# Time spent on unpaid care and domestic work

Francesca Grum / Andres Vikat

UNSD/ SIAP Workshop on Gender Statistics for SDG Indicators, Chiba (Japan), 12-16 November 2018

# Gender-relevant SDG indicator in focus:
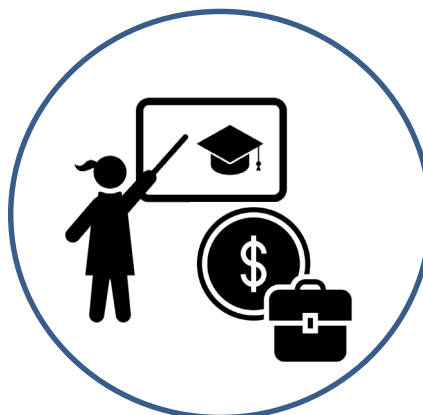# Time spent on unpaid care and domestic work
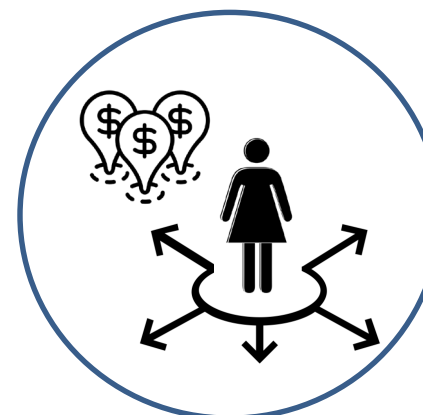
**TARGET 5.4**

**IND 5.4.1**

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location



Women spend more time spent in unpaid care and domestic work

Women spend less time in paid work and education
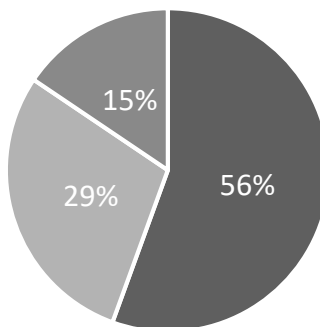
Women gain access to fewer opportunities

Time-use data

Between 2000 – 2016, 90 countries collected time-use data disaggregated by sex

TARGET 5.4

IND 5.4.1

- 1 data point — 56%
- 2 data points — 29%
- 3 or more data points — 15%

Need for more regularly collected data to assess progress over time

Cost to undertake a dedicated Time Use Survey

Economic aspects
Human resources
Time constraints

Trade-off triangle for NSOs

Challenges faced by the NSOs to conduct time use surveys:

Use of data
Underutilization

Data granularity
Coding complexity
High respondent burden and low response rate

**TARGET 5.4**

**IND 5.4.1**

Activities of UNSD as the custodian agency:
(in coordination with the NSOs, regional and international agencies, researchers and data user community)

UN Guidelines to producing statistics on time use

Modernization of Time Use Surveys (TUS) with a lighter instrument and mixed-mode approach using the latest technology available

Classification of activities: ICATUS 2016

# Time use survey

## Modernizing Time use surveys,
## in line with ICATUS2016

United Nations Statistics Division
Social and Gender Statistics Section

# Introduction

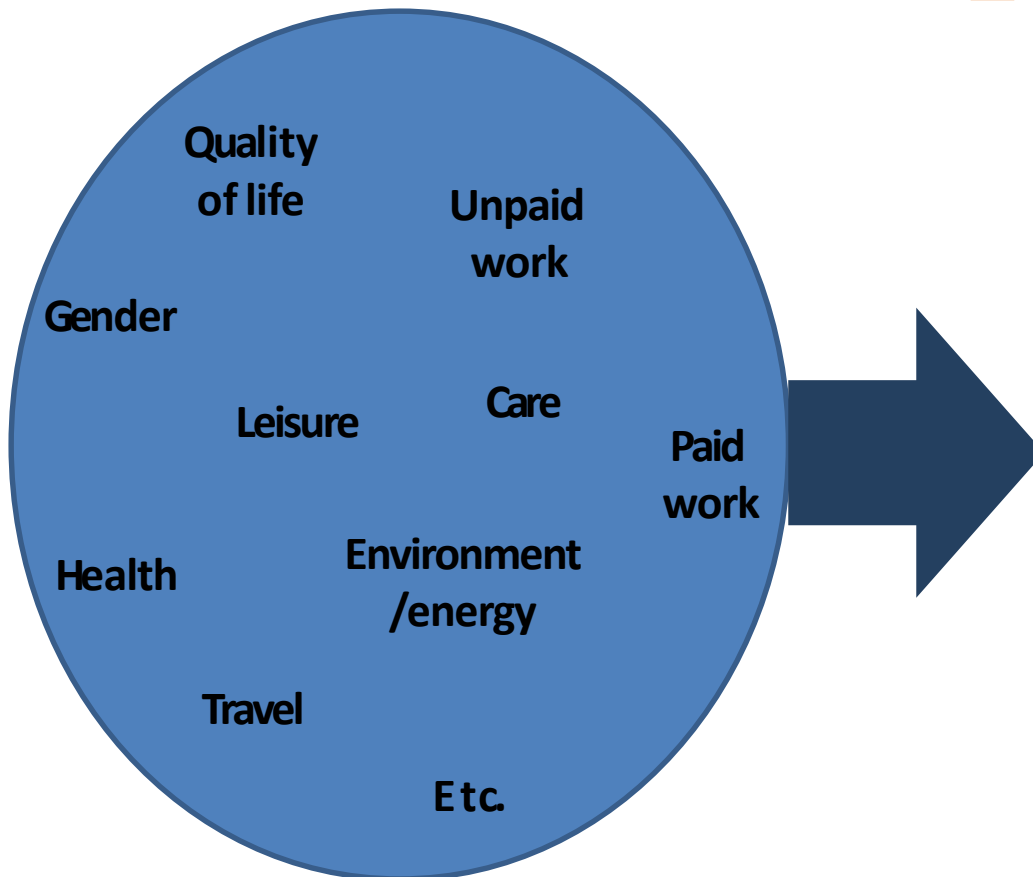❑ We use time-use data

**- Costly**

**- High respondents' burden**

**- Low response rates**

**- Not fully utilized**

❑ How can we produce time-use data more efficiently?



Quality of life
Unpaid work
Gender
Leisure
Care
Paid work
Health
Environment /energy
Travel
Etc.

# Overview of TUS data collection

**Collection Types**

- Dedicated TUS
- Module in another survey
- Questions in another survey

**Collection Methods**

- Interview
- Self-reporting
- Observation
- Censors (Fitbit), etc.

**Plans**

- Behavior science
- Sample profiling
- Time frame
- Mixed mode, etc.

**Instrument**

- Full diary
- Light diary
- Stylized questions

**Modes**

- PAPI, CAPI
- CATI, CAWI
- Retrieve by enumerator
- Wearable devices,
- Mobile/tablet app, SMS / IVR, Etc.

# Snapshot of instruments used by countries

Since 2000, out of around 100 countries, 88 countries collected data as follows:

Full time diary: 57     Light time diary: 9     Questions:22
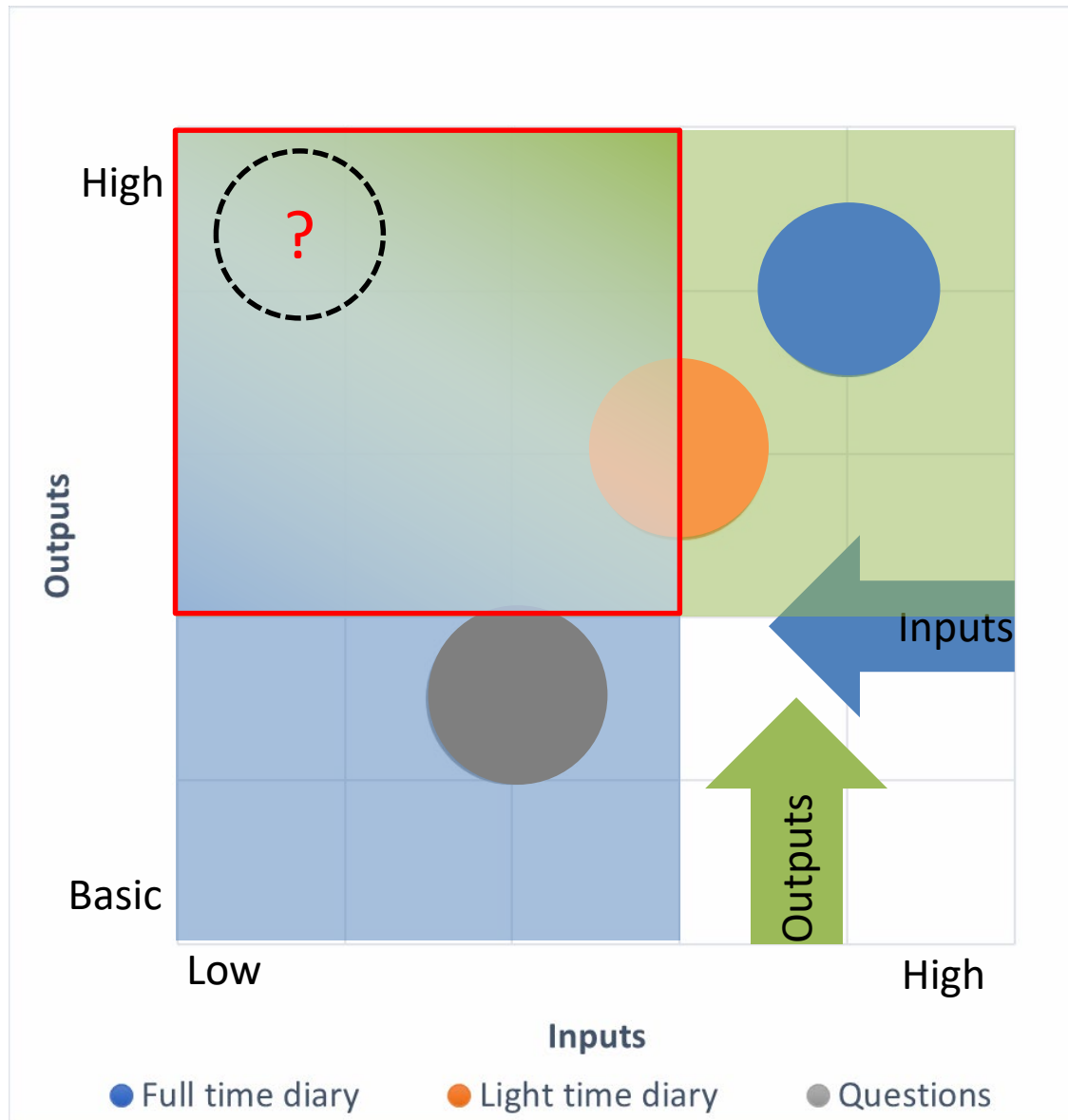
# Time use instruments requirements

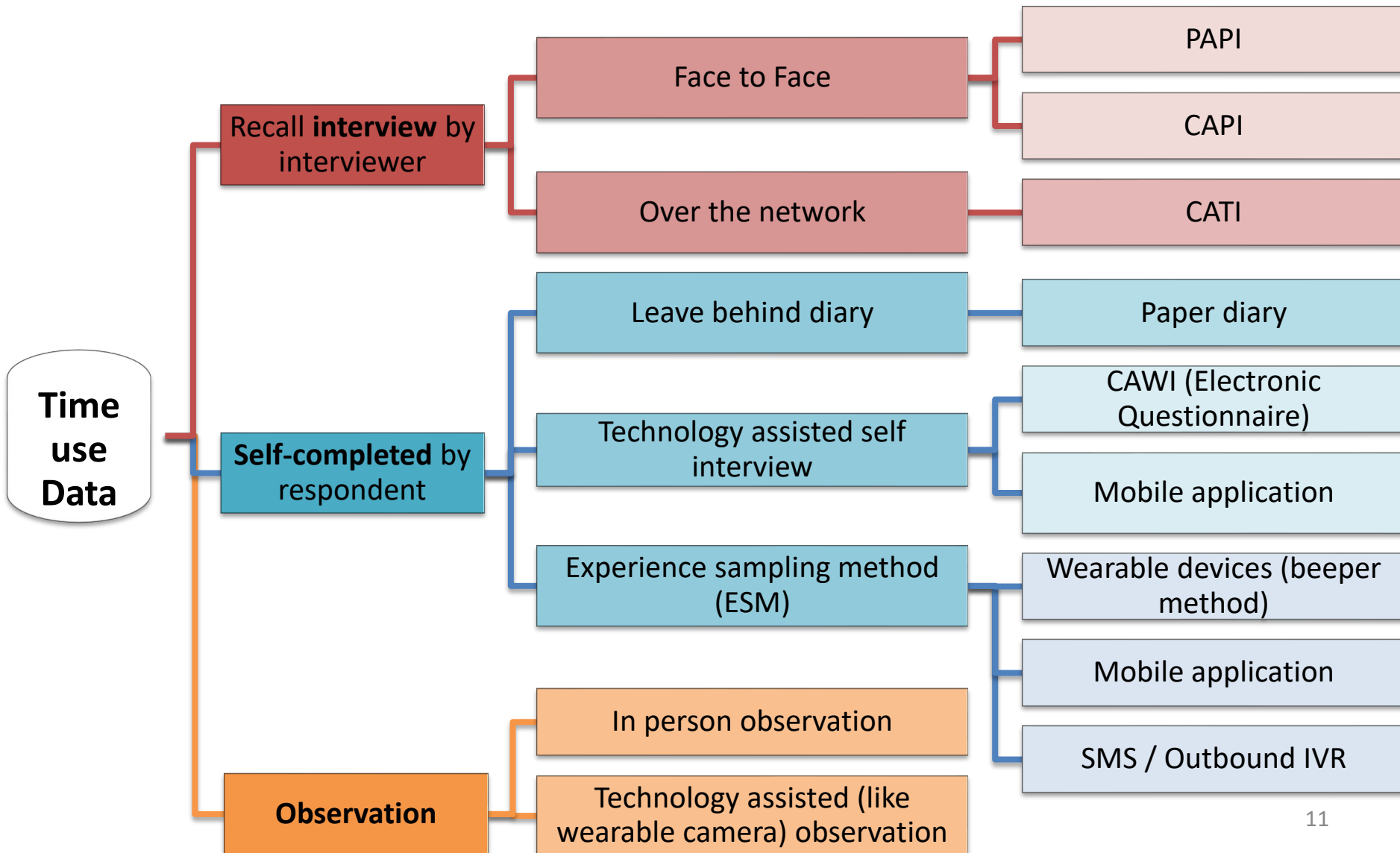| | Full diary | Light diary | Questions |
|---|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| **INPUTS** | | | |
| Cost | + | - | - |
| Processing data | + | - | - - |
| Respondents' requirements | + | +/- | - |
| **OUTPUTS** | | | |
| Data quality | + | + | - - |
| Data granularity | + | - | - - |
| Data usability | + | - | - - |

# Time use instruments



How can we optimize:
- Reduce inputs
- Keep high outputs

# One way of classifying the modes in TUS



**Time use Data**

- **Recall interview by interviewer**
  - Face to Face
    - PAPI
    - CAPI
  - Over the network
    - CATI
- **Self-completed by respondent**
  - Leave behind diary
    - Paper diary
  - Technology assisted self interview
    - CAWI (Electronic Questionnaire)
    - Mobile application
  - Experience sampling method (ESM)
    - Wearable devices (beeper method)
    - Mobile application
    - SMS / Outbound IVR
- **Observation**
  - In person observation
  - Technology assisted (like wearable camera) observation

# Mix mode – It's a strategy

- Mixed-mode in data collection try to combine the best of all possible worlds by exploiting the advantages of different modes and compensate for their weaknesses at an affordable cost(De Leeuw 2005).

*Advantages*

- – Improve response rate, overall coverage, data quality
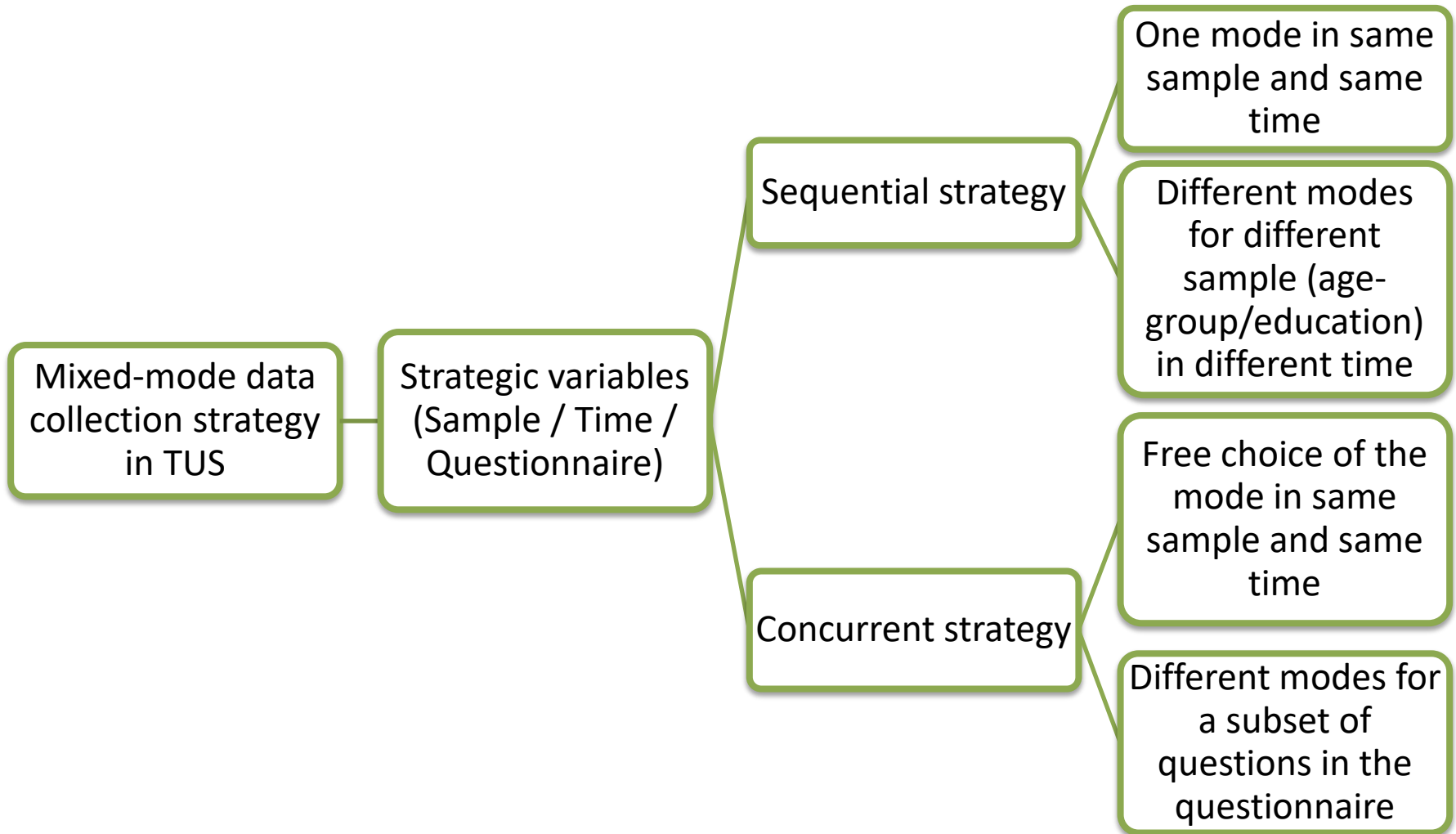- – Reduce cost, time

*Limitations*

- – Mode effect? (different way respondents may answer same question across mode)
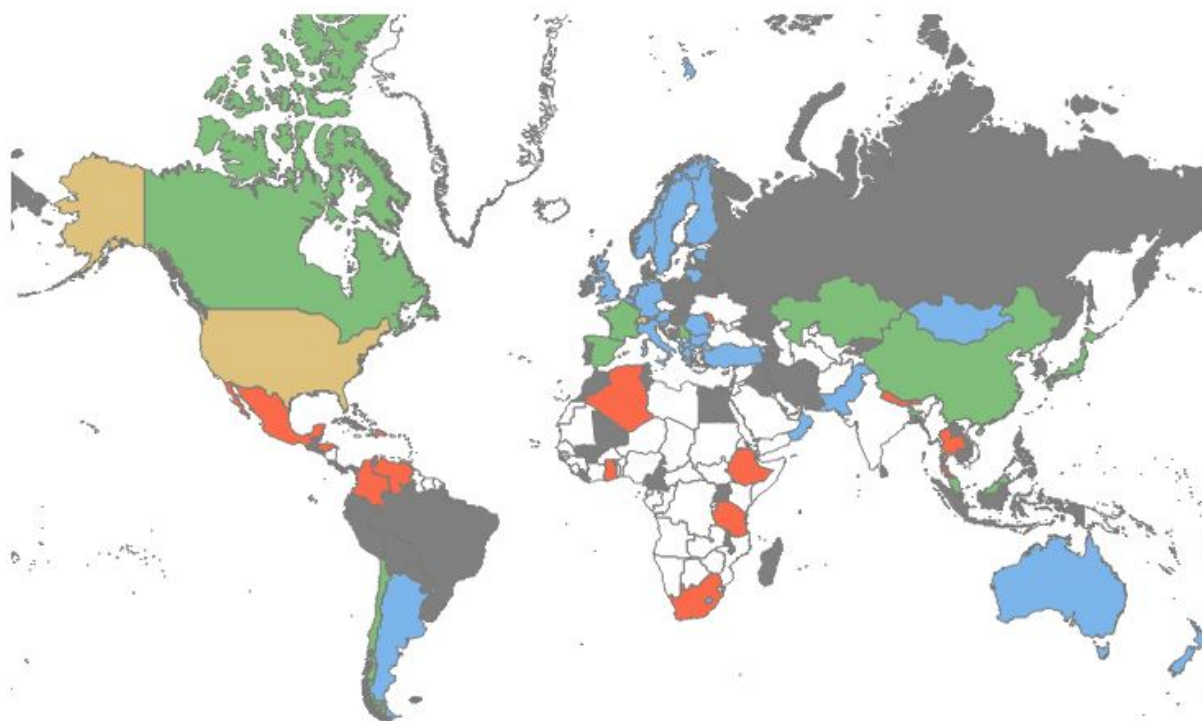
# Strategic variables to consider

- **Sample profiling** (**Who** are we targeting?)
  - Subgrouping by demographic or socio-economic variables like age-group, education, occupation, location, etc.

- **Time** (**How** are we implementing?)
  - Sequential vs. concurrent

- **Questionnaire** (**Which** question could be better collected in which mode?)
  - The questions within the questionnaire could be sub-grouped in such a way that different modes could be used to collect them.

- **Respondent behavior economics**
  - Social Proof, Friction cost, Default bias, etc.

# Sample mix mode strategies

Mixed-mode data collection strategy in TUS —— Strategic variables (Sample / Time / Questionnaire)

**Sequential strategy**
- One mode in same sample and same time
- Different modes for different sample (age-group/education) in different time

**Concurrent strategy**
- Free choice of the mode in same sample and same time
- Different modes for a subset of questions in the questionnaire

14

# Snapshot of modes used by countries since 2000



[Self-administered Paper diary]
31

[Face to face Interview]
15

[Mixed]
10

[CATI]
2

[Not identified yet]
47

Disclaimer : The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
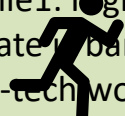
15

# Improving response rate – few points

- Motivate respondents
  - Better communicate how data will be used
  - Give relevant reasons why they are give up their time (Policy, government Accountability, Personalized results…?)
  - Advertise the survey in various platforms like social media or TV/cable
  - Incentives
- Reduce friction cost
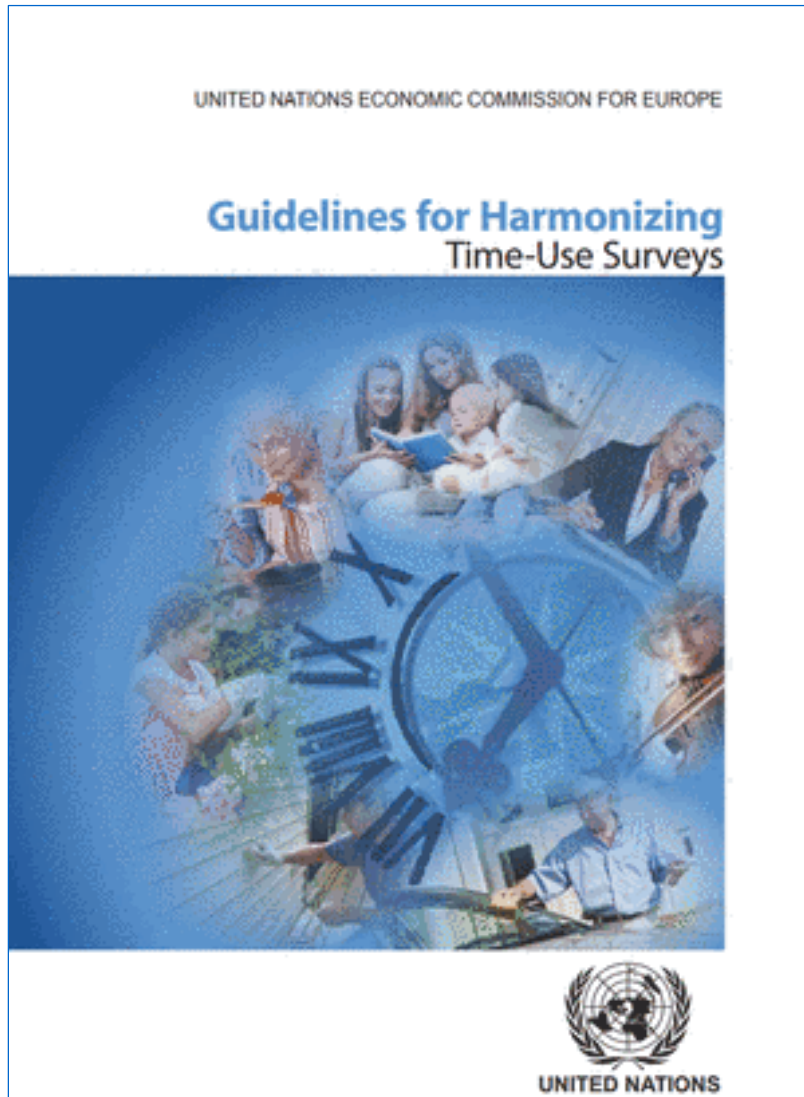  - Just make it easy with less steps (Why "good to have data" is needed? confusing design?)
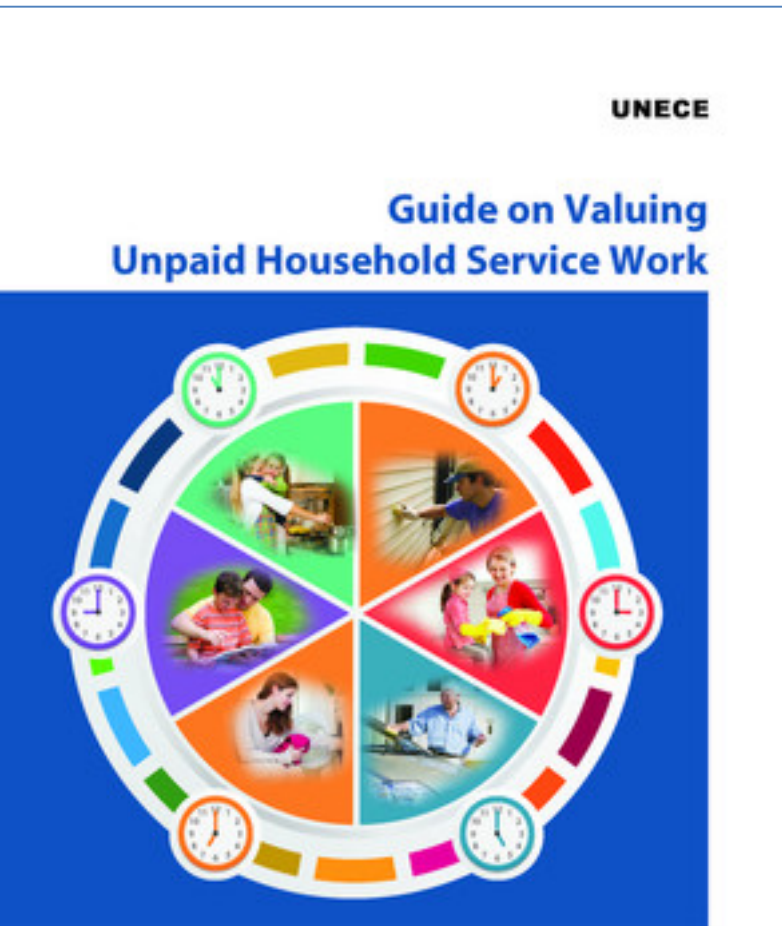
# Instrument Mode Matrix

| | | | Instruments | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Full diary | Light diary | Questions |
| Recall Interview | Face to face | PAPI | Profile 3: Low literate Rural | | |
| | | CAPI | | | |
| | Over the network | CATI | tech working age (Lost trust in tech) | | |
| Self completed | Leave behind | Paper | | | |
| | Technology assisted self interview | CAWI (Web form) | Profile1: High literate Urban high-tech working age (concurrent) | | |
| | | Mobile app | | | |
| | Experience sampling method | Wearable devices | | | |
| | | SMS / IVR | Data quality check / in-depth small scale studies | | |
| Observation | In person | | | | |
| | Technology assisted (like wearable camera) | | | | |

**Modes**

# UNECE Guidelines on harmonizing time-use surveys



- Help understand importance
- Key areas:
  - Unpaid work and non-market production
  - Well-being
  - Gender equality
- Guide implementation
- Improve comparability

# UNECE Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work



- Internationally agreed approach
- Methodological and implementation issues
- Examples
- Suggestions for further research
- Recommendations to national statistical offices on methods for valuing own-use production work of services, and on compiling Household Satellite Accounts
- In English and Russian

# Future work plan

- Update UN guidelines to collect TUS data, starting with draft concept framework release by 2019
  - refer to 2020 HETUS guideline while updating
- Test/pilot in interested countries representing different regions starting 2020 and provide assistance.
- Update methodological guidelines that would be presented to UN statistical commission in 2022. During 2023, it will be finalized and promoted across countries.

20

# Thank you!

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/default.htm

https://statswiki.unece.org/display/countrytus