Session I: Time-use statistics

Regional Workshop on Time Use Statistics: Methods and Uses

Tunis, 10 -12 October 2023

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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

- Screen Time:
  - Today: 1h 53m
  - Last 7 Days: 7h 38m

- Activities:
  - Reading & Reference: 36m, 5m above average
  - Productivity: 15m
  - Other: 8m
  - Entertainment: 2h 39m, 6h 45m
  - Reading & Reference: 5h 45m

- Longest Session: 30m
- Weekly Total: 53h 31m

- Most Used:
  - Reading & Reference: 36m
  - Productivity: 15m
  - Other: 15m
  - Entertainment: 2h 39m
  - Productivity: 6h 45m
  - Reading & Reference: 5h 45m

- Devices:
  - Today: All Devices
  - Last 7 Days: All Devices
Examples of time-use statistics?
Examples of time-use statistics

- Percentage of 20 to 24 years old providing unpaid care to family members
- Mean workday commute time for individuals working for pay
- Proportion of time spent daily on unpaid work
- Percentage of labour force participants working more than 50 hours
- Percentage of adults who exercise at least 30 minutes per day
- Average time spent fetching water
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

**GENDEREquality & GENDER ANALYSIS**
Analyze 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

1. NO POVERTY
   - Link between income and time distribution and use
   - Unpaid health care to members of the household
   - Activities that can affect health

2. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
   - Unpaid work is a barrier for girls and women’s education

3. QUALITY EDUCATION
   - Time spend on collecting water

4. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
   - Lack of access to affordable and reliable sources of energy has impacts on time spend on searching for fuels

5. GENDER EQUALITY
   - Gender inequalities in opportunities and outcomes
   - Sexual division of labour
   - Unsustainability of care model based on the unpaid work of women

6. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
   - No one left behind
   - Urban planning and time use

7. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
   - Links not enough highlighted yet
   - Contribution of people to mitigation and adaptation to climate change

8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
   - Comprehensive approach of work: links between the labour market and unpaid work
   - Demand of infrastructure (care, transport, water, energy)

9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
   - Data disaggregation

10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
    - No one left behind
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country example</th>
<th>Value of unpaid household service work</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia (2006)</td>
<td>$416 - $586 billion (41.6% - 58.7% of GDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova (2014)</td>
<td>$3.5 billion (43.6% of the GDP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland (2013)</td>
<td>401 billion CHF (63% of GDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia (2019)</td>
<td>19.6% of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico (2020)</td>
<td>27.6% of GDP</td>
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</tbody>
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Unlock GDP & beyond incl. satellite accounts
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.

Source: SDG indicator database
Time Use Instrument during Crisis

What is the crisis context?
- Unexpected occurrences.
- Crises affect women and men differently.

What does the instrument consist of?
- 40 questions on a large number of activities including:
  - Sleep
  - Unpaid work
  - Services
  - Travel
  - Social interaction

Why time use instrument during crisis?
- For all types of crises
- Easy to conduct
- Quick to deploy
- Without face-to-face interviews

COLLECT INFORMATION ON
- Age and sex
- Household and family
- Education
- Employment
- Geography

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