Policy relevance of Time-Use data

Environment

Health

Travel

QUALITY OF LIFE

- Life balance
- Time poverty
- Well-being

UNPAID WORK

- All productive activities
- Satellite accounts
- Unpaid care and domestic work

GENDER

- Women's contributio to the economy
- Work distribution
- Work/Life balance

Time-use data production

Data expectations

High data quality

Data granularity

Usability

Current challenges

Financial and human resources cost increase

Declining response rate

Respondent burden

Indicator 5.4.1 in SDGs global database

- **90** countries between 2000-2020, with data disaggregated by sex
- **Only 15%** have 3 or more data points

UNITED NATIONS
8TH GLOBAL FORUM
ON GENDER STATISTICS
30 SEPTEMBER / 1 OCTOBER 2021

How can time-use data be produced more regularly and efficiently?

UN Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics, since 2018

Australia	Thailand
Canada (chair)	United Kingdom
Colombia	United States
China	UNSD (Secretariat)
Finland	ILO
Italy	UNICEF
Japan	UNWomen
Mexico	UNECE
Mongolia	UNECLAC
Morocco	Eurostat
New Zealand	IATUR
South Africa	

Before COVID-19

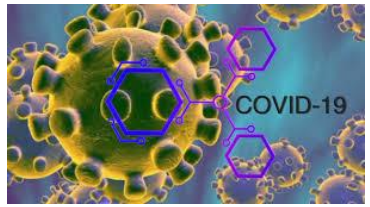
Solutions to modernize time-use data collection in line with ICATUS 2016 and SDGs

Adopted by Statistical Commission

- Making the case for time-use data
- Promoting consistent concepts and definitions
- Ensuring high-quality data
- Applying latest technologies
- Minimum harmonized instrument

After COVID-19

TUS during crisis



Minimum harmonized instrument

Digitalization

Data quality