



Session I: Time-use statistics

Regional Workshop on Time Use Statistics: Methods and Uses

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- ✓ What are time-use statistics?
- ✓ Relevance of time-use statistics
- ✓ Time-use data and SDGs
- ✓ Time-use data and crises – lessons learned from the COVID-19

What are time-use statistics?

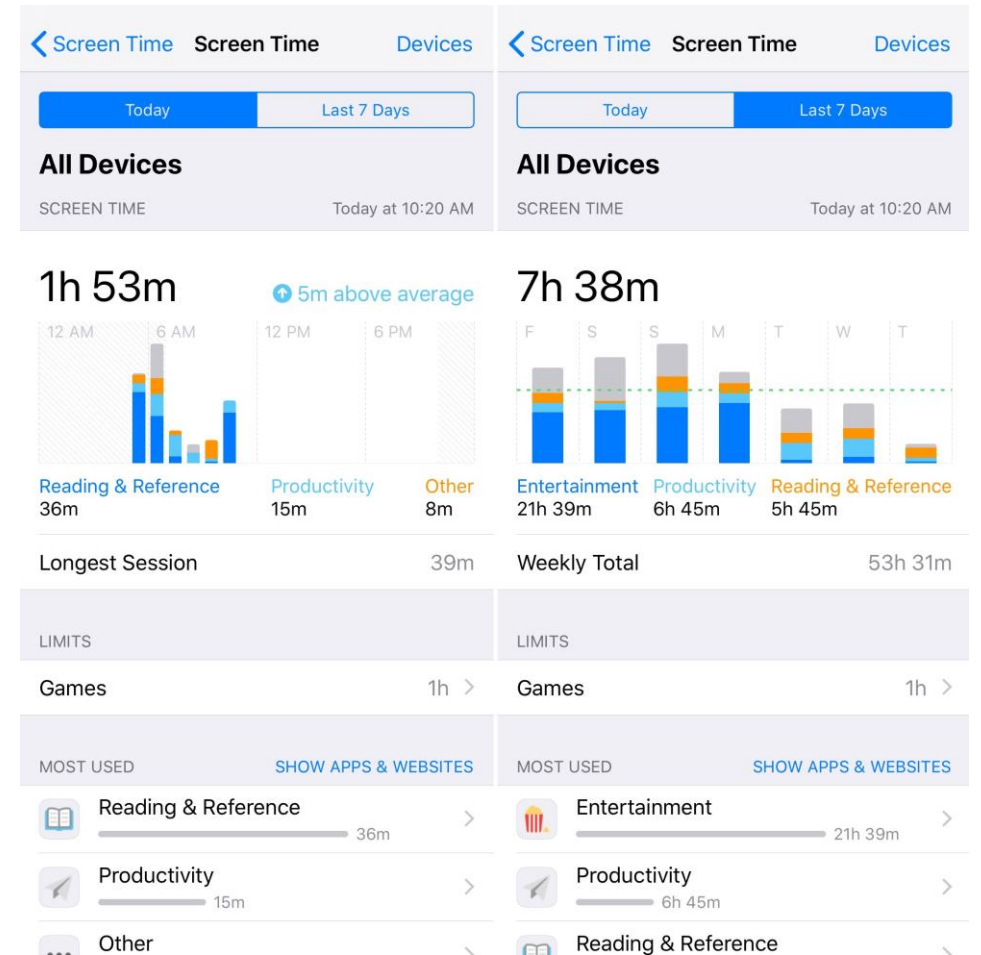
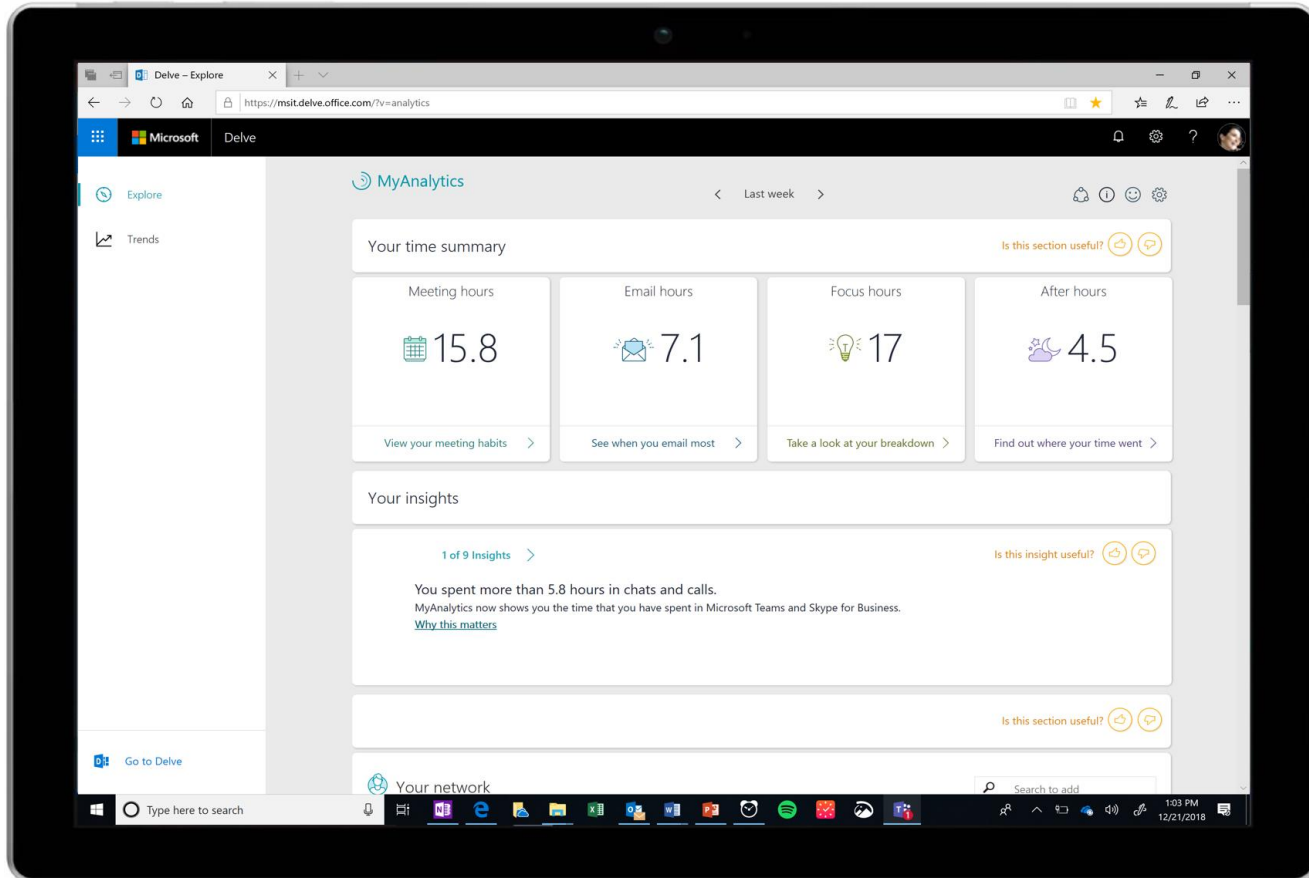
Time-use statistics are **quantitative** summaries of **how individuals** “**spend**” or **allocate their time over a specified period** — typically over the **24 hours** of a day



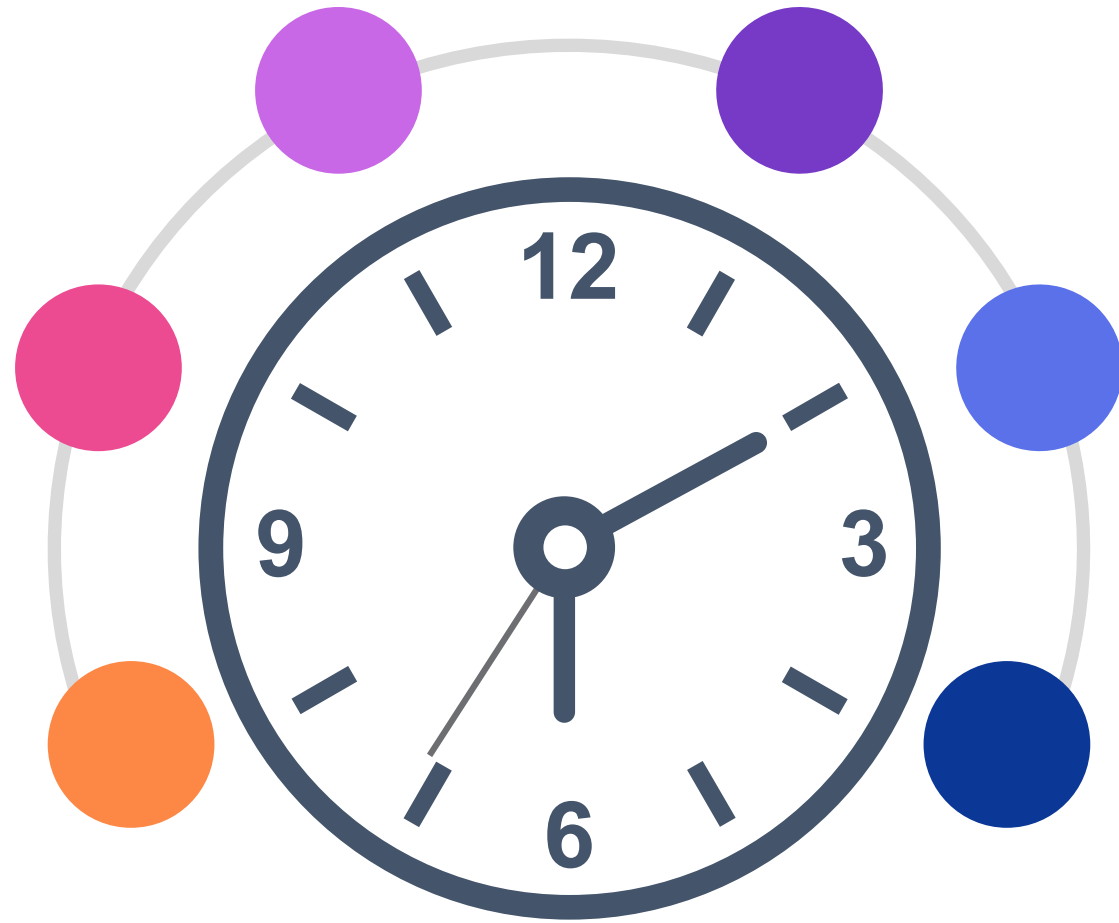
Time-use statistics shed light on:

- **What** individuals in the reference population **do** or the *activities* they engage in.
- **How much *time*** is spent doing each of these activities.

Examples of time-use statistics



Examples of time-use statistics ?



Examples of time-use statistics

Percentage of 20 to 24 years old providing unpaid care to family members

Percentage of adults who exercise at least 30 minutes per day

Mean workday commute time for individuals working for pay

Average time spent fetching water

Proportion of time spent daily on unpaid work

Percentage of labour force participants working more than 50 hours



Relevance of time-use statistics



For informing social and economic policies



QUALITY OF LIFE, WORK-LIFE BALANCE, GENERAL WELL-BEING

Understand the living conditions and well-being of the population and its sub-groups; overall time allocation to the whole range of activities (incl. leisure, sports, cultural activities)



ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF INVISIBLE & UNPAID WORK

Measure and value unpaid household service work through the compilation of satellite accounts



GENDER EQUALITY & GENDER ANALYSIS

Analyse the difference in use of time between women and men



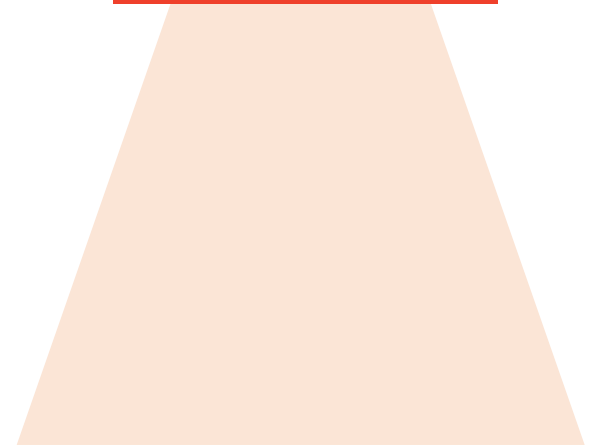
**For SDG
monitoring**



Target 5.4. Recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work

*SDG 5.4.1. Proportion of **time spent on unpaid domestic and care work** by sex, age and location*

Links of time-use data to SDGs ?



Potential of time-use data to monitor SDGs



Link between income and time distribution and use



Unpaid health care to members of the household
Activities that can affect health



Unpaid work is a barrier for girls and women's education



Time spend on collecting water



Lack of access to affordable and reliable sources of energy has impacts on time spend on searching for fuels



Links not enough highlighted yet

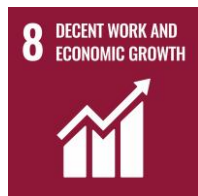
Contribution of people to mitigation and adaptation to climate change



Gender inequalities in opportunities and outcomes

Sexual division of labour

Unsustainability of care model based on the unpaid work of women



Comprehensive approach of work: links between the labour market and unpaid work



Demand of infrastructure (care, transport, water, energy)



No one left behind
Data disaggregation



Urban planning and time use



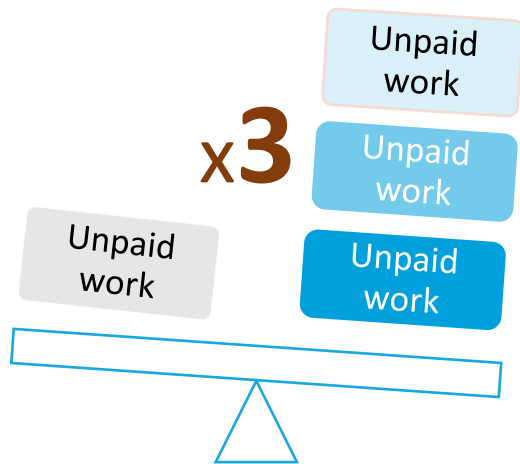
Key facts on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG 5.4.1)



- **Men** spend more time than women in **paid work**



- **Women** spend more time in **unpaid domestic and care work**

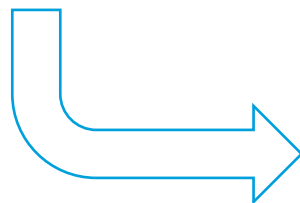


Economic value of unpaid domestic and care work

20%-60% of GDP

- Conventional statistics grossly *understate* the total **contribution of women** to the economy
- **Recognition and valuation of unpaid household service work** uncover hidden aspects of the economy and raise vital policy issues that have long remained invisible

Country example	Value of unpaid household service work
Australia (2006)	\$416 - \$586 billion (41.6% - 58.7% of GDP)
Moldova (2014)	\$3.5 billion (43.6% of the GDP)
Switzerland (2013)	401 billion CHF (63% of GDP)
Colombia (2019)	19.6% of GDP
Mexico (2020)	27.6% of GDP



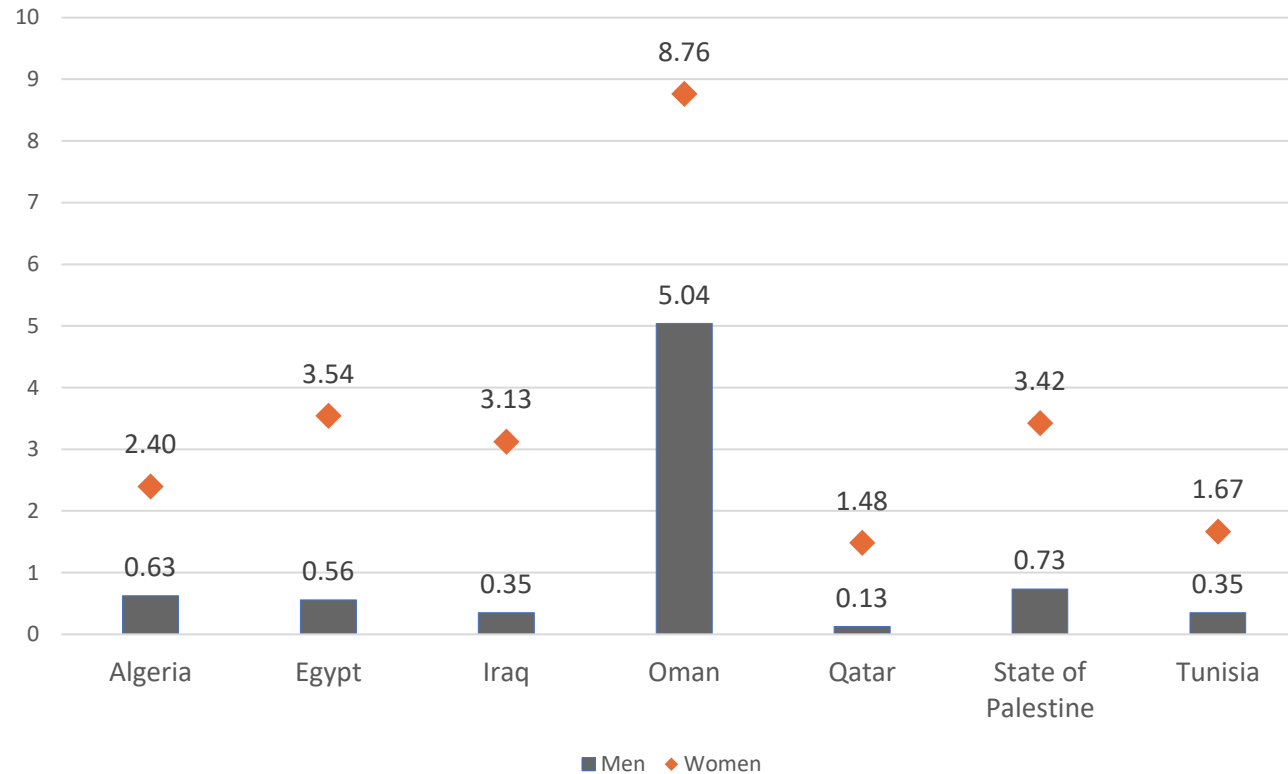
Unlock GDP & beyond incl. satellite accounts

Sustainable development and unpaid work



Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, by sex (percentages) – SDG 5.4.1

Far from the target



Source: SDG indicator database

In 2020, school and preschool closures required

672 billion

HOURS OF ADDITIONAL
unpaid childcare globally.

Evidence suggests that women took on an even larger share of unpaid care work.

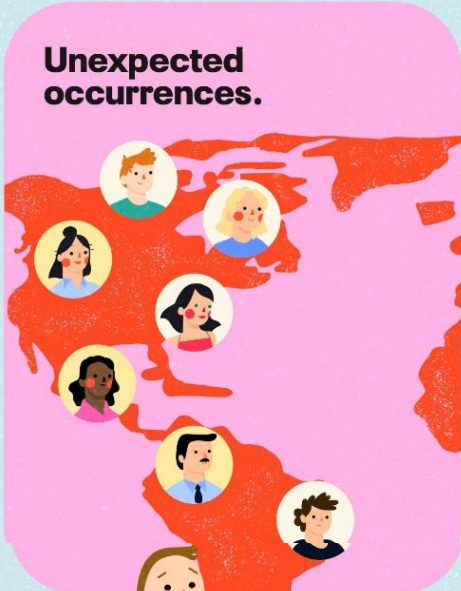
Nearly 60% of countries did not take any measure to support increases in unpaid care work during the pandemic.

Time Use Instrument during Crisis



(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TblvW8YeM44>)

What is the crisis context?



Why time use instrument during crisis?

- For all types of crises
- Easy to conduct
- Quick to deploy
- Without face-to-face interviews



What does the instrument consist of?



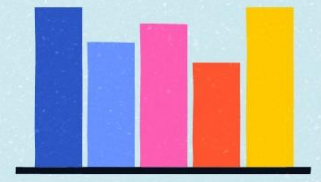
Timely availability of data during crises in response to the resulting challenges in traditional modes of data collection.

40 QUESTIONS
On a large number of activities including

- sleep
- unpaid work
- services
- travel
- social interaction

COLLECT INFORMATION ON

- Age and sex
- Household and family
- Education
- Employment
- Geography



RESULTS

Understanding how women, men, and other populations spend their time.

