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Renumerated Work and Leisure Activities:
analysing the effects of the social stratification on time use
in a brazilian capital.

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Renumerated Work and Leisure Activities:
analysing the effects of the social stratification on time use in a brazilian capital[1].

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ABSTRACT:

This is an analysis of remunerated work and leisure activities in the City of Belo Horizonte, Brazil. We will compare patterns of time allocation among diferent occupational categories during the weekdays and on weekend days. With regards to the ideas presented by J. Gershyny, the individuals who held activities involving more investment in schooling and professional formation and, therefore, resulting in higher incomes, were expected to present more time dedicated to remunerated activity in comparison to the individuals who hold lower socioeconomic status occupations. As the remunerated activity is a structuring factor in time allocation in the broader set of the adult individuals daily activities, the higher schooled have advantages, not only in relation to the value aggregated to the labor force, but also in relation to the organization of their daily life.

Key-words: *time; remunerated work; leisure; social stratification.*

I – INTRODUCTION

Among the analyses of paid work and leisure activities, I will focus the research on time uses carried out in the city of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and J Gershuny's analyes about England. In such diverse contexts, the same trend is found when we compare the period of paid work and the leisure time among adult individuals holding a paid occupation. In Belo Horizonte (NEUBERT, 2006) and in England, as well, (GERSHUNY, 2005a; 2005b), the best situated individuals in the social hierarchy (those who have the higher income and the higher schooling) tend to dedicate a greater amount of time to paid work and a lesser to leisure. That fact leads us to conclude that those having the higher positions in society see the paid work activity as the main source of prestige and of expression of their pecuniary

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force, and no more idleness (*otium*), as it was common in the periods before the modern age in the Occident.

Gershuny's analyses were carried out in the social and economical context of the countries classified as developed. In the developing countries, on their turn, we often find great inequality in people's schooling and income levels, and this inequality is rather intense in Brazil[3]. Such social context can present peculiarities in relation to the way the individuals structure their daily lives, due to those special characteristics, as we will see in the data analysis.

The results found in Belo Horizonte reveal some of these peculiarities. The higher the socioeconomic status[4] of an adult individual's occupation, active in the labor market, the more organized, regular and constant is his work period during the weekdays; similarly, the lower the socioeconomic status of the individual's occupation, the less organized, regular and constant is his work period during the weekdays (MONT´ALVÃO; NEUBERT et al., 2007). It can be explained by the fact that the more schooled individuals, therefore, those having the higher income, are the ones who have the best chances to get a formal, regulated and constant job, while the less educated ones have more probability to be unemployed or to carry temporary, irregular, short-length and low paid jobs[5]. For that reason, among the adult individuals with low schooling level, there are the unemployed and the informal workers, who receive a low remuneration and, therefore, dedicate lengthy periods of time to work when they get a job. Their work period is irregular, though intense, when they hold a certain occupation.

Another relationship between the daily life organization and the social stratification dimension becomes evident in the distinction between the weekdays and the weekend days (NEUBERT, op. cit.). For the manual workers, the weekdays and the weekend days are not really different, if we consider the period of paid work and the leisure time. Differently, the non-manual workers spend more time in the paid work in the weekdays. While the weekdays and the weekend days are almost the same for the manual workers, for the non-

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[3] There are many researches focused on analyzing, measuring and describing the social inequality dimension in Brazil, especially concerning schooling and income levels (BARROS, 1995; BARROS 2002; FERREIRA, 2000). There are also studies which show the most recent changes (SOARES, 2006; IPEA, 2007).
[4] I will talk later about this tool, also used in the present analysis.
[5] As we can see in Deauvieau (1999), Singer (1996) and Sorj (2000).

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Another relationship between the daily life organization and the social stratification dimension becomes evident in the distinction between the weekdays and the weekend days (NEUBERT, op. cit.). For the manual workers, the weekdays and the weekend days are not really different, if we consider the period of paid work and the leisure time. Differently, the non-manual workers spend more time in the paid work in the weekdays. While the weekdays and the weekend days are almost the same for the manual workers, for the non-manual workers the weekend days are more freed to other activities, amongst which leisure, family care and housekeeping.

II – RESEARCH ON TIME USES IN BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL.

The data used in the analyses below were collected by the research project entitled "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais: a pilot project for the Brazilian metropolitan zones" (AGUIAR, 2000) created and directed by Professor PhD Neuma Aguiar, from the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of UFMG [6]. Such Project was supported by CNPq[7].

The research took 24 months, from August, 2001 to August, 2003, involving in this period the stages of elaboration of the field material, interviewers training, pre-test, execution of field survey, codification of the questionnaires and database building. Data was gathered from 400 domiciles, from which 371 collaborated effectively to the research. All individuals individuals over eighteen were invited to participate, in a total of 1.184 individuals filled. In each domicile, a weekday (Monday to Friday) and a weekend day (Saturday or Sunday) were sampled, in order to fill two diaries for each individual of the domestic group.

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[7] Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, Brasil.

Among the database constructed, we will use the information recorded in a self-applied questionnaire, containing socioeconomic information (schooling level, income, main and secondary occupations) of each individual; the database built from the time uses diaries filled in one *weekday*, containing the record of the activities carried out on a weekday (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday); and the database from the time use diary filled on a *weekend day*, containing the record of the activities carried out in a weekend day (Saturday or Sunday).

To process the empiric analyses, we chose four variables from the databases, namely, *remunerated work time, leisure time,* and *occupational categories,* the latter based in the *Index of Socioeconomic Status* developed by Pastore (1979) and Pastore and Vale Silva (2000)

As for the daily activities classification, two well-known books among the time use studies scholars are used to classify the activities recorded in the diaries: the EUROSTAT (European system) and ONU's classification system (North-American system). For research purposes, a synthesis of the two classification systems was elaborated, in order to best represent the activities carried out in the Brazilian context[8], and, at the same time, enable us to keep their essential characteristics, allowing the comparison between data gathered by different research groups.

The activities are grouped into ten categories, namely: *(O) Personal Care (sleeping, eating, bathing and dressing, etc); (1) Remunerated Activities (main and secondary paid work); (2) Studying; (3) Housekeeping and Family Care (food preparation, housekeeping, clothes maintenance, shopping and little services, house repairs, children care, etc.,); (4) Voluntary Work and Meetings (voluntary work, meetings, religious activities); (5) Social Life and Leisure (socialization, visits, parties, movies, theater and music concerts, art exhibitions, resting); (6) Sports and Outdoor Activities (physical exercise, cooper, ball games, hunting and fishing); (7) Hobbies and Games (arts, computer use and games); (8) Mass Media Communication (reading, watching television, radio listening); (9) Travel and Non-specified allocation of time (moving between activities).*

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[8] Based on the information gathered during the pre-test of the research tools.

The remunerated work time will be measured in minutes by the sum of the duration of the activities grouped in item #1 with some activities of item #9 (like travel and moving between home and work), which may or may not be done by the individual during one weekday and/or one weekend day. The *leisure time*[9] will also be measured in minutes, by the sum of the duration of the activities grouped in the items (5), (6), (7) and (8), as well as some activities included in item (4) (voluntary work for and through an institution).

The *Socioeconomic Status Index* (PASTORE and VALLE SILVA, op. cit) was used to measure the social stratification dimension in relation to the main occupation the individual holds. It was meant to measure the individual's real position in the labor market, indicated by the resources they have at their command in their respective positions (ibid). The empiric referents used in the index elaboration are: the schooling level and average income level related to each professional category. The index can be grouped into six occupational strata, according to Pastore's original elaboration (op. cit), that for practical reasons were reduced to five, namely: *(1) Low inferior and High Inferior: unqualified rural and urban workers; (II) Middle-Inferior: qualified and semi-qualified workers; (III) Middle-Middle: intellectual workers, low level professionals and small business owners; (IV)High-Middle: medium level professionals and medium business owners; (V) High: high level professional and big business owners.*

The data is divided into two sub-samples from which we chose individuals from 18 up to 65 years old and economically active, that is, holding a remunerated activity by the time they answered the survey questionnaires. One of the samples refers to the individuals who filled the time use diary in one *weekday* and the other sample refers to those who filled it in one *weekend day*. Most of the individuals filled both diaries, though, as some answered it in only one period, the number of answers in each sample is different.

The sub-sample related to the information on time allocation in a *weekday* is composed by 563 individuals, 51.33% males and 48.66% females. The sub-sample related to time allocation in a *weekend day* is made up of 517 individuals, 51.60% males and 48.40% females.

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[9] The choice of the leisure activities among the categories used in the research considered the definitions and concepts elaborated by Dumazedier (1975, 1979, 1994) and Elias (1992).

III – DATA ANALYSIS OF A WEEKDAY

According to table #1, the *(1) Low inferior and High Inferior* strata presents a higher average of leisure time in a weekday, namely, 186.31 minutes. *(V) High* stratus, on its turn, presents a lower leisure time average in a weekday, namely, 140.50 minutes. As we can see, the standard deviation related to leisure time allocation is very high in comparison to the average, what shows that the occupational strata present great variability when that dimension is analyzed in a weekday.

TABLE #1 – Average leisure time in minutes among the occupational strata in the weekday sub-sample

Occupational strata	Average (min.)	Standard-Deviation (min.)
(1) Low inferior and High Inferior	186,31	160,37
(II) Middle-Inferior	157,65	117,27
(III) Middle-Middle	163,75	126,22
(IV)High-Middle	168,80	111,02
(V) High	140,50	109,05
Total of Individuals (n=563)	**165,99**	**132,25**

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003.

In order to determine whether the differences between the averages are really statistically significant or not, we need to apply the ANOVA Test which enables to tell if the leisure time variability (continuous variable) inside the occupational strata (categorical variable) is higher or lower than the variability between the occupational strata (Triola, 1998). If the significance level is greater than 0.05 (sig>0.05), considering that the confidence interval is 95%, this will mean that the leisure time variability inside the occupational strata is greater than the variability between them, therefore indicating that the difference between the averages is not statistically significant. Otherwise (sig<0,05), we can conclude that the difference between the averages is significant.

According to Table #2 below, we can say that the relation between the leisure time and the occupational strata is not significant for a weekday, for the significance level (sig=0.1856) is greater than 0.05. Thus, we cannot say that the difference between the averages presented in the table #1 are statistically relevant.

TABLE #2 – ANOVA test for the leisure time as the dependent variable and the occupational strata as the independent variable of the weekday sub-sample

	Sum of the squares	Df	Average of the squares	F	Sig.
Between the groups	108209,169	4	27052,29225	1,552545	0,18561685
Inside the groups	9722862,796	558	17424,4853		
Total	9831071,965	562			

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003.

According to table #3 below, the *(1) Low inferior and High Inferior* strata presents the lower level of paid work period in a weekday, namely, 398.31 minutes. On its turn, the *(V) High* occupational stratum presents the higher average, i.e., 545.93 minutes.

TABLE #3 – Average of the remunerated work time between the occupational strata of the weekday sub-sample

Occupational stratum	Average (min.)	Standard-Deviation (min.)
(1) Low inferior and High Inferior	389,31	257,88
(II) Middle-Inferior	433,07	236,32
(III) Middle-Middle	450,56	209,81
(IV)High-Middle	440,71	222,61
(V) High	545,93	180,50
Total of Individuals (n=563)	**440,69**	**230,12**

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003.

Regarding the ANOVA test presented in table #4 below, the significance level presented (sig=0.0004) was less than 0.05, what lead us to conclude that the time variance between the occupational strata is greater than inside them. Therefore, we can affirm that the difference between the averages of remunerated work period in a weekday presented in table #3 above is statistically significant.

TABLE #4 – ANOVA test for the remunerated work time as the dependent variable and the occupational strata as the independent variable of the weekday sub-sample

	Sumo f the squares	Df	Average of the squares	F	Sig.
Between the groups	1067955,66	4	266988,9149	5,191314	0,00041167
Inside the groups	28697899,64	558	51429,92768		
Total	29765855,3	562			

In order to establish another kind of relationship between the social stratification dimension and the remunerated work period dimension in one weekday, we will use a simple linear regression model, presented in Table #5 below. The results are significant considering that the significance level is less than 0.05 (sig=0.000). We can affirm, thus, considering the value of B, that each point we add in the range of the Socioeconomic Status Index, increases 2.327 minutes in the paid work period in one weekday between the individuals belonging to the adult economically active population.

TABLE #5 – Simple linear regression model for the remunerated work time as the dependent variable and the socioeconomic status index as the independent variable in a weekday

Coefficients					
	Non-standardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	B	Standard error	β		
Constant	440,619	9,591		45,940	0,000
Centered Socioeconomic index	2,327	0,633	0,153	3,677	0,000

Considering this information we can affirm that, as the status of the occupations presented by the occupational strata raises, the higher is the dedication to remunerated work in a weekday. In other words, as the individual's occupation requires higher schooling level and has higher income, the higher is the time spent in remunerated work in a weekday by that individual. These results support Gershyny's findings (op. cit.). The leisure activities carried out on a weekday, on their turn, does not present a statistically significant relationship to the social stratification dimension.

IV – DATA ANALYSIS OF A WEEKEND DAY

According to Table #6 below, the *(V) High* strata presents the higher leisure time average in a weekend day, namely, 421.24 minutes. The *(II) Middle-Inferior* strata presents the lower leisure time average in a weekend day, namely, 302.59 minutes. As we can see, the standard-deviation related to the leisure time allocation are also much greater in relation to the averages (despite their being lower in comparison to the standard-deviation of the leisure time average in a weekday), what shows us that the occupational strata present great variability for that activity in a weekend day.

TABLE #6 – Leisure time average in minutes for the occupational strata of the weekend day sub-sample

Occupational Strata	Average (min.)	Standard Deviation (min.)
(1) Low inferior and High Inferior	349,14	215,74
(II) Middle-Inferior	302,59	218,30
(III) Middle-Middle	347,25	188,91
(IV)High-Middle	319,69	181,75
(V) High	421,24	235,64
Total of Individuals (n=571)	**344,66**	**209,19**

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003

In order to determine whether the difference between the averages are statistically significant or not, we need to apply the ANOVA test, as we have done before.

According to Table #7 below we can say that the relation between leisure time and the occupational strata is significant for a weekend day, for the significance level (sig=0.0083) is less than 0.05. Thus, we can say that the differences between the averages presented in Table #6 are valid in statistic terms for a 95% confidence interval.

We can affirm that the individuals situated in the higher strata tend to dedicate more time to leisure than the ones in the lower strata, despite of (II) *Middle-Inferior* strata presenting a lower leisure time average in a weekend day in relation to *(IV)High-Middle* stratum. Nevertheless, the first one presents a very high standard deviation in relation to the average,

what means that this strata has great internal variability, which does not happen with the latter strata, that presents a lower internal variability.

TABLE #7 – ANOVA test for the leisure time as the dependent variable and the occupational strata as the independent variable for the weekend day sub-sample.

	Sum of the squares	Df	Average of the squares	F	Sig.
Between groups	595594,350	4	148898,587	3,45637	0,00837
Inside groups	24339874,324	565	43079,423		
Total	24935468,674	569			

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003

In order to establish another kind of relationship between the social stratification dimension (represented here by S.S.I.) and the leisure time in a weekend day, we will use again the simple linear regression model, presented in Table #8 below. The results are significant considering that the significance level is less than 0.005. Thus, we can say that, considering the value of B, each point added in the Socioeconomic Status Index, increases the leisure time in a weekend day in 1.451 minutes. Differently from the leisure in a weekday, that has not presented significant differences between the strata, the leisure in a weekend day presents a significant relationship. In the weekend days, therefore, the higher strata tend to spend more time to leisure activities than the lower strata

TABLE #8 – Simple linear regression model for the leisure time as the dependent variable and the socioeconomic index as the independent variable for the weekend day sub-sample.

Coefficients					
	Non-standardized		**Standardized**	**t**	**Sig.**
	B	**Standard error**	**β**		
Constant	344,661	8,715		39,550	0,000
Centered index of socioeconomic status	1,451	0,571	0,106	2,539	0,011

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003

Considering the tests carried out and the results presented, we can affirm that as the individual's occupation status increases, the higher is the probability of his spending more time in the leisure activities in a weekend day. That is, the individuals situated in the higher strata present the tendency to dedicate more time to remunerated work in the weekdays and can, therefore, reserve the weekend days for leisure activities, or whatever else.

According to Table #9 below, *(II) Middle-Inferior* strata presents the greater average of time for remunerated work in a weekend day, namely, 234.00 minutes. The *(V) High* occupational strata, on its turn, presents the lower average, namely, 135.47 minutes.

TABLE #9 – Average time for remunerated work time, among the occupational strata for a weekend day sub-sample

Occupational Strata	Average (min.)	Standard Deviation (min.)
(1) Low inferior and High Inferior	150,58	249,04
(II) Middle-Inferior	234,00	280,86
(III) Middle-Middle	143,90	260,87
(IV)High-Middle	128,62	201,64
(V) High	135,47	238,27
Total of Individuals (n=571)	**163,31**	**259,37**

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003

Concerning the ANOVA Test presented in Table #10 below, the significance level presented (sig=0.01807) was less than 0.05. Therefore, we can affirm that the difference between the averages of remunerated work period in a weekend day presented in table #9 above is statistically significant considering the confidence interval of 95%. Nevertheless, as the indicators show, there is not a clear tendency in the relation between the occupational strata status level and the period of remunerated work in a weekend day.

TABLE #10 – ANOVA Test for the remunerated work time as the dependent variable and the occupational strata as the independent variable for the weekend day sub-sample.

	Sum of the squares	Df	Average of the squares	F	Sig.
Between groups	797642,55	4	199410,63	3,003	0,01807
Inside groups	37524017,31	565	66414,18		
Total	38321659,86	569			

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003

In order to establish another kind of relationship between the social stratification dimension (represented here by S.S.I.) and the remunerated work time in a weekend day, we will use again the simple linear regression model, presented in Table #11 below. The results are significant considering that the significance level was less than 0.05 (sig=0.015). We can say then that, considering the value of B, each point added to the range of the

Socioeconomic Status Index, decreases the time dedicated to paid work in a weekend day decreases in 1.727 minutes.

TABLE #11 – Simple linear regression model for the remunerated work time as the dependent variable and the socioeconomic status index as the independent variable in a weekend day.

	Coefficients			t	Sig.
	Non-standardized		**Standardized**		
	B	**Standard error**	**β**		
Constant	163,315	10,808		15,110	0,000
			-0,102		
Centered socioeconomic status index	-1,727	0,709		-2,436	0,015

Source: Primary data from Neuma Aguiar's Research: "Multiple reference temporalities: domestic and paid work: time uses analysis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais", UFMG/CNPq, 2003.

Regarding the results presented above, we can affirm that as the individual's occupation status increases, the higher is the probability of his spending less time in remunerated work activities in a weekend day. That explains the fact that the individuals situated in the higher strata dedicate more time to leisure in the in the weekend days, for they decrease the time dedicated to remunerated work in that same period. The lower strata, on their turn, since they present the relative tendency to dedicate more time to remunerated work in a weekend day, they spend less time in leisure activities in that same period.

V - CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the present analysis was tracing the relationship between the social stratification dimension and the time allocation in the daily activities, inspired by T. Veblen's theory (1965), mainly emphasizing the leisure and the work time. We took into consideration the construction of daily life that reveals certain rhythms or cycles[10], amongst which, the seven-day cycle that forms the week and the distinction between weekdays (Monday to Friday) and the weekend days (Saturday and Sunday)

With regards to the ideas presented by Gershyny (op.cit.), the individuals who held activities involving more investment in schooling and professional formation and, therefore, resulting in higher incomes, were expected to present more time dedicated to

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[10] E. Zerubavel, 1985.

remunerated activity in comparison to the individuals who hold lower socioeconomic status occupations.

That hypothesis was partially supported, since the analyses were divided into two periods of time (weekdays and weekend days). We present below the conclusions in a concise way:

1- *Remunerated Work in a Weekday*: the higher the individual's occupation *status*, the higer is the probability of his spending *more* time in remunerated activities in a weekday.
2- *Leisure in a Weekday*: there is no significant relationship between the social stratification dimension and the leisure time in a weekday.
3- *Remunerated Work in a Weekend Day*: the *higher* the individuals' occupation *status*, the greater is the probability of his spending *less* time to remunerated activities in a weekend day.
4- *Leisure in a Weekend Day*: the *higher* the individual's occupation *status*, the greater is the probability of his spending *more* time in leisure activities in a weekend day.

We can affirm, then, that among the individuals belonging to the adult economically active population of Belo Horizonte, those holding the higher socioeconomic status occupations spend more time in remunerated work in a weekday than those holding lower socioeconomic status occupations.

With regards to leisure in a weekday, on the other side, there is not a quantitative difference, but rather a qualitative one. Individuals holding higher socioeconomic status occupations tend to prefer the activities included under the leisure sub-categories "sports and outdoor activities" and "hobbies and games". Individuals holding lower socioeconomic status occupations, on their turns, tend to prefer the activities under the leisure sub-categories "social life and leisure" and "mass media communication" (NEUBERT, op. cit).

Concerning leisure activities on a weekend day, there is an increase in the dedication to "social life and leisure" and "hobbies and games" activities, by the individuals holding higher socioeconomic status occupations. The "sports and outdoor activities" and "mass media communication" activities do not present a clear relationship to the social

stratification for the same period of time. In the overall, individuals grouped into the higher status occupational categories tend to spend more time in leisure activities in a weekend day, in comparison to the individuals grouped in lower status occupational categories (ibid).

Finally, the dedication to remunerated work in a weekend day presents an inverse relationship when we compare the same activity in a weekday. Individuals holding higher socioeconomic status occupations tend to dedicate less time to that activity than those holding lower socioeconomic status occupation at the same period of time.

The individuals situated in the lower layers of the social hierarchy, therefore, presenting low schooling level, correspond to the informal and temporary workers. When we observe the group as a whole, we see that those who get a remunerated work chance are subject to lengthy work periods, though inconstant, when we observe the day sequence. We can also see that, as they are submitted to such exhaustion, many others did not get any kind of remunerated work. This unbalance on the division of the social work time is the main cause for the "disorganizer effect" on people's daily life, especially among those having low schooling level.

If we consider the seven-day set that made up the week, we realize that the inequalities affects not only the allocation of work time and the amount of time spent in remunerated work, but also in the organization of the daily life.

That lead us to conclude that the individuals situated in occupation holding the higher status have the privilege to organize their remunerated work time in a more structured way, which is very difficult for the individuals holding lower status occupations, those who have not a sharp definition between the working and the resting days. As the remunerated activity is a structuring factor in time allocation in the broader set of the adult individuals daily activities, the higher schooled have advantages, not only in relation to the value aggregated to their labor force, but also in relation to the organization of their daily life.

We also point out to the fact that, since we used a probabilistic sample, the representation of the individuals situated in the ends of the social hierarchy is impoverished. Therefore, the very rich individuals (those having greater amounts of solid capital and can, for this

very reason, represent the contemporary leisure class) and the very poor (those excluded from the official statistics and, therefore, not included in sampled surveys), were not considered in our analysis. Studying those groups requires differentiated survey techniques which can be used specifically to gather information from those groups.

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