higher normative expectations
Low empirical expectations	Simon and Doris live together in a nearby village. In the past, no men in their village used to do caring for people and domestic work. Simon and Doris have learned it is still the case that few men in their village do caring for people and domestic work, and at the same time few people say that men should do caring for people and domestic work.	Simon and Doris live together in a nearby village. In the past, no men in their village used to do caring for people and domestic work. Simon and Doris have learned it is still the case that few men in their village do caring for people and domestic work, but at the same time almost all people say that men should do caring for people and domestic work.
High empirical expectations	Simon and Doris live together in a nearby village. In the past, no men in their village used to do caring for people and domestic work. Simon and Doris have learned that almost all men in their village now do caring for people and domestic work, but at the same time not many people say that men should do caring for people and domestic work.	Simon and Doris live together in a nearby village. In the past, no men in their village used to do caring for people and domestic work. Simon and Doris have learned that almost all men in their village now do caring for people and domestic work, and at the same time almost all people say that men should do caring for people and domestic work.

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Given what Simon has learned, how likely is Simon to do care work?</p> <p>0 = Not likely at all 1 = Not likely 2 = Likely 3 = Very likely</p>	
xx	<p>Given what Doris has learned, how likely is Doris to want Simon to do care work?</p> <p>0 = Not likely at all 1 = Not likely 2 = Likely 3 = Very likely</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: VIGNETTES – PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY VIEWS

For women:

xx	Sarah Ever since we got together, my husband John and I have shared household responsibilities. We get up around the same time, prepare breakfast, clean the house and help the children. We work on our farm together. When we come home from the field, he carries the vegetables and I carry some firewood. We both go and fetch water whenever we need it. I take the lead on cooking, but my husband helps me by chopping vegetables and cleaning the kitchen and compound.	
A	What do you think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	
B	What do you think your close friends would think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	
C	What do you think your family members would think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	
D	What do you think most other members of your community would think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	

For men:

xx	John Ever since we got together, my wife Sarah and I have shared household responsibilities. We get up around the same time, prepare breakfast, clean the house and help the children. We work on our farm together. When we come home from the field, I carry the vegetables and she carries some firewood. We both go and fetch water whenever we need it. She takes the lead on cooking, but I help by chopping vegetables and cleaning the kitchen and compound.	
A	What do you think about the way John and Sarah divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	
B	What do you think your close friends would think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	
C	What do you think your family members would think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	
D	What do you think most other members of your community would think about the way Sarah and John divide tasks? 0 = Strongly approve 1 = Approve 2 = Disapprove 3 = Strongly disapprove	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: EXCEPTIONS TO SOCIAL NORMS

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Under what circumstances do you think it is acceptable for men to do domestic work and caring for people?</p> <p>Please select all that apply.</p> <p>0 = None</p> <p>1 = The female partner/spouse is sick</p> <p>2 = The female partner/spouse is absent</p> <p>3 = The female partner/spouse is busy doing other work</p> <p>4 = The female partner/spouse wants to rest</p> <p>5 = The female partner/spouse asks the male partner/spouse to do it</p> <p>6 = In any circumstances</p> <p>7 = Other (specify):</p>	
xx	<p>Under what circumstances do you think community members find it acceptable for men to do domestic work and caring for people?</p> <p>Please select all that apply.</p> <p>0 = None</p> <p>1 = The female partner/spouse is sick</p> <p>2 = The female partner/spouse is absent</p> <p>3 = The female partner/spouse is busy doing other work</p> <p>4 = The female partner/spouse wants to rest</p> <p>5 = The female partner/spouse asks the male partner/spouse to do it</p> <p>6 = In any circumstances</p> <p>7 = Other (specify):</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: REASONS FOR DIVISION OF CARE WORK

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Do you agree with the following statements?</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree</p> <p>2 = Disagree</p> <p>3 = Agree</p> <p>4 = Strongly agree</p>	
A	I do this amount of caring for people because I personally think it is the right thing to do	
B	I do this amount of domestic work because I personally think it is the right thing to do	
C	I do this amount of caring for people because I think this is what other women do	
D	I do this amount of domestic work because I think this is what other women do	
E	I do this amount of caring for people because I think this is what others expect me to do	
F	I do this amount of domestic work because I think this is what others expect me to do	

For men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Do you agree with the following statements?</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree</p> <p>2 = Disagree</p> <p>3 = Agree</p> <p>4 = Strongly agree</p>	
A	I do this amount of caring for people because I personally think it is the right thing to do	
B	I do this amount of domestic work because I personally think it is the right thing to do	
C	I do this amount of caring for people because I think this is what other men do	
D	I do this amount of domestic work because I think this is what other men do	
E	I do this amount of caring for people because I think this is what others expect me to do	
F	I do this amount of domestic work because I think this is what others expect me to do	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTION

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Who in your household do you think generally makes the most significant contribution to the wellbeing of the household?</p> <p>1 = Me 2 = My partner/spouse 3 = Another woman in the household 4 = Another man in the household 5 = Other (specify): 98 = I don't know</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: VALUE OF WOMEN'S TIME

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>If you had to spend less time on caring for people and domestic work, what would you do with your extra time?</p> <p>You can select up to two options.</p> <p>1 = More leisure time/sleep/personal care 2 = More paid work 3 = More agriculture 4 = Provide better direct person care (e.g. children) 5 = Engage in community activities or social life 6 = Help neighbours/friends 7 = More education/training 8 = More religious activities 9 = Other (specify): 98 = I don't know</p>	

For men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>If your partner/spouse had to spend less time on caring for people and domestic work, what would she do with her extra time?</p> <p>You can select up to two options.</p> <p>1 = More leisure time/sleep/personal care 2 = More paid work 3 = More agriculture 4 = Provide better direct person care (e.g. children) 5 = Engage in community activities or social life 6 = Help neighbours/friends 7 = More education/training 8 = More religious activities 9 = Other (specify): 98 = I don't know</p>	

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OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: GENDER ROLES

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Are there tasks that women are naturally better at than men? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	If 'yes' in xx: What are the tasks that women are naturally better at than men? <i>(Ask as open question, take notes and identify code. You can note up to five codes.)</i> <div> 1 = Fetching water 2 = Fuel collection/purchase 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Cleaning the house and compound 5 = Washing, mending, ironing clothes 6 = Childcare 7 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 8 = Care of community members 9 = Making and selling crafts 10 = Protecting the home </div> <div> 11 = Construction, repair, carpentry 12 = Running/managing a business 13 = Paid/salaried work 14 = Preparing the ground for farming 15 = Weeding 16 = Harvesting 17 = Fishing, hunting 18 = Tending livestock, caring for animals 19 = Dealing with money 20 = Leading/making decisions for the family 21 = Other (specify): </div>	
xx	Are there tasks that men are naturally better at than women? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	If 'yes' in xx: What are the tasks that men are naturally better at than women? <i>(Ask as open question, take notes and identify code. You can note up to five codes.)</i>	

See guidance for section 7

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



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» Section 8: Upbringing and UCDW

CORE QUESTIONS

For men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	When you were a child or teenager, did your father or another man in the home:	0 = Never 1 = Hardly ever 2 = Sometimes 3 = Frequently
	A Prepare meals	
	B Clean the house or compound	
	C Wash clothes	
	D Take care of your siblings	
xx	When you were a child or teenager, were you taught how to:	0 = Never 1 = Hardly ever 2 = Sometimes 3 = Frequently
	A Prepare meals	
	B Clean the house or compound	
	C Wash clothes	
	D Take care of your siblings	

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>What domestic/care work, if any, would you like your sons/boys/young men in your family to be able to do or know how to do well?</p> <p>Please select all that apply:</p> <p>0 = None 1 = Water collection 2 = Fuel collection 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Washing, ironing, mending clothes 5 = Cleaning the house or compound 6 = Caring for children 7 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 8 = Caring for community members 9 = Other (specify):</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: MAIN CARER/TEACHER OF DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>What domestic/care work, if any, do you or someone else in your household teach your sons/boys/young men in your family?</p> <p>Please select all that apply:</p> <p>0 = None 1 = Water collection 2 = Fuel collection 3 = Meal preparation 4 = Washing, ironing, mending clothes 5 = Cleaning the house or compound 6 = Caring for children 7 = Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability 8 = Caring for community members 9 = Other (specify):</p>	

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xx	<p><i>If 'yes' to xx (When you were a child or teenager, were you taught how to...)</i></p> <p>Who taught you these activities? (Prepare meals, clean the house or compound, wash clothes, take care of your siblings).</p> <p>Please select all that apply:</p> <p>1 = Mother 2 = Father 3 = Sister 4 = Brother 5 = Other female relative 6 = Other male relative 7 = Female friends 8 = Male friends 9 = Someone else (specify):</p>	
xx	<p>Who took care of you when you were growing up?</p> <p>1 = Mostly mother or stepmother or female relative 2 = Mostly father or stepfather or male relative 3 = Only mother 4 = Only father 5 = Nearly equal 6 = Other (specify):</p>	

See guidance for section 8

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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» Section 9: Decision making

CORE QUESTIONS

For women:

Now I will ask you about decision making in your household.

No.	Question	xx	xx
		Who normally makes most of the decisions about this area? 1 = Me 2 = My partner 3 = Me and my partner jointly 4 = Someone else 5 = Me and someone else jointly 99 = Not applicable → skip to xx 98 = I don't know 97 = Prefer not to say	<i>If not 'me' in xx</i> To what extent do you think you can influence or change their decision? 0 = Not at all 1 = To some extent 2 = To a large extent 99 = Not applicable 98 = I don't know 97 = Prefer not to say
1	Decisions about children's schooling and health		
2	Decisions about your own health and when to go to the doctor		
3	Small daily purchases (e.g. food, toiletries)		
4	Large purchases (e.g. land, cattle, mobile phone)		
5	How many children to have and spacing of children		
6	Whether to take out a loan		
7	Decisions about whether to visit relatives or travel		
8	Decisions on how I spend my own time		
9	Which family members should do domestic tasks, such as sweeping, collecting water or caring for children		
10	Which family members should do paid activities, such as agricultural work, tending farm animals or trading		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: MORE DECISION-MAKING CONTROL

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	In which of these areas listed above would you most like to have more control over decisions? You can select up to two options. <i>Enter numbers from question xx.</i> 0 = None	

See guidance for section 9

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



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» Section 10: Sanctions/punishment and violence

CORE QUESTIONS

For women and men:

CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. If privacy is obtained, read the sentence below to the respondent and continue with the questionnaire. If is not possible to obtain privacy, then go to question xx.

Now I would like to ask you some questions about criticism or punishment of women and men in relation to care and domestic work. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping us to understand the experiences of women and men in this community. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone, and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.

No.	Question	Answer
xx	In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable to beat a woman in the following situations? 0 = Unacceptable 1 = Acceptable	
A	If she spoiled/burnt/failed to cook a meal	
B	If she failed to care well for the children	
C	If she left a dependent/ill adult unattended	
D	If she did not prepare her husband/partner/uncle/father/brother's bath	
E	If she failed to fetch water/firewood for her husband/partner/uncle/father/brother	
xx	In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable to harshly criticize or shout at a woman in the following situations? 0 = Unacceptable 1 = Acceptable	
A	If she spoiled/burnt/failed to cook a meal	
B	If she failed to care well for the children	
C	If she left a dependent/ill adult unattended	
D	If she did not prepare her husband/partner/uncle/father/brother's bath	
E	If she failed to fetch water/firewood for her husband/partner/uncle/father/brother	
xx	In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable to shame/mock a man in the following situations? 0 = Unacceptable 1 = Acceptable	
A	If he is cooking	
B	If he is cleaning the house/compound	
C	If he is washing clothes for other household members	
D	If he is taking care of children	
E	If he is taking care of a dependent/ill adult	
F	If he is washing dishes	
G	If he is fetching wood/fuel	
H	If he is fetching water	

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OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: WHO INFLUENCED VIEWS ON SANCTIONS/PUNISHMENT

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Who do you think has influenced your views about punishing women and men for doing/not doing caring for people and domestic work?</p> <p>You can select up to two options.</p> <p>0 = No one 1 = Parents 2 = Other relatives 3 = Peers/friends 4 = Neighbours/community members 5 = Religious leaders 6 = Cultural leaders/elders 7 = Political leaders 8 = Policies/laws 9 = School/education 10 = Other (specify):</p>	

See guidance for section 10

» Section 11: Wellbeing and time constraints

CORE QUESTIONS

For women and men:

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No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Are you satisfied with this division of tasks?</p> <p>0 = Unsatisfied 1 = Fairly satisfied 2 = Satisfied 3 = Very satisfied</p>	
xx	<p>How satisfied do you think your partner is with this division of tasks?</p> <p>0 = Unsatisfied 1 = Fairly satisfied 2 = Satisfied 3 = Very satisfied</p>	

For women (men optional):

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>In the last 12 months, have you suffered any injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental harm from your unpaid domestic work or caring for people?</p> <p>0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes 97 = Refuses to say → skip to xx</p>	
xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>What effect did this injury, illness or other harm have on you?</p> <p>0 = No long-term effect 1 = A long-term effect that prevents me from working at all 2 = A long-term effect that means I can't continue to perform the same work 3 = A long-term effect but I can still do same work as before 97 = Refuses to say</p>	

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xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>What harm did you experience as a result of your unpaid domestic work or caring for people?</p> <p>You can select up to three options:</p> <p>1 = Headaches/dizziness 2 = Backache, muscle or joint ache 3 = Injury/wound/burn 4 = Respiratory/breathing problems 5 = Stress/irritability 6 = Extreme fatigue 7 = Digestive/stomach problems 8 = Other (specify):</p>	
----	--	--

For women:

Now I will ask you some questions about gaps in being able to provide care in your household.

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>In the last seven days, how often have you left a dependent adult alone, knowing that there was no one else looking after her or him?</p> <p>0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day 99 = There are no dependent adults in my household</p>	
xx	<p>In the last seven days, how often have you left a child (under six years old) alone, knowing that there was no one else looking after her or him?</p> <p>0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day 99 = There are no children <6 years in my household</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: TIME CONSTRAINTS

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>In the last seven days, how often have you not had enough time to cook food when you were supposed to?</p> <p>0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day 99 = Not applicable</p>	
xx	<p>In the last seven days, how often have you not had enough time to wash family members' clothes when you were supposed to?</p> <p>0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day 99 = Not applicable</p>	
xx	<p>In the last seven days, how often have you not had enough time to bath a dependent household member when you were supposed to?</p> <p>0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day 99 = Not applicable</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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xx	In the last seven days, how often have you not had enough time for personal care and hygiene? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day 99 = Not applicable	
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OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: ACCIDENTS

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<i>Skip to xx if there are no children <6 years/dependent adults in the household (see one-day recall question in section 4):</i> In the last seven days, how often have children/dependent adults in your household injured themselves in an accident (e.g. falling down, cuts, burns)? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day	
xx	<i>Skip to xx if there are no children <6 years/dependent adults in the household (see one-day recall question in section 4):</i> In the last seven days, how often have children/dependent adults in your household broken or damaged anything? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: WATER-RELATED WELLBEING

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	In the last 12 months, have you suffered any injury, illness, disability or other physical or mental harm as a result of collecting water or doing laundry? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes 97 = Refuses to say → skip to xx	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> What harm did you experience as a result of collecting water or doing laundry? You can select up to three. 1 = Headaches/dizziness 2 = Backache, muscle or joint ache 3 = Injury/wound/burn 4 = Respiratory/breathing problems 5 = Stress/irritability 6 = Extreme fatigue 7 = Digestive/stomach problems 8 = Other (specify):	
xx	Are you concerned that your unpaid domestic work or caring for people will cause you physical or mental harm in the future? 1 = Not concerned at all 2 = Not very concerned 3 = Somewhat concerned 4 = Very concerned	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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No.	In the last seven days, has any household member suffered from a water-related illness?	
	0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a day 3 = Several times a day	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: PAID WORK RELATED WELLBEING

For women and men:

Now I would like to read a series of statements about your work situation. Please tell me if these phrases apply to you:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	My work or employment situation is mostly stable 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = Partly yes 3 = Partly no 98 = I don't know	
xx	I am frequently stressed or depressed because of not having enough work 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = Partly yes 3 = Partly no 98 = I don't know	
xx	I am frequently stressed or depressed because of not having enough income 0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = Partly yes 3 = Partly no 98 = I don't know	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: PERSONAL WELLBEING

For women (men optional):

Next, I would like to ask you four questions about your feelings on aspects of your life. There are no right or wrong answers. For each of these questions I'd like you to give an answer on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'.

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	
xx	Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	
xx	Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?	
xx	On a scale where 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious', overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: CHILDREN'S ATTITUDES, FEELINGS AND WELLBEING

For children:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	How happy do you feel about doing these activities? <i>(You can use the 'what did you do yesterday' chart to help the child answer these questions.)</i> 1 = Very sad 2 = A bit sad 3 = Neither happy nor sad 4 = A bit happy 5 = Very happy 98 = Not applicable	
A	Sleep	
B	Work for family business (e.g. farm work, cattle herding, shepherding, piecework or handicrafts done at home)	
C	Work for pay for someone not in the household	
D	At school (including play time)	
E	Studying at home/extra tuition outside the home	
F	Meal preparation (including shopping and doing the dishes)	
G	Fuel or water collection	
H	Cleaning the house or compound AND washing clothes	
I	Caring for younger children	
J	Caring for adults (e.g. ill household members)	
K	Leisure (playing, sports, seeing friends)/personal care/doing nothing	
xx	What activity would you most like to spend more time on? 0 = None <i>Record letter from list of activities</i>	
xx	What activity would you most like to spend less time on? 0 = None <i>Record letter from list of activities</i>	
xx	Out of all these activities, pick three that you think are the most valuable <i>(You can use the 'what did you do yesterday' chart to help.)</i> <i>Record 3 letters from list of activities and rank as follows:</i>	
	Most valuable	
	Second most valuable	
	Third most valuable	
xx	Here are some cards showing activities: 1) paid work, 2) education, 3) housework and caring for people. If you could choose, what combination of activities would be the best choice for you? Please pick 1, 2 or 3 cards. <i>(Use the 'What is the best choice for you?' cards).</i> 1 = School only 2 = Paid work only 3 = Household work only 4 = Mixing school and paid work 5 = Mixing school and housework 6 = Mixing paid work and housework 7 = Mixing school, paid work and housework 98 = I don't know	

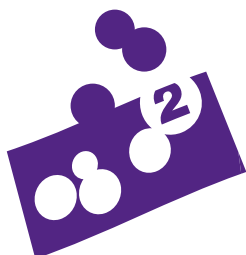
HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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Example
'Best choice for you'
cards (adapt for the
context):

1. Paid work

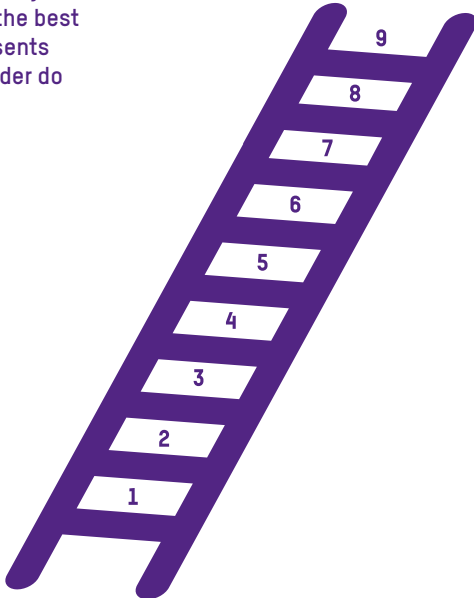


2. Education



3. Housework and caring for people



No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>There are nine steps on this ladder. Suppose we say that the ninth step, at the very top, represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom step represents the worst possible life for you. Where on the ladder do you feel you stand at the present time?</p> <p><i>Show printed image of ladder. Enter number:</i></p> 	
xx	<p>I am now going to read some things that young people your age sometimes say, think or feel. I want you to tell me if you agree or disagree with them. There are no right or wrong answers.</p> <p>1 = Strongly disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly agree 97 = Refuses to answer 98 = I don't know</p>	
A	Other people in my family make all the decisions about how I spend my time	
B	I often feel overworked	
C	I am proud of the unpaid care and domestic work I do	
D	I am proud of the paid/income-generating work I do	

See guidance for section 11

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» Section 12: Time- and labour-saving equipment, products and services

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CORE QUESTIONS

For women:

Now I will ask you some questions about some equipment your household may or may not own. Note that these questions are about specific types of equipment that can reduce the time and intensity of domestic work and are different to the questions I asked you earlier about assets.

Category	Code	Items	xx
	<i>(Please create a code for each item listed)</i>		Do you have this item in your household? 0 = No 1 = Yes
Water	(e.g. A, B, etc.)	e.g. Water tap in house/compound	
Fuel/energy		e.g. Electric/gas stove	
Food preparation		e.g. Refrigerator	
Clean space		e.g. Dustbin/vacuum cleaner	
Clean clothes		e.g. Clothes storage/washing machine	
		e.g. Chest of drawers/wardrobe for clothes	
<i>Only proceed if the household has at least one infant (≤3 years):</i>			
Childcare		e.g. Playpen	
<i>Only proceed if the household has at least one member who cannot walk or is blind (other than infant):</i>			
Caring for people who are elderly, ill or living with disability		e.g. Wheelchair	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: PREFERRED EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	If your household could buy one piece of equipment that would make your caring for people and domestic work easier, what would it be? <i>Use codes from question xx (time- and labour-saving equipment)</i>	
xx	If the government could provide one service that would make your caring for people and domestic work easier, what would it be? 1 = Childcare 2 = Eldercare 3 = Healthcare 4 = Better access to water 5 = Electricity 6 = Cash transfers 7 = Free/better education 8 = Opportunities for paid work 9 = Child benefit payments 10 = Tarmacked roads 11 = Markets nearer home 12 = Agricultural technology/crops 13 = Other (specify):	

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OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: REASON FOR PURCHASING EQUIPMENT

For women:

If 'yes' to any items in xx, otherwise skip to xx

No.	Question	Answer	
		Item 1	Item 2
xx	Out of these items that your household owns, which are the two most significant items for your household? <i>Use codes from xx</i>		
xx	What were the main reasons your household purchased this item? <i>(Ask as open question, take notes and identify code. You can note up to two codes.)</i> 1 = It saves time 2 = It saves money 3 = It is better for my health/my family's health 4 = It increases our standard of living 5 = I feel it is expected of me/us 6 = I get enjoyment from it 7 = Many neighbours/friends/relatives have it 8 = It is affordable 9 = There is no alternative 10 = No particular reason 11 = Other (specify):		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: TIME- AND LABOUR-SAVING PRODUCTS

For women:

Now I will ask you some questions about time- and labour-saving products that your household may or may not pay for.

	Code	Products	xx	xx
	<i>(Please create a code for each item listed)</i>		Have you ever purchased this product? 0 = No 1 = Yes	If 'yes' in xx In the last month, how often have you purchased this product? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a week 3 = Once a day 4 = Several times a day
Water and hygiene	(e.g. A, B, etc.)	e.g. Bottled water or other drinks, menstrual products		
Fuel/energy		e.g. Charcoal, gas		
Food preparation		e.g. Ground flour (maize, millet, wheat, cassava, sorghum), canned food, ready meals, washed/prepared vegetables or fruit, sauces, dried/chopped herbs and spices, prepared puddings (e.g. yoghurts, cakes)		
Cleaning the home or compound		e.g. Cleaning spray, bleach, glass wiper, microfibre cloths		
Cleaning clothes		e.g. Detergent, stain remover, knee patches for children		
<i>Only proceed if the household has at least one infant (≤3 years):</i>				
Childcare		e.g. Nappies, wipes/cotton wool, nappy cream, baby snacks/pouches		

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<i>Only proceed if the household has at least one member who cannot walk or is blind (other than infant):</i>				
Care of people who are elderly, ill or living with disability		e.g. Medicine, painkillers, alcohol/sanitizing liquids, adult nappies, wipes/cotton wool		

For women:

If 'yes' to any products in xx, otherwise skip to xx:

No.	Question	Answer	
		Product 1	Product 2
xx	Out of these products that your household purchases, which are the two most significant products for your household? <i>Use codes from xx</i>		
xx	What are the main reasons why your household purchases this product? <i>(Ask as open question, take notes and identify code. You can note up to two codes.)</i> 1 = It saves time 2 = It saves money 3 = It is better for my health/my family's health 4 = It increases our standard of living 5 = I feel it is expected of me/us 6 = I get enjoyment from it 7 = Many neighbours/friends/relatives have it 8 = It is affordable 9 = There is no alternative 10 = No particular reason 11 = Other (specify):		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: TIME- AND LABOUR-SAVING SERVICES

For women:

Now I will ask you some questions about time- and labour-saving services that your household may or may not pay for.

Services	Code	xx	xx	xx
		Have you ever paid anyone to help you with [ACTIVITY]? 0 = No 1 = Yes	If 'yes' in xx In the last month, how often have you paid someone to help you with [ACTIVITY]? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a week 3 = Once a day 4 = Several times a day	In the last month, how often have you received unpaid help from non-household members with [ACTIVITY]? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a week 3 = Once a day 4 = Several times a day
Cleaning the house or compound	A			
Transporting/delivering food	B			
Cooking and serving food	C			
Washing, ironing, mending clothes	E			
Fetching water	F			
Fetching firewood	G			
Hair braiding/cutting children's hair	I			
Care of dependent adults	J			

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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For women:

If 'yes' to any items in xx, otherwise skip to xx:

No.	Question	Answer	
		Service 1	Service 2
xx	Out of these services that your household pays for, which are the two most significant services for your household? <i>Use codes from xx</i>		
xx	What are the main reasons why your household pays for this service? <i>(Ask as open question, take notes and identify code. You can note up to two codes.)</i> 1 = It saves time 2 = It saves money 3 = It is better for my health/my family's health 4 = It increases our standard of living 5 = I feel it is expected of me/us 6 = I get enjoyment from it 7 = Many neighbours/friends/relatives have it 8 = It is affordable 9 = There is no alternative 10 = No particular reason 11 = Other (specify):		

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: HELP FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	In the last three months, how often have you discussed ways to reduce care work in your household with people outside your household (e.g. friends, neighbours, relatives, community groups)? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a month 3 = At least once a week 4 = Once a day	
xx	In the last three months, how often have you sought to reduce care work by sharing tasks with people outside your household? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a month 3 = At least once a week 4 = Once a day	

See guidance for section 12

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



STOP!
Go to
Part 1

» Section 13: Infrastructure, external support and schemes

CORE QUESTIONS

For women:

Now I will ask you about external support from the state, employers, civil society or community that your household may or may not receive.

No.	Question	Answer
	Do you use an improved water source (not a natural source like a river or spring)? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> Is it usually government provided? 0 = No 1 = Yes 98 = I don't know	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> How long does it take to walk from your house to the improved water source that you use? <i>(If respondent has a tap on the compound, please enter 0)</i> 0 = 0-5 minutes 1 = 6-20 minutes 2 = 21-40 minutes 3 = 41-60 minutes 4 = More than 60 minutes	
xx	Does your family usually use health facilities when household members are ill? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> Are these health facilities usually government provided? 0 = No 1 = Yes 98 = I don't know	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> How long does it take to walk from your house to the health facility that you usually use? 0 = 0-5 minutes 1 = 6-20 minutes 2 = 21-40 minutes 3 = 41-60 minutes 4 = More than 60 minutes	
xx	Do you use electricity in your house? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> Is the electricity usually government provided? 0 = No 1 = Yes 98 = I don't know	
xx	Are there childcare facilities available in your area (for children under school-starting age)? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> Does your family usually use the childcare facilities? 0 = No 1 = Yes → skip to xx	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



xx	<p><i>If 'no' in xx:</i></p> <p>Why do you not use the childcare facilities?</p> <p>Select all that apply.</p> <p>1 = Too expensive 2 = Poor quality 3 = Unreliable service 4 = Want to spend time with my child 5 = Have other childcare arrangements 6 = Other (specify)</p>	
xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>Are the childcare facilities usually government provided?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes 98 = I don't know</p>	

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p>Are you a member of any type of association, group or club which holds regular meetings?</p> <p>0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes</p>	
xx	<p>What type of group is it?</p> <p>You can select up to two options.</p> <p>1 = Economic/producer group 2 = Religious/social group 3 = Finance/savings group 4 = Voluntary group for community activities 5 = Digging group 6 = Educational group 7 = Women's group 8 = Other (specify):</p>	
xx	<p>Do you hold any civic local leadership position, or have you held any civic local leadership position in the past?</p> <p>1 = Yes (specify): 0 = No</p>	
xx	<p>Do you participate in or have you participated in [enter specific government/NGO scheme(s)] or any others?</p> <p>0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes (specify):</p>	
xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>How long have you participated in [enter name of scheme]?</p> <p>1 = Less than a month 2 = 1-6 months 3 = 7-12 months 4 = 2-3 years 5 = More than 3 years</p>	
xx	<p>Have you ever participated in training on gender roles, responsibilities or parenting?</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes (specify):</p>	

STOP!
Enter name
of
scheme(s)

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: LAUNDRY

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Do you do your laundry at home? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> To collect water for your laundry, how long does it take you to walk from your house to the water source, collect the water and bring it home or to the place where you usually do your laundry (laundry point)? <i>(If respondent has a tap on the compound, please enter 0.)</i> 0 = 0-5 minutes 1 = 6-20 minutes 2 = 21-40 minutes 3 = 41-60 minutes 4 = More than 60 minutes	
xx	How many trips to the water source do you need to make to do a single load of laundry? <i>Number of trips:</i>	
xx	What container do you use to carry your water for laundry? 0 = 20L bucket 1 = 20L plastic container 2 = 10L plastic bottle 3 = Done directly at the water source → skip to xx 4 = Other (specify):	
xx	Approximately how many [insert type of container selected in question xx] containers of water do you use for a single load of laundry (including soaking, rinsing, etc.)? <i>Number of containers:</i>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: AVAILABILITY AND COST OF WATER

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	In the last month, how often did you have insufficient water for the needs of your household? 0 = Never 1 = At least once 2 = At least once a week 3 = At least once a day	
xx	In the last month, how much money did your household spend on water? <i>Amount in local currency:</i>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: FUEL/ELECTRICITY

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? 1 = Electricity 2 = Liquid petroleum gas (LPG) 3 = Natural gas 4 = Biogas 5 = Kerosene 6 = Coal, lignite 7 = Charcoal 8 = Wood 9 = Straw/shrubs/grass 10 = Agricultural crops 11 = Animal dung 12 = Solar 13 = No food cooked in household 14 = Other (specify):	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



xx	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for lighting? 1 = Electricity 2 = LPG 3 = Natural gas 4 = Biogas 5 = Kerosene 6 = Coal, lignite 7 = Charcoal 8 = Wood 9 = Straw/shrubs/grass 10 = Agricultural crops 11 = Animal dung 12 = Solar 13 = No food cooked in household 14 = Other (specify):	
xx	Do you usually have uninterrupted access to electricity? 0 = No 1 = Yes → skip to xx	
xx	<i>If 'no' in xx:</i> How many power cuts occur on a normal day (24 hours)? <i>Insert number:</i>	
xx	At what time of the day do power cuts usually occur? Please select all that apply. 1 = Morning 2 = Midday 3 = Afternoon 4 = Evening 5 = Night 6 = Other (specify):	
xx	What do you use electricity for? Please select all that apply. 1 = Lighting 2 = Cooking, storing food 3 = Heating 4 = Leisure-related (e.g. TV, radio) 5 = Work-related (e.g. computer) 6 = Other (specify):	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: HEALTHCARE

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Was any member of your household sick or injured in the last four weeks? 0 = No → skip to xx 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> Did the household member consult a health provider or traditional healer for any reason in the last four weeks? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	<i>If 'yes' in xx:</i> After how many days of feeling unwell did the household member consult a health provider or traditional healer? <i>Number of days:</i>	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>What kind of health provider/s did the household member see?</p> <p>You can select up to three:</p> <p>1 = Private dispensary/hospital 2 = Public dispensary/hospital 3 = Community health centre 4 = Private doctor/dentist 5 = Traditional healer 6 = Regional hospital 7 = Missionary hospital 8 = Pharmacy/chemist 9 = Other (specify)</p>	
xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>How many times has the household member used the service in the last four weeks?</p> <p>1 = 1 to 3 times 2 = 4 to 6 times 3 = More than 6 times</p>	
xx	<p><i>If 'yes' in xx:</i></p> <p>Did the household member have any problems during the visit(s)?</p> <p>Please select all that apply:</p> <p>0 = No problem (satisfied) 1 = Facilities were not clean 2 = Long waiting time 4 = No trained professionals 5 = Too expensive 6 = No drugs available 7 = Treatment unsuccessful 8 = Other (specify):</p>	
xx	<p><i>If 'no' in xx:</i></p> <p>Why did the household member not use medical care in the last four weeks?</p> <p>0 = No need 1 = Too expensive 2 = Too far 3 = Other (specify):</p>	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: CHILDCARE

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	<p><i>If 'not government provided' in xx:</i></p> <p>Who mostly pays for the childcare?</p> <p>1 = Household income 2 = Man's income 3 = Woman's income 4 = The state 5 = Employer(s) 6 = Civil society organization(s) 7 = Other (specify):</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: TRANSPORT/REMOTENESS

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	How long does it take to walk from your house to the nearest marketplace? 0 = 0-5 minutes 1 = 6-20 minutes 2 = 21-40 minutes 3 = 41-60 minutes 4 = More than 60 minutes	
xx	How long does it take to walk from your house to the nearest all-season (e.g. tarmacked) road? 0 = 0-5 minutes 1 = 6-20 minutes 2 = 21-40 minutes 3 = 41-60 minutes 4 = More than 60 minutes	
xx	What transport do you usually use for caring for people and domestic work (e.g. taking children to school, buying food, accompanying ill people to health centres)? 1 = Walking 2 = Cycling 3 = Motorbike (own) 4 = Motorbike (paid service) 5 = Car (own) 6 = Car (paid service) 7 = Public transport 8 = Other (specify):	
xx	What transport do you usually use for paid work activities (e.g. getting to work, looking for paid work)? 1 = Walking 2 = Cycling 3 = Motorbike (own) 4 = Motorbike (paid service) 5 = Car (own) 6 = Car (paid service) 7 = Public transport 8 = Other (specify):	
xx	What transport do you usually use for leisure/self-care activities (e.g. seeing friends, seeing a hairdresser)? 1 = Walking 2 = Cycling 3 = Motorbike (own) 4 = Motorbike (paid service) 5 = Car (own) 6 = Car (paid service) 7 = Public transport 8 = Other (specify):	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: ENTITLEMENT TO GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

For women:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Do you think the government should provide healthcare to help families with their care work? 0 = Strongly disagree 1 = Disagree 2 = Neither agree nor disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly agree	
xx	Do you think the government should provide childcare to help families with their care work? 0 = Strongly disagree 1 = Disagree 2 = Neither agree nor disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly agree	
xx	Do you think the government should provide care for adults who are elderly, ill or living with disability to help families with their care work? 0 = Strongly disagree 1 = Disagree 2 = Neither agree nor disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly agree	

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES

For women and men:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Have you ever participated in training on access to and provision of water? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Have you ever participated in training on fuel-saving techniques? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Have you ever participated in training on income-generating activities? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Have you ever participated in training on health and hygiene? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Have you ever participated in [enter specific project activity 1]? 0 = No 1 = Yes	
xx	Have you ever participated in [enter specific project activity 2]? 0 = No 1 = Yes	

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: COMMUNITY GROUPS

For women:

If respondent is a member of a community group (if 'yes' in xx):

xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Please list names of community groups Start with the groups that you are still a member of and then list the groups you were a member of in the past.	What type of group is it? You can select up to two options. 1 = Economic/producer group 2 = Religious/social group 3 = Finance/savings group 4 = Voluntary group for community activities 5 = Digging group 6 = Other	How many months have you been/were you a member of this group? <i>Number of months:</i>	What were the main reasons for joining this group? You can select up to two options. 1 = To bring about positive change 2 = To make friends 3 = For my personal development 4 = To be more independent 5 = To improve my household status 6 = For the direct benefits 7 = Other (specify):	What were the main reasons you left this group? You can select up to two options. 0 = Still a member 1 = Lack of time 2 = Disagreement with group 3 = My partner/spouse was against it 4 = Disappointed with outcomes 5 = It was not for me 6 = Other (specify):	Have you ever held a leadership position in this group? 1 = Yes 0 = No
<i>Group name 1</i>					
<i>Group name 2, etc.</i>					

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: LEADERSHIP

For women:

If respondent holds a leadership position (if 'yes' in xx):

xx	xx	xx	xx
Please list local leadership positions Start with the positions you still hold and then list the positions you held in the past.	How many months have you been in/did you hold this position? <i>Number of months:</i>	What were the main reasons you wanted to hold this position? You can select up to two options. 1 = To bring about positive change for my household or community 2 = To make friends 3 = For my personal development 4 = To be more independent/leave the house 5 = To improve my status in the household 6 = Other (specify):	What were the main reasons you stopped holding this position? You can select up to two options. 0 = I am still holding this position 1 = Lack of time 2 = Argument/disagreement with colleagues 3 = My partner/spouse was against it 4 = Disappointed with outcomes 5 = I did not like it/it was not for me 6 = I did not get re-elected 7 = Other
<i>Leadership position 1</i>			
<i>Leadership position 2, etc.</i>			

See guidance for Section 13

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

Part B: Understanding, adjusting and using the Household Care Survey



STOP!
Go to
[Part 1](#)

» Section 14: End of interview

CORE QUESTIONS

For women, men and children:

This is the end of the interview. *(Explain again that the information will be kept strictly confidential, and that the information will help researchers to strengthen their work in this area. Ask the respondent if she or he has any questions for you. When finished, thank them for their time.)*

To be filled in after the interview:

For enumerators only Did you have to interrupt the interview because someone was trying to listen or interfered in any other way? 1 = Yes, once 2 = Yes, more than once 3 = No	
---	--

ENUMERATOR'S COMMENTS	SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS

Reviewed by: _____ Date: _____

Data entry done by: _____ Date: _____

Data entry reviewed by: _____ Date: _____

OPTIONAL QUESTIONS: OPEN-ENDED QUESTION

For women, men and children:

No.	Question	Answer
xx	Is there anything else related to caring for people and domestic work that you would like to add and that we have not yet discussed? 0 = No 1 = Yes (specify):	

See guidance for [Section 14](#)



Get in touch

We hope that you found this toolkit useful and that you will use the HCS questionnaire for your work. Care and domestic work underpins all development processes and is relevant for all development initiatives. We believe that generating data on and improving measures of care and domestic work is an important part of addressing inequalities in care.

The Household Care Survey is a living tool. We have learned from every round of data collection so far and have continually adjusted our approach and the questionnaire in response to feedback. The work is ongoing, and we would very much appreciate your help. Please share your comments, concerns and suggestions with us. If you have used the HCS, please let us know what worked and what did not. What questions did you use? How did you adjust them? How did they work in the field? What results did they generate? How did you use the results?

In our experience, local research consultants found it useful to talk to others who had implemented the HCS and were able to share documents and ideas. We are here to help and to share additional documents and best practice.

[Please get in touch.](#)

HOUSEHOLD CARE SURVEY TOOLKIT

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NOTES

- 1 Implemented since 2013, Oxfam's WE-Care programme addresses unpaid care and domestic work as a key driver of gender inequality, and is implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the Philippines. For more information, see: <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/our-work/gender-justice/womens-economic-empowerment/we-care>
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Oxfam

Oxfam is an international confederation of 20 organizations networked together in 67 countries, as part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from the injustice of poverty. Please write to any of the agencies for further information, or visit www.oxfam.org.

PHOTOS

Page 1: Usha and Nisha do laundry at an Oxfam-funded water point in Kharanitaar housing site in Nepal, where Oxfam provided water points for families affected by the 2015 earthquake.

Photo: Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville

Page 4: Shaheda collects firewood with her family after Cyclone Bulbul. Shamnagar, Bangladesh.

Photo: Fabeha Monir

Page 5: Viola with her baby Testimony at their home in Beconfields village, Masvingo District, Zimbabwe.

Photo: Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville

Page 8: Grace Aloyo and Mark Olara have five children, including these twin girls. The three older children go to school.

Photo: Julius Ceaser Kasujja

Page 12: Malak washes dishes in her home in Qayyarah subdistrict, Iraq.

Photo: Aurélie Marrier d'Unienville

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