

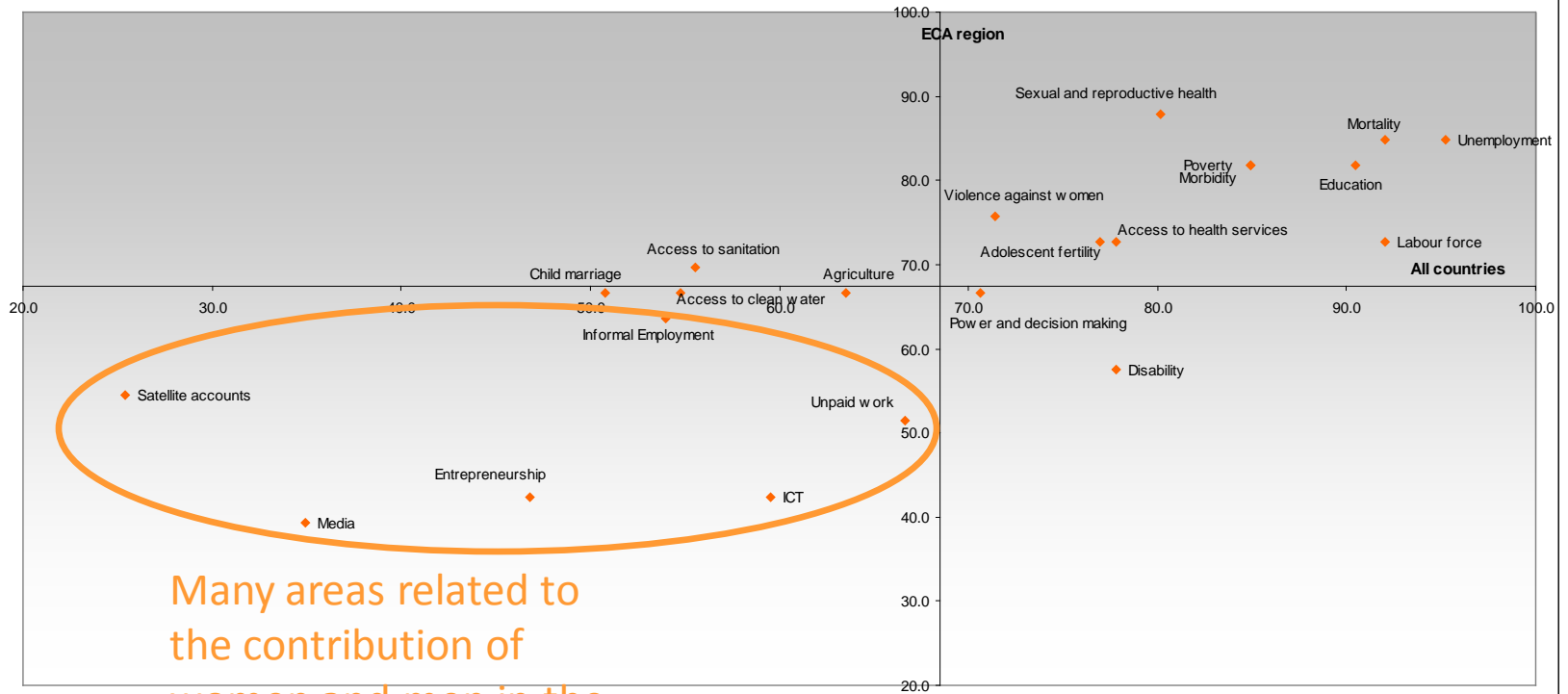


Integrating a Gender Perspective into Time Use Statistics

Availability of Gender Statistics



Frequency of production of different types of gender statistics

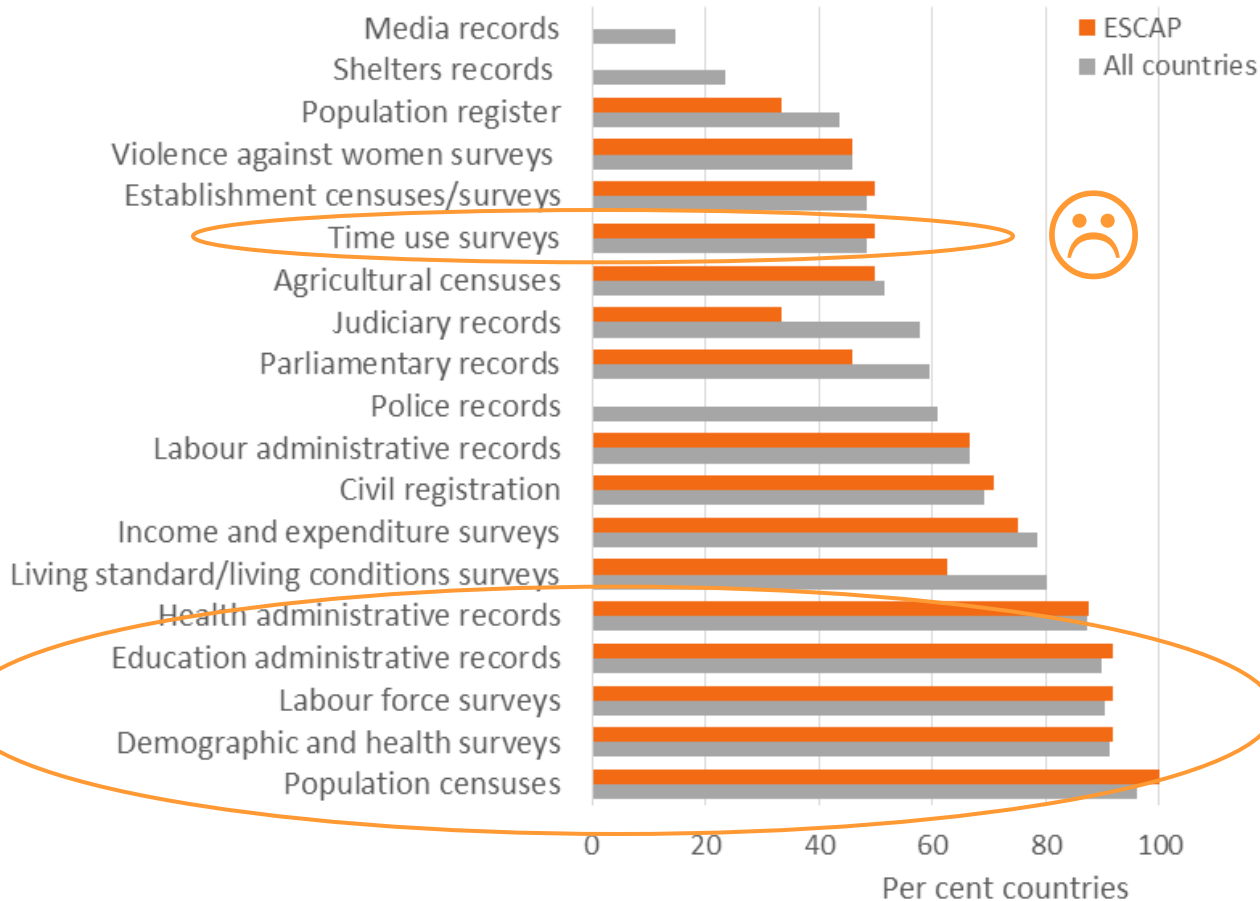


Many areas related to the contribution of women and men in the economy



Time Use Surveys as Source of Data

Primary data sources used in production of gender statistics



Let's participate in a TUS





Data Collection Instruments

Diary- main instrument for recording data on time use

- 1) 24-hour diary
- 2) Stylized diary

Background information

- Household questionnaire
- Individual questionnaire



24 hour diary

- Writing **verbatim descriptions** of activities that are coded later on to an activity classification
- Another version: “Light” diary

	Time	What was your main activity ?	Code
From Mid night 12.00 AM to 6.00 AM Morning	12.00-12.30		<input type="text"/>
	12.30-1.00		<input type="text"/>
	1.00-1.30		<input type="text"/>
	1.30-2.00		<input type="text"/>
	2.00-2.30		<input type="text"/>
	2.30-3.00		<input type="text"/>
	3.00-3.30		<input type="text"/>
	3.30-4.00		<input type="text"/>
	4.00-4.30		<input type="text"/>
	4.30-5.00		<input type="text"/>
	5.00-5.30		<input type="text"/>
5.30-6.00		<input type="text"/>	



24 hour diary

Pros

- Provide more reliable and accurate data
- More flexible and more powerful for data dissemination
- Allows to record simultaneous activities

Cons

- More costly in terms of data collection and data coding
- Burden on the respondents (pressure on the participation rates)



Stylized questionnaires

- Specific questions where the respondents need to recall the amount of time spent on the related activities.
- May target specific activities or be designed to be as exhaustive as possible so as to capture a complete period of time (24 hours, a week)

- Yesterday, how much time did you spend preparing meals?
- How much time do you spend each day preparing meals?
- During the past week, how much time have you spent preparing meals?
- Last week, did you spend any time doing housework including cooking, cleaning, grocery shopping and laundry for your household? If yes, for how many hours?



Stylized questionnaires

Pros

- Less expensive
- Preferable for a specific and short time period

Cons

- High degree of errors
 - ↳ “Normative editing”: Under or over reporting of socially marked activities (ex: childcare versus watching television)
 - ↳ Memory recall errors
 - ↳ *Not measuring simultaneous activities: gender bias*

Stylized questionnaires vs 24 hour diary: conclusions



- Go for the 24 hour diary for accuracy
 - to avoid biases in activity reporting **including gender bias.**
- ... but heavy **financial and technical requirements**



Simultaneous Activities

- “Multi-tasking”
- Importance to gender statistics?
 - Many *unpaid work* activities are done simultaneously
- Record all? Record two? Record three?

	Time	What was your main activity ?	Co de	What else were you doing at the same time ?	Co de
00 AM to 6.00 AM Morning	12.00-12.30		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	12.30-1.00		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	1.00-1.30		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	1.30-2.00		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.00-2.30		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	2.30-3.00		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	3.00-3.30		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

From responses to statistics ...

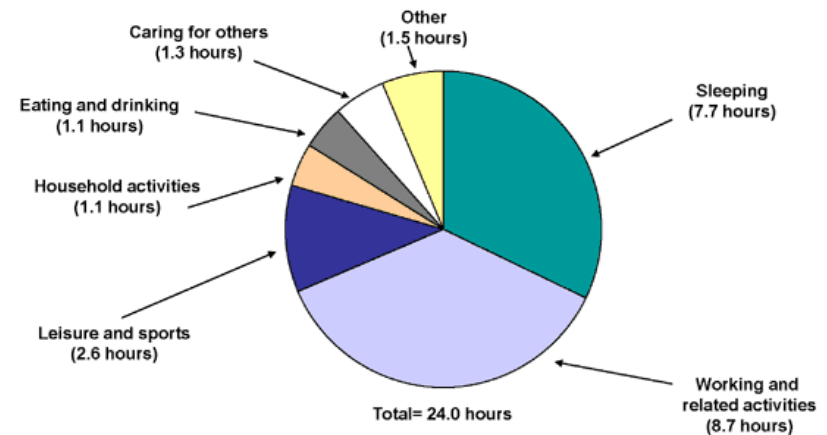




“Time Use” ...

- What individuals do or what *activities* they engage in
- How much *time* is spent doing each of these activities
- *Context* in which an activity takes place

Time use on an average work day for employed persons ages 25 to 54 with children

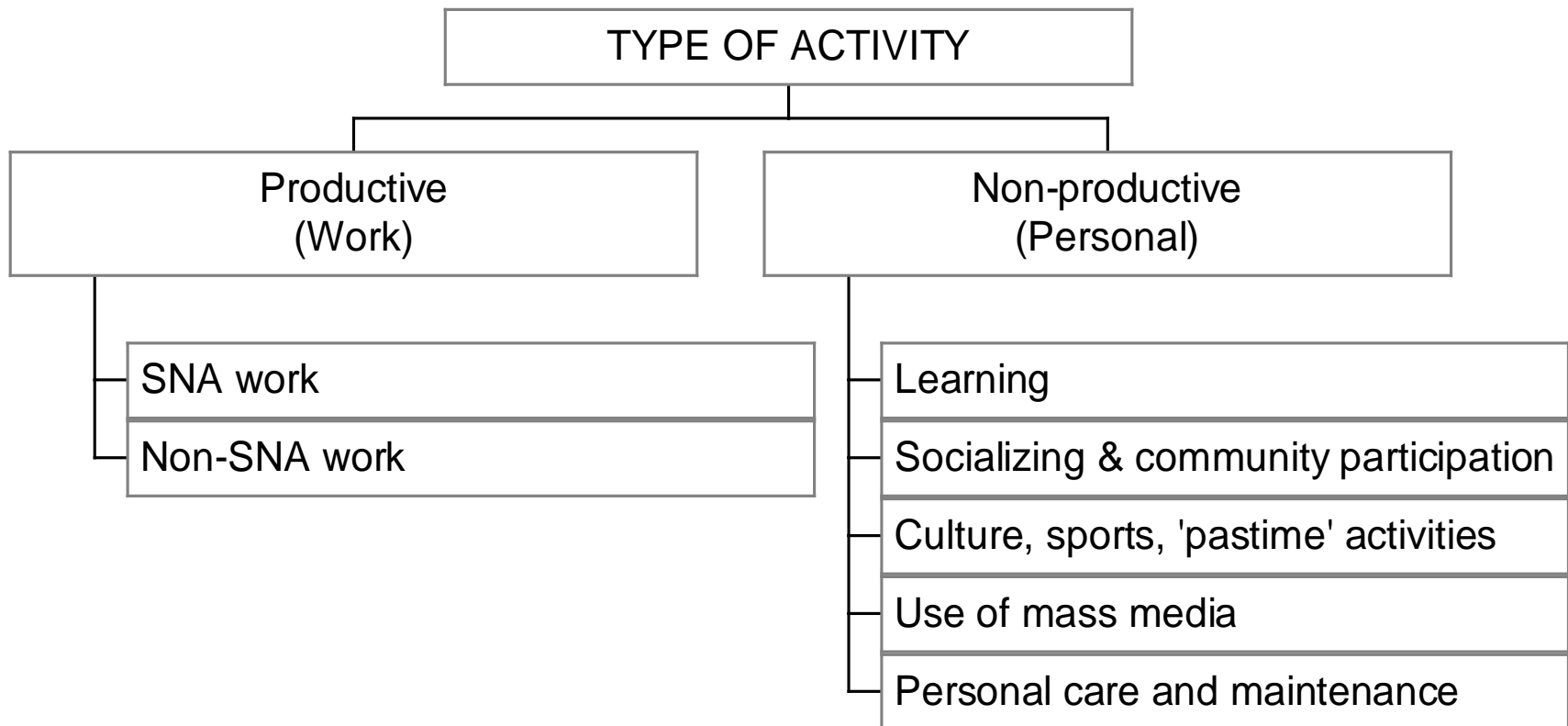


NOTE: Data include employed persons on days they worked, ages 25 to 54, who lived in households with children under 18. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are annual averages for 2009.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Time Allocation by Activity





The Classification of Activities

- Reflects the most recurrent activities at the country level (through pilot or previous survey)
- Detailed enough to identify separately activities mainly undertaken by women or by men
- Example: **ICATUS**
- Particularly in line with the SNA
- Oriented to measure unpaid work and set up satellite accounts
- Trial version since 2005 but finalization in progress (Expert Group Meeting in 2012)

Major divisions of ICATUS 2012 (provisional)

1. SNA work and related activities
2. Unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
3. Unpaid caregiving services to household members
4. Community services and help to other households
5. Learning
6. Socializing, community participation and religious practice
7. Leisure and sports
8. Self-care and maintenance

... Summaries

Denominator	Numerator		
	Total duration of activity	Total number of episodes of activity	Total number of participants
Total number of persons (population)	(1) Average duration	(2) Average number of episodes	(3) Proportion of 'doers'
Total number of participants	(4) Average duration	(5) Average number of episodes	
Total number of episodes of activity	(6) Average duration per episode		

Implications for Integrating Gender Perspective in Official Statistics



- Improving the measurement of unpaid activities and household production
- Reveals activities and social phenomena which are not well captured in traditional statistical system but **where inequalities between women and men are numerous and complex**
 - Drastic change of women's contribution to GDP
 - Distribution of domestic tasks within the household ...



Unpaid Work: Data

Limitations of conventional labour statistics:

- Activities that contribute to the production of goods and services as defined by the SNA and cover mainly market activities and some unpaid non-market activities.
- Unpaid work referring to own account production of services are outside the general boundary of SNA and therefore not covered at all

General production activities

SNA production activities

General production boundary

SNA production boundary

Unpaid Work

- Cleaning, servicing, repairs
- Preparation and serving of meals
- Care, training and instruction of children
- Care of sick, infirm and elderly
- Unpaid volunteer services to other households, community, associations



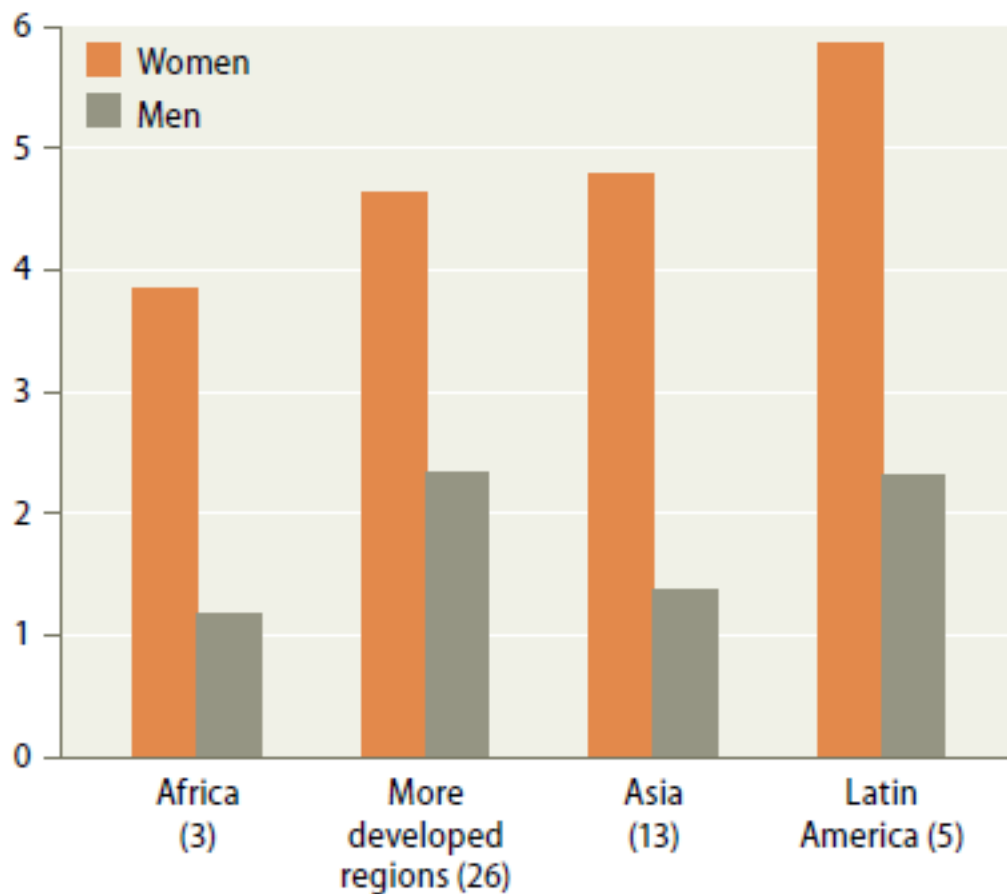
Unpaid work

Why is it important for gender statistics?

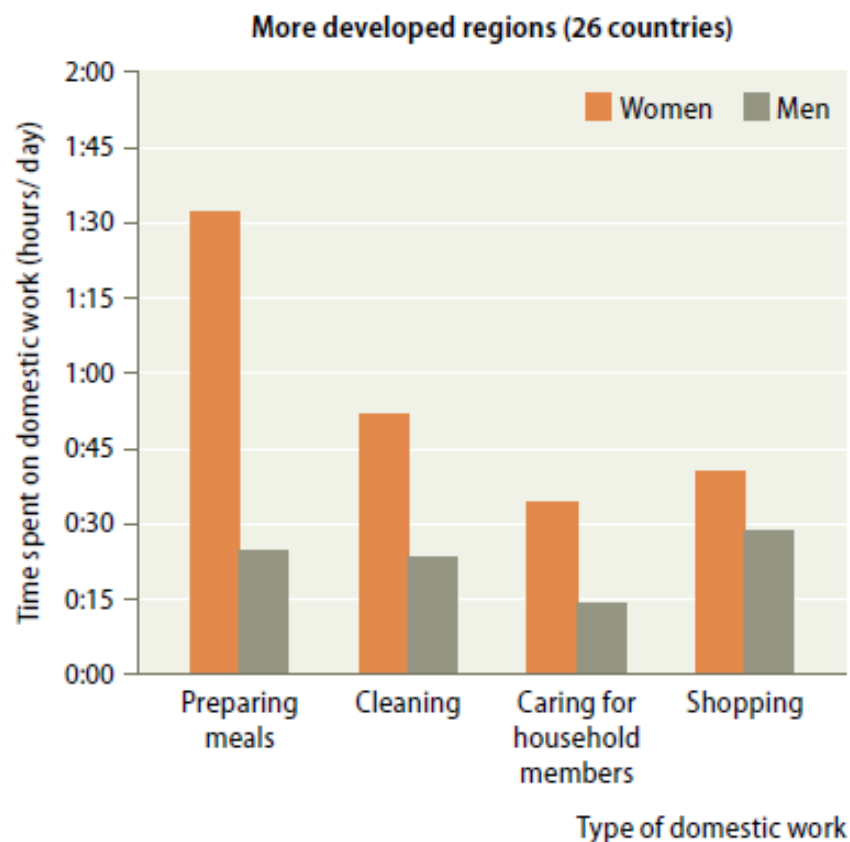
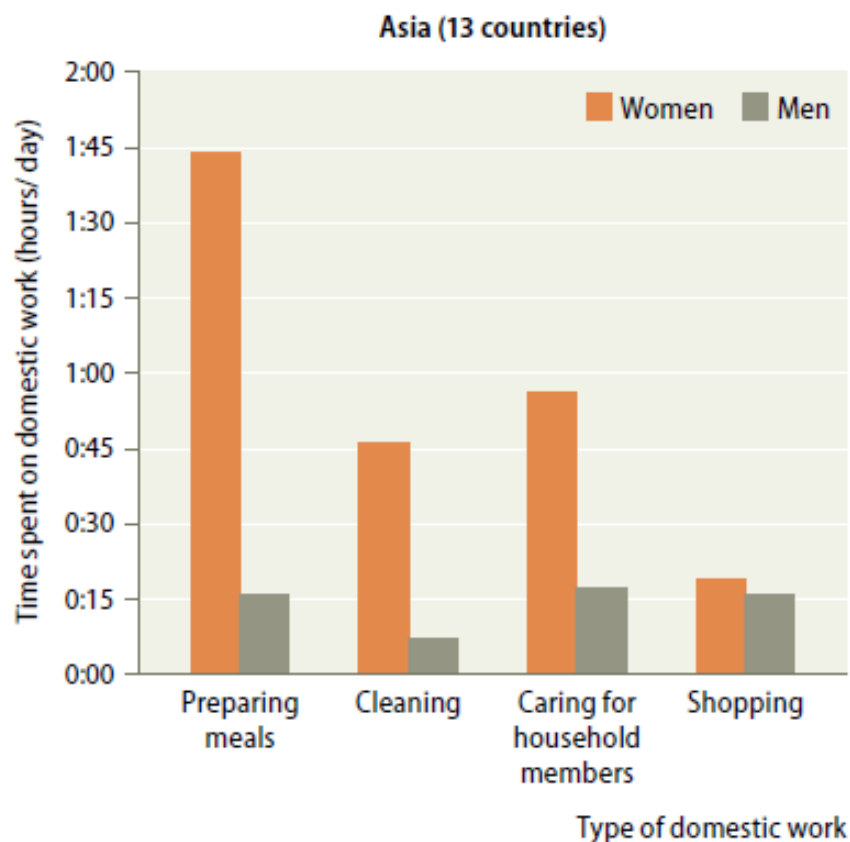
- Measuring unpaid work is crucial in making the contribution of women to the economy and society more visible.
- Women, more often than men, tend to be involved and spend a great amount of time in unpaid work in the home and community.
- When only cash transactions are taken into account in measuring the economic production, a large portion of women's work remains unaccounted for.

Time spent on domestic work by region and sex, 1999–2008 (latest available)

Time spent on domestic work (hours/ day)

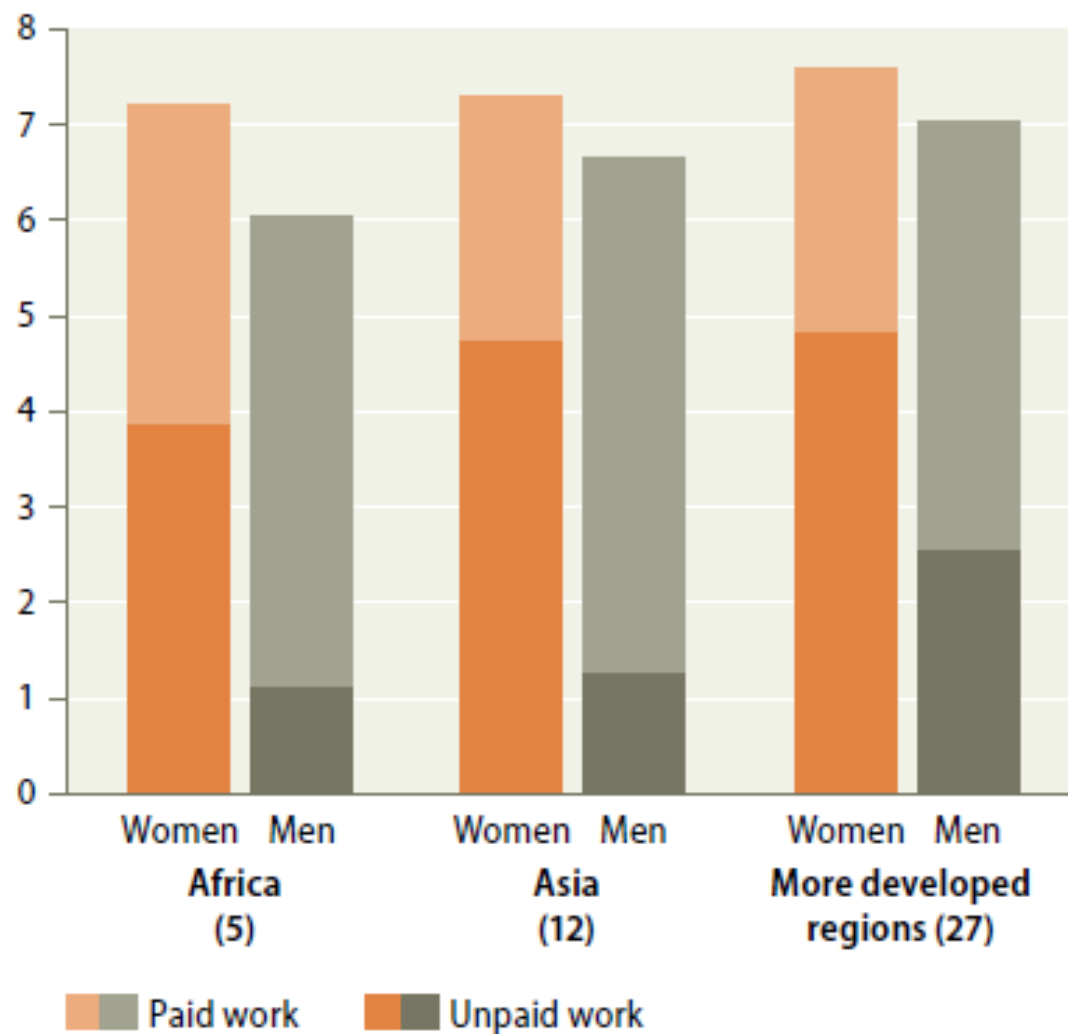


Time spent on major household tasks by sex, 1999–2008 (latest available)

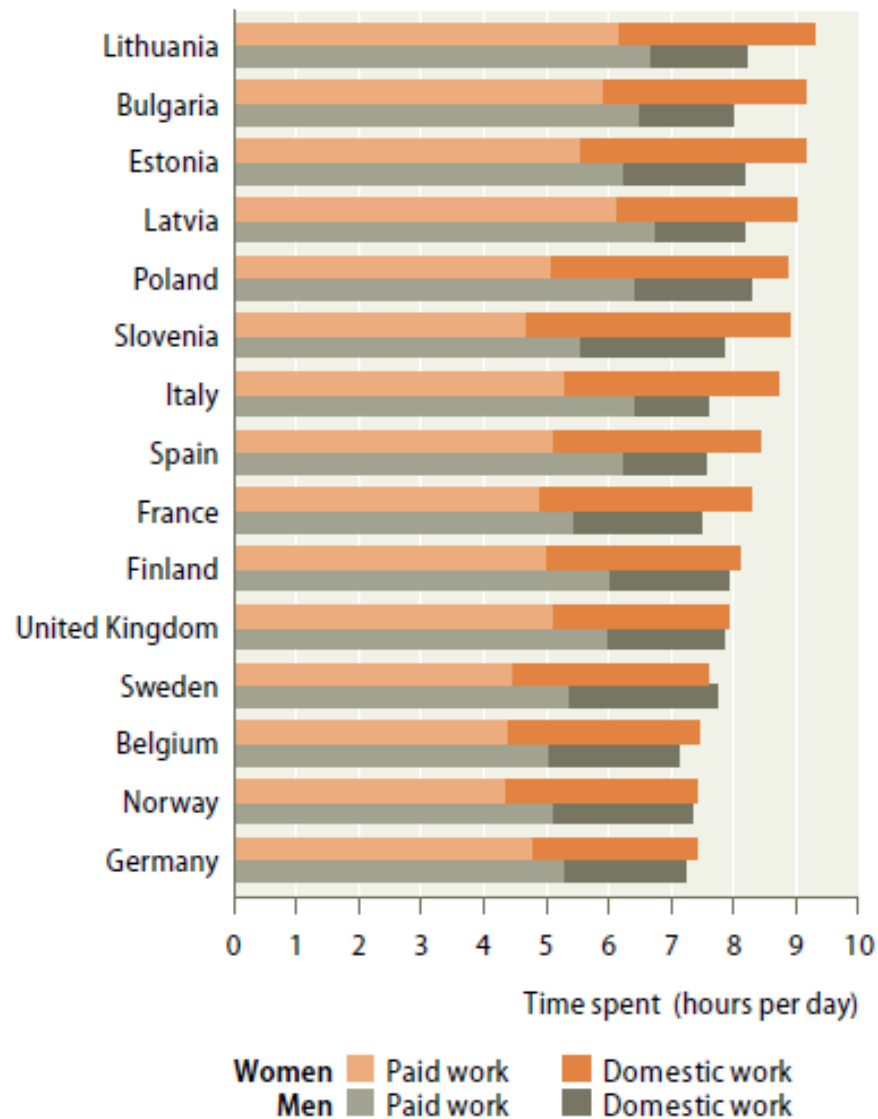


Time spent on paid and unpaid work by region and sex, 1999–2008 (latest available)

Time spent on work (hours/ day)



Time spent on paid work and domestic work by persons employed full-time, by sex, for 15 European countries, 1999–2005 (latest available)





Satellite Accounts

- **Definition:** the System of National Accounts recommends the use of **supplementary accounts** for nonmarket activities rather than the expansion of existing accounts.
 - Allow for experimentation with changes in scope and measurement.
 - Consistent and could be used with the existing national accounts without overburdening them



Satellite Accounts

- **Direct application of measuring unpaid work:** estimating household production in satellite accounts that extend measurement of gross domestic product (GDP) to include non-SNA production
- Makes the national accounts more complete and comparable across countries



Valuation is a Challenge

Valuation of unpaid work outside of SNA production boundary

Value of unpaid work = volume of
work done x wage rate

The volume of work may either be
in terms of the unit of output or unit
of time spent.

The wage rate may either be in terms
of unit of output or time spent.



Valuation is a Challenge

Valuation of unpaid work outside of SNA production boundary

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The volume of work may either be in terms of the unit of output or unit of time spent.

The wage rate may either be in terms of unit of output or time spent.

Computation by output approach

INDIVIDUAL:

Value of unpaid work = number of units of output x wage per unit of output

AGGREGATE:

Value of unpaid work = average number of units of output produced x average wage per unit of output x number of persons involved



Valuation is a Challenge

Valuation of unpaid work outside of SNA production boundary

Value of unpaid work = volume of work done x wage rate

The volume of work may either be in terms of the unit of output or unit of time spent.

The wage rate may either be in terms of unit of output or time spent.

Computation by input approach

INDIVIDUAL:

Value of unpaid work = time spent x wage per unit of time spent

AGGREGATE:

Value of unpaid work = average time spent per person x average wage rate per unit of time x number of persons involved



Valuation is a Challenge

- Opportunity Cost
- *Comparison*

The position of the contextual variables



There are 3 locations to collect contextual variables (diary-based survey):

- The diary (for each activity)
- The household/individual questionnaire (characteristics of the formal work)
- Within the classification (“I cook” vs “I cook for my kids”)
 - The position is strategic because it will determine the scope of the areas that could be covered
- ↘ Example: Unpaid work and Informal Employment