



TIME USE SURVEY IN SENEGAL AND SATELLITE HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION ACCOUNT (CSPM)







Presentation of the 1st Experience of Senegal

PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- Context
- Objective and methodology of TUS
- Use of household time
- Valuation of unpaid household work
- Conclusion and perspectives





- Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE):
 Employability and promotion of productive, remunerative and sustainable jobs in the informal sector, particularly for young people and women
- National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS) III: disaggregation and dissemination of indicators and statistical information according to gender, budget-time survey

WOMEN COUNT program

Support the National Statistical System (SSN) in carrying out the Time Use Survey-TUS

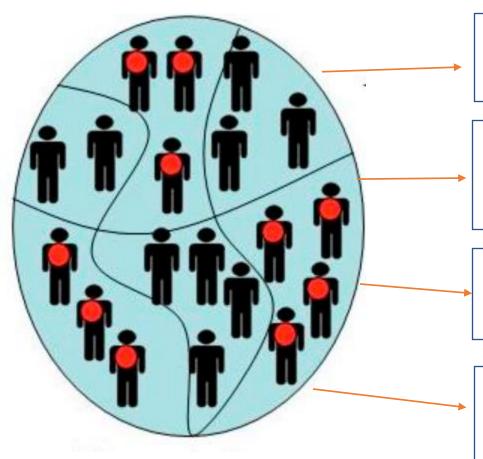
First edition in Senegal in 2021

Survey objectives

Identify, classify and quantify the types of activities that Senegalese do on a daily basis

- provide a collection of information on the use of women's and men's time;
- assess the time allocated to unpaid and paid work for women and men;
- complete indicator 5.4.1 of the SDGs;
- measure the time devoted to the education of children, to leisure;
- valuing women's unpaid work and their contribution to the economy (expanded GDP).

Methodology of the investigation

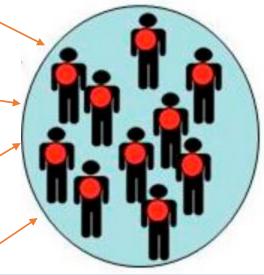


2-stage stratified random sampling

3990 households including 1500 in urban areas, 2490 in rural areas

National, regional, urban and rural representativeness

Individual questionnaire: 15 years +, 2 men and 2 women per household



Collection = 4 months (May 19-September 19) with a response rate of **99.4%** households and **97%** individuals

Survey methodology

Household questionnaire:

- household identification;
- > socio-demographic characteristics of household members;
- habitat characteristics;
- household equipment and durable goods.

Individual Questionnaire:

- information on the individual (health, employment);
- Respondent Diary:
 - traces the activities carried out by the individual during the twenty-four (24) hours
 of a day randomly chosen by the collection application.
 - all activities are classified using the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) developed by the UN.

Survey methodology

Time use statistics provide an idea of:

- How do individuals in a given population spend their day or what activities do they perform depending on whether they are paid or unpaid?
- How much time do they spend doing these activities?



Respondent diary: all activities are classified using the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) developed by the UN

USE OF HOUSEHOLD TIME

Reminder of concepts (cf. ICATUS)

Productive activities according to the SNA:

- employment and other related activities (Division 1);
- production of goods for own final use (Division 2).

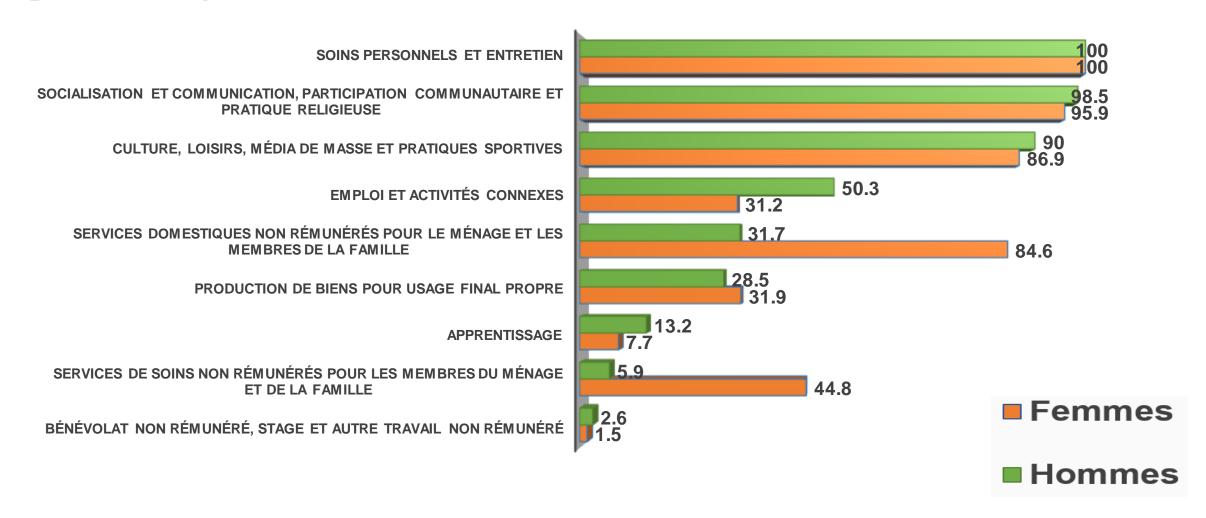
THE non-SNA productive activities:

- unpaid domestic services for household and family members (Division 3);
- unpaid care services for household and family members (Division 4);
- unpaid volunteering, internship and other unpaid work (Division 5).

Non-productive activities: learning (Division 6), socialization and communication (Division 7), culture and recreation (Division 8), personal care and maintenance (Division 9)

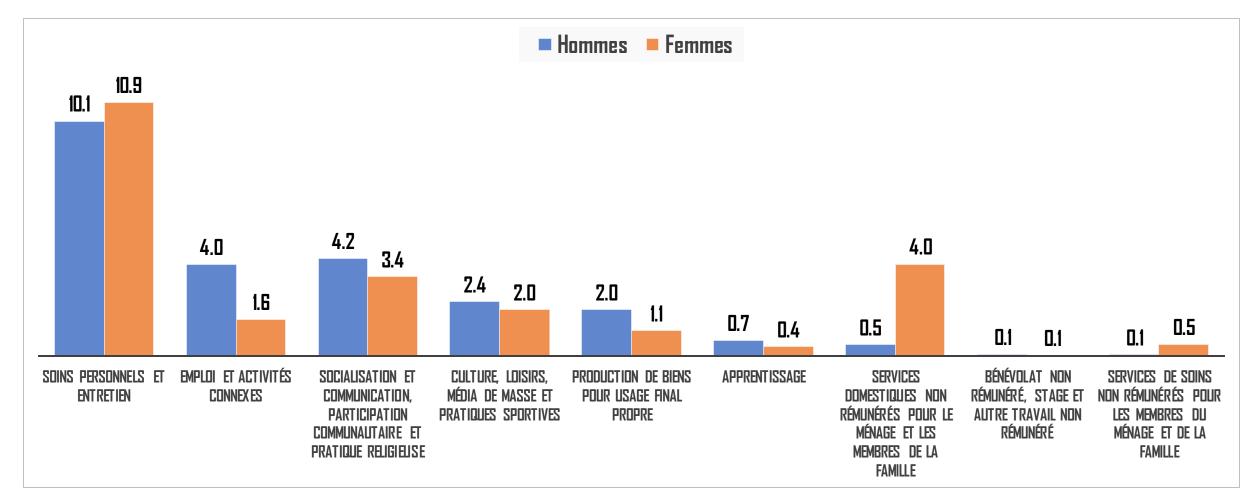
Main results: participation in activities

Figure 1: Participation in activities (in %)



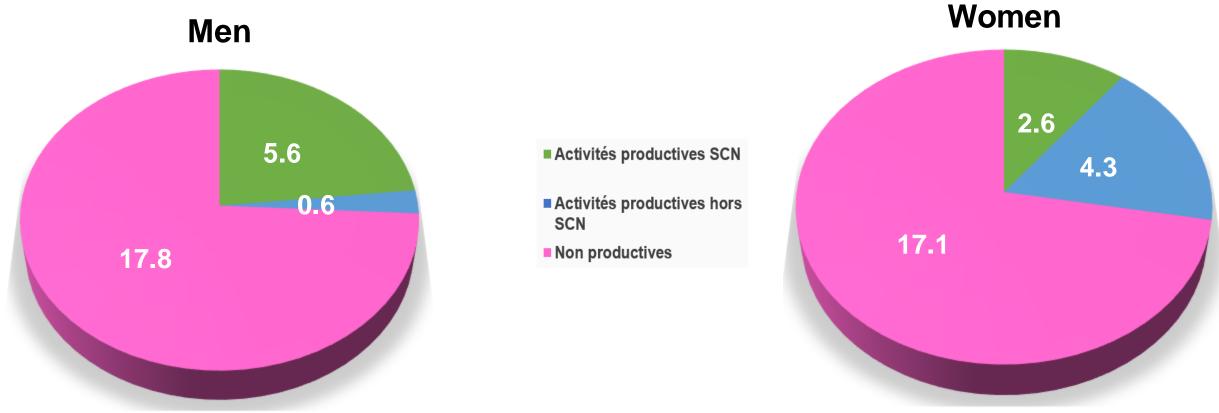
Main results: average time (hours)

Figure 2: Senegalese day (in hours)



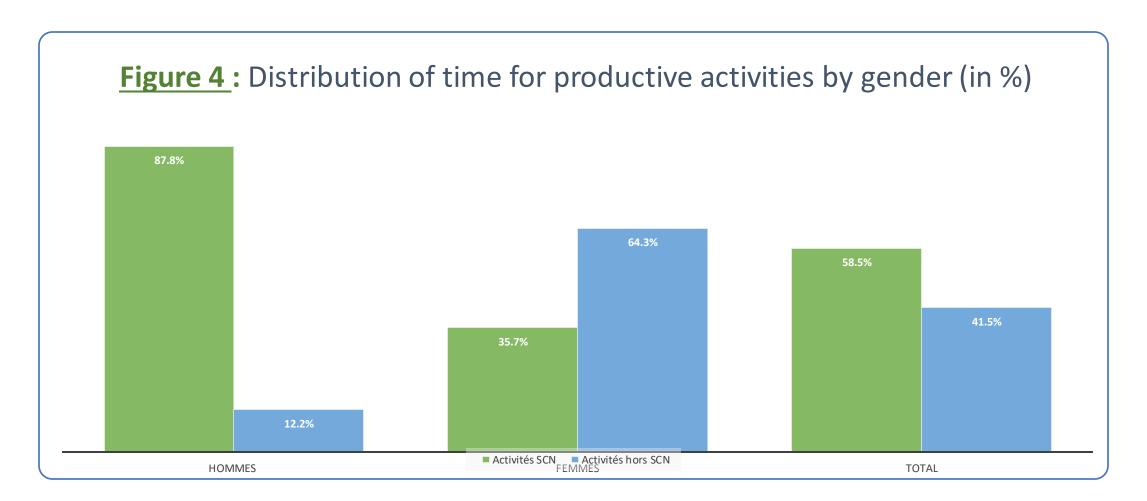
Key Findings: Average Productive Time

Figure 3: In terms of productivity, Senegalese spend...



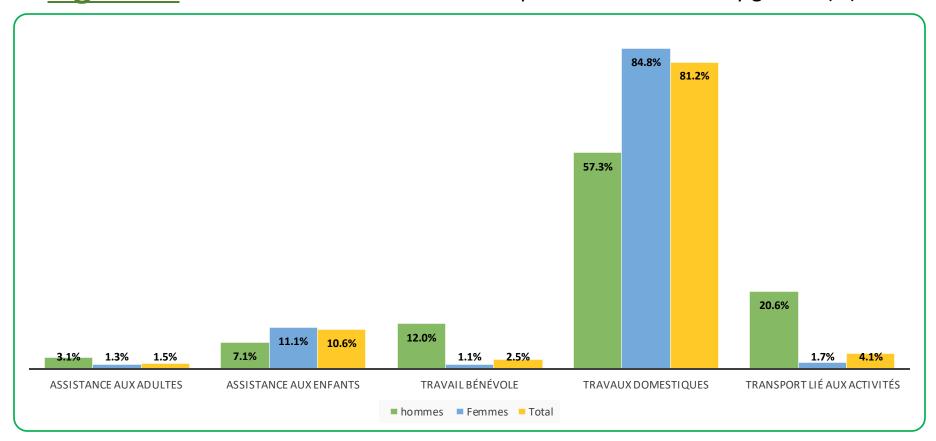
SCN productivity: Senegalese spend an average of 4.1 hours performing SNA productive activities. This time is 5.6 hours for men compared to 2.6 hours for women

Main results: time distribution of productive activities



USE OF HOUSEHOLD TIME

• Figure 5: Distribution of time for non-SNA productive activities by gender (%)



VALUATION OF UNPAID HOUSEHOLD WORK

VALUATION OF UNPAID WORK OF HOUSEHOLDS

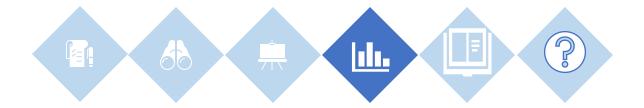


Use of the market cost approach

TUS provide information on the time that individuals devote to unpaid productive activities.

To calculated it's monetary value, information on the remuneration of individuals carrying out the same activities in a professional context is used.

From the National Survey on Employment in Senegal (ENES), the hourly wage of activities is calculated. This wage is applied to the hourly volume of work devoted to unpaid activities carried out by members of the household or offered as volunteers.



Household value added

Value added of non-SNA productive activities

<u>Table 1</u>: Value added of non-SNA productive activities

| Non-SNA activities | Value (in millions of US\$) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Domestic work | 3,520 | 78.2 |
| Adult assistance | 149 | 3.3 |
| Assistance for children | 380 | 8.4 |
| Transportation related to activities | 335 | 7.4 |
| Volunteer work | 117 | 2.6 |
| Total Source : ANSD. CSPM 2021 | 4,502 | 100 |

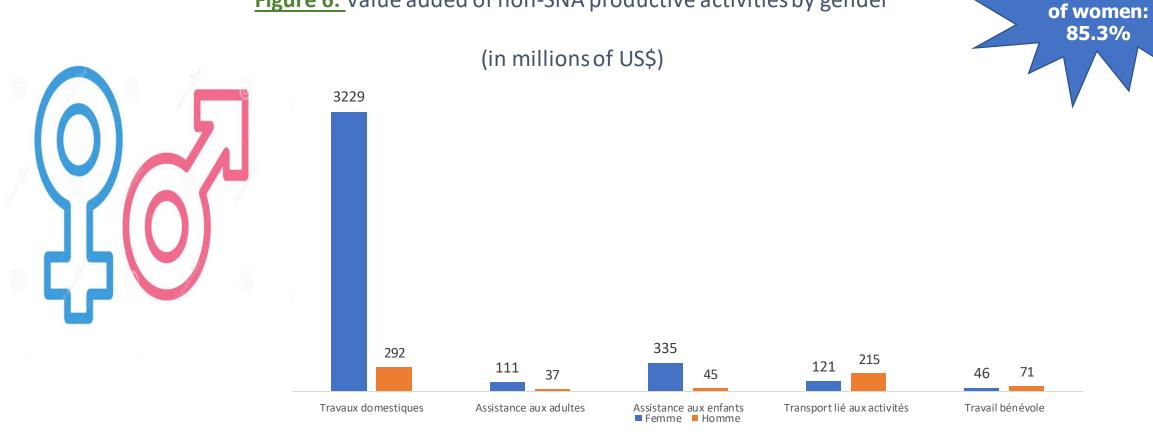


Household value added

Contribution

Value added of non-SNA productive activities by gender

Figure 6: Value added of non-SNA productive activities by gender



Source: ANSD, CSPM 2021



Summary of the household account

<u>Table 2</u>: Breakdown of household production and VA in (US\$ million)

| Elements | SNA boundaries | | Outsid e SNA | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| | Informal | Pure households | bound l aries | households |
| Production | 16,165 | 1,294 | 13,650 | 31 109 |
| Market output | 15,033 | | | 15,033 |
| Non-market production | 1,132 | 1,294 | 13,650 | 16,076 |
| Intermediate consumption | 5,200 | 4 | 9,148 | 14,352 |
| GVA | 10,965 | 1,290 | 4,502 | 16,757 |

Source: ANSD, CSPM 2021

In summary









VA: 16.3% of GDP



Social

Strong contribution of women (85.3%)



Predominance of domestic work (78.2%)

Finally, the added value of productive activities not taken into account in the SNA is estimated at 4,502 million \$ US or 16.3% of GDP.

The wealth that women would have created by **carrying out these activities would represent** 13.9% of the GDP.

CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

- Successful implementation of the 1st experiment of the TUS despite some difficulties:
 - Challenge of mastering the classification of activities (ICATUS) by supervisory staff and collection agents
 - Significant time required to complete activity log per individual
 - Memory effect problem if the day chosen randomly during the survey is 2 days prior to the time of collection;
 - Forgetting or minimizing secondary/concurrent activities.
- Valorization of unpaid work: element of advocacy for a better appreciation of the contribution of women to the well-being of society
- Outlook:
 - Carrying out in-depth thematic studies based on the TUS survey
 - Regular production of the TUS survey







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS



