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United Nations | DESA  
Statistics Division

## United Nations Workshop on Time-use Statistics: Methods and Uses

Tunis, Tunisia, 10 – 12 June 2023

### Summary

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in close cooperation with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the National Institute of Statistics of Tunisia (INS), and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) has organized the Regional Workshop on Time-use Statistics: Methods and Uses from 10 to 12 October 2023 in Tunis, Tunisia, under the UN Development Account 12<sup>th</sup> tranche project “Time-use data for better policies in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America”.

This workshop is part of a series of workshops held since 2007, which aims to develop national capacities on the methodology to collect and regularly produce comparable high-quality time-use data in cost-effective ways by adopting innovative and digitalization data collection methods; to analyze data to inform and answer policy questions; and to better understand progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The workshop encouraged interactive dialogue and sharing of national experiences and good practices in collecting and producing time use statistics in the region including challenges, queries, and concerns.

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## Background

1. Time-use surveys and statistics have become an essential component of international statistics since their introduction more than a century ago. Time-use surveys provide a detailed time accounting of activities people engage in through their day-to-day lives providing thus crucial insights into the formulation and monitoring of gender-responsive public policies and development strategies in a diverse range of areas with implications for the lives of women, men, girls, and boys.
2. The international scope of time-use surveys has obviously raised the need for harmonizing concepts, methodologies, classifications, and ways of aggregation of the results. This is necessary for obtaining reliable time-use statistics that can answer pertinent policy questions and be comparable across countries.
3. Recognizing the need to support countries in strengthening their capacity to collect and use time-use data for better policies and approaches to implement the 2030 Development Agenda at local, national, and regional levels, the UNSD and the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics have been working towards the implementation of the [International Classification of Time Use Statistics 2016 \(ICATUS 2016\)](#). The modernization of time-use surveys, in the context of updating the Guide to Producing Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work (referred to here as the United Nations guidelines) has been at the core of their work.
4. ESCWA resolution 286 (XXV) on Gender Statistics for Equality and Empowerment of Women, supports the enhancement of the statistical capacities of the national statistical offices (NSOs) to produce time-use statistics. ESCWA implements this resolution through the organization of workshops covering the production of time-use statistics where countries have highlighted the urgent need to promote the development of guidelines and methods to produce harmonized and comparable data and requested the development of a unified toolkit for time-use statistics based on international standards and adapted to the regional context. Up-to date, 10 countries in the region have carried out at least one measurement of time use, while only Morocco and Egypt have calculated the economic value of unpaid work in households and Morocco has calculated the satellite account of unpaid work in households.
5. Despite the efforts made, the Arab countries face challenges to move towards harmonization and greater comparability of measurements of time-use and unpaid work. NSOs are also facing challenges with current financial and human resources to conduct time-use surveys. To advance towards the implementation of quality time-use measurements and their harmonization in the Arab region, ESCWA has revised the Arabic translation of the ICATUS 2016 in 2022.
6. In this regard, ESCWA, in close cooperation with UNSD, INS, and AITRS has organized the Regional Workshop on Time-use Statistics: Methods and Uses from 10 to 12 October 2023 in Tunis, Tunisia. The workshop was part of a series of capacity development workshops held since 2007 to increase the production and dissemination of harmonized time use data in the Arab region.

## Objective

7. The objectives of the workshop were to develop national capacities on the methodology to collect and regularly produce comparable high-quality time-use data in cost-effective ways by adopting innovative and digitalization data collection methods; to analyze data, to inform and answer policy questions,

and to better understand progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The workshop provided the opportunity to share the updates to the UN Guidelines on time-use statistics and to provide hands-on training on the adaptation at the national level of proposed methods to collect, analyse, disseminate, and communicate time-use data, including time spent on unpaid care and domestic work.

## Logistics

8. Simultaneous interpretation in the Arabic and English languages was provided during the period of the workshop. The workshop presentations and resources are available at the ESCWA website, accessible at the following link: <https://www.unescwa.org/events/time-use-statistics-methods-and-uses>

## Participants

9. The three-day workshop was attended by 17 participants from 9 NSOs (9 females and 8 males). In addition to one male participant from UN-WOMEN.

## Agenda

10. The workshop agenda covered the following items:
  - Session I: Time-use statistics.
    - Participants were organized into four groups and engaged in discussions regarding the relevance, users, as well as the current and potential uses of time-use statistics.
  - Session II: Time-use activities classification.
    - The four groups completed a hands-on exercise on coding a list of activities using ICATUS 2016.
  - Session III: International recommendations.
    - The four groups completed a hands-on exercise on Minimum Harmonized Instrument (MHI) and national instruments for the collection of time-use data.
  - Session IV: Modernization of time-use statistics.
  - Session V: Other considerations on time-use statistics.
    - Work group activity on using existing tools for data collection (diary).
  - Session VI: Quality and dissemination of time-use data.
  - Session VII: Calculating time-use indicators.
    - Group activity involving the calculation of time-use data indicators was assigned to the participants, and then the four groups shared their results.
  - Session VIII: Valuation of unpaid household work.
  - Session conclusion:
    - At the conclusion of the workshop, the four groups prepared and presented PowerPoint presentations that addressed the following questions:
      - Main takeaways.
      - Application of this knowledge in the respective countries.
      - Identified challenges.
      - Future plans for TUS in the region.

## Summary of discussions

- **Session I: Time-use statistics**

Time-use statistics are quantitative summaries of how individuals “spend” or allocate their time over the 24 hours of a day. Time-use statistics are important to understand the living conditions and well-being of the population and its sub-groups; measure, and value unpaid household service work (for example through the compilation of satellite accounts on unpaid household service work); analyze the difference in use of time between women and men. In particular, time-use data is needed to monitor the SDG indicator 5.4.1: *Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location*.

Participants emphasized that time-use data has wide-ranging applications in various areas, such as gender equality, health, education, transportation, leisure, and technology use. It was also recognized that this data provides a comprehensive measurement of all forms of work. In terms of relevance, key users of time-use data include government institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society, and the public, demonstrating its importance across multiple sectors of society.

In addition, ESCWA highlighted the crucial importance of clearly defining the objectives before implementing a time-use survey or incorporating a time-use module into a survey. This pre-definition is essential as it helps in aligning the survey with specific goals and desired outcomes. It ensures that the collected data will be relevant and serve a meaningful purpose, whether it's for policy development, resource allocation, or understanding societal trends. Additionally, a well-defined objective allows for the selection of appropriate methodologies, questions, and sample sizes, thus increasing the survey's effectiveness and the value of the data gathered.

Several Arab countries have implemented time-use surveys between 1997 and 2023 using different types of diaries. Morocco conducted standalone surveys in 1997 and 2012, utilizing stylized diaries. The State of Palestine carried out standalone surveys in 1999 and 2012, employing 24-hour diaries. Tunisia conducted a standalone survey in 2005, using stylized diaries. Iraq included a time-use module in the Integrated Household Survey (IHSES) in 2007 with a 24-hour diary, repeated the same in IHSES 2012 with stylized diaries, and included it in the 2023 disability survey with stylized diaries. Oman conducted a standalone survey in 2008, employing 24-hour diaries. Algeria conducted standalone surveys in 2012, utilizing 24-hour diaries. Qatar conducted standalone surveys in 2012, utilizing 24-hour diaries. Egypt conducted a standalone survey in 2015, using 24-hour diaries. In addition, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Iraq, and Sudan have added a time-use module to their Labor Market Panel Surveys.

- **Session II: Time-use activities classification**

ICATUS 2016 is a hierarchical classification of all possible activities undertaken by the general population throughout a 24-hour day. It provides a framework for producing meaningful and comparable time-use statistics across countries and over time. ICATUS 2016 is the result of a comprehensive review process that spanned several years and involved contributions from numerous time-use and classification experts worldwide. It maintains consistency with the System of National

Accounts (SNA), enabling the calculation of aggregates for satellite accounts, aligns with the resolution concerning statistics of work, employment, and labor underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013, and serves as an essential tool for monitoring progress toward achieving the SDGs. ICATUS consists of 9 major divisions (one digit), 56 divisions (two digits), and 165 groups (three digits).

At the end of this session, the participants were divided into four groups, and each group was given a list of activities. The task was to assign the relevant ICATUS classification code to each activity. This exercise served a critical purpose for the participants as it not only reinforced their understanding of the ICATUS framework but also provided a practical, hands-on experience in classifying various activities. By doing so, participants gained a deeper comprehension of the classification system and its application in real-world scenarios, which is invaluable for conducting accurate and comparable time-use surveys.

- **Session III: International recommendations**

A time-use survey primarily focuses on capturing information about the activities individuals are involved in and the time they dedicate to each activity. However, to effectively meet the survey's objectives, it's crucial to include additional dimensions. Contextual information adds depth and meaning to these activities and their groupings, while the background characteristics of the surveyed population provide valuable insights into the respondents and their behavioral patterns.

- **Level of disaggregation of activities (Full ICATUS, Minimum Harmonized list, country proposal)**  
To enable the production of internationally comparable data addressing SDG indicator 5.4.1 concerning unpaid household and care work, the expert group has devised options that support more frequent data collection and assist countries not currently collecting such data. The MHI aims to reduce response burden and processing time by eliminating direct answers. It comprises vital individual-level characteristics, including age, sex, household relationships, marital status, education level, school attendance, labor force status, and that of one's spouse or partner. At the household level, it covers household size, composition, place of residence, and income, which are commonly found in national household surveys and form the foundation for in-depth analysis of time-use data. Additionally, the MHI offers a list of 24 predefined activity categories, along with an "other, specify" option for activities that don't fit within the predefined categories or are challenging to classify. These activities can be recorded in either diary or stylized questionnaire formats.
- **Day selection (previous day, assigned day)**  
When selecting a reference period for the survey, survey managers face choices. They need to decide whether to ensure a balanced representation of all days of the week or, alternatively, to concentrate on capturing data related to weekdays and weekends. The second approach may involve either selecting one weekday and one weekend for each respondent or randomly assigning one type of day to each respondent. This decision about the type of day selected shapes how the survey captures information and influences the outcomes.

- **Data collection instrument (Diary or Stylized)**  
Stylized questions involve asking respondents to report the cumulative time spent on chosen activities within a specified reference period, which can encompass all activities or be limited to specific subsets like unpaid domestic and care work. Respondents calculate the total time spent on each activity category across all episodes, resulting in an overall time figure. Notably, this method does not encompass the timing, sequence, or count of individual activity episodes within the given reference period. However, time-use diaries are comprehensive records that document a detailed sequence of activity episodes carried out within a specified reference period, including the precise start and end times of each activity. Respondents record these activities in chronological order and often include supplementary details about each episode. These diaries offer valuable insights into the duration, timing, sequence, and frequency of specific activities during the reference period, providing a comprehensive view of individuals' daily routines.
  
- **Target population**  
The choice of sample for the time-use module should align with the requirements of the base survey. While survey managers might not have control over age limits, it is crucial to explicitly report these limitations in the results. For instance, a labor force survey that only covers the working-age population may not provide information about the elderly, which could be essential for the survey's objectives. In some cases, including children in time-use surveys helps better understand how their time allocation influences crucial outcomes related to their well-being, such as early childhood development, health, educational achievement, and gender equality.
  
- **Type of data collection (Stand alone or Module)**  
Choosing the right approach for time-use data collection is crucial, considering factors such as cost, sample design, and respondent burden. It discussed two approaches: stand-alone surveys and modules. Stand-alone surveys offer advantages such as a dedicated background questionnaire for activity classification and a well-structured sample design. However, the main limitation is cost, especially when resources are limited, and it needs a special training for field workers. Modules are efficient in terms of sampling by using data from other surveys and reducing background data collection. They also minimize respondent burden. However, they face challenges in aligning the base survey with time-use requirements, including scope, coverage, and sample characteristics. Modules may need to address the issue of proxy respondents in base surveys, which can impact data quality, even after controlling for various factors. It's recommended using a time-use module with a light diary or stylized approach to maintain data quality and serve diverse time-use measurement goals or to implement a standalone survey on time-use every 5 to 10 years.

At the end of the session, the four groups completed two exercises related to MHI and national instruments for collecting time-use data. The first exercise involved comparing the national list of activities in the latest diary with the Minimum Harmonized list. The second exercise entailed selecting background characteristics collected nationally at the household and personal level from a list of activities.

- **Session IV: Modernization of time-use statistics**

This session highlights the significance of modernizing time-use statistics to enhance various aspects of data collection and utilization. These modernization efforts offer options to respondents, ultimately leading to improved response rates and reduced respondent burden. They also contribute to more efficient monitoring and management of data collection operations, foster better contact and communication with respondents, reduce survey program costs, address specific sampling challenges, enable more in-depth survey questioning through data source integration, enhance data quality, and promote the use of time-use data. Below are some ways in which modernization of time-use surveys can be achieved:

**Recall Interviews:** These interviews can be conducted in different formats to accommodate respondents' comfort levels and availability. Options include face-to-face interviews, like traditional paper-and-pencil interviews (PAPI) or computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI), which are administered by trained interviewers. These methods are useful for gathering detailed information and clarifying responses. The use of computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) provides a convenient way to collect data over the phone. Respondents can self-report their activities, offering flexibility and ease of participation. This method is particularly effective when face-to-face interviews are not feasible.

**Self-Reported Diaries:** Leave-behind diaries, whether in paper or digital formats, allow respondents to record their activities as they happen throughout the day. Technology-assisted self-interviews, like computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI) or mobile apps, enable respondents to input their time-use information at their convenience, making the process more user-friendly and less intrusive. Modernization can also influence wearable technology to automatically capture time-use data. Wearable devices, such as smartwatches, can continuously monitor and record activities, providing a more modest and real-time approach to data collection. Mobile apps offer a versatile platform for respondents to record their activities. They can input data directly, receive prompts, and potentially even benefit from GPS technology to track their locations and activities automatically. Text messaging and interactive voice response (IVR) can be used to engage respondents through mobile devices, allowing them to report their activities via text or voice messages, enhancing convenience and responsiveness.

**Observation Methods:** For more direct and accurate observation, in-person observations by trained personnel or technology-assisted observation techniques can be employed. This includes the use of cameras, sensors, or other monitoring devices to capture time-use data unobtrusively.

- **Session V: Other considerations on time-use statistics**

Conducting effective time-use surveys involves several critical considerations. These encompass temporal coverage, including seasonal and day-of-week variations, and the number of respondents per household, allowing for diverse reporting options and intra-household analysis. Accurate measurement of simultaneous activities is vital for understanding multitasking in daily life, while defining and measuring supervisory care aids in comprehending caregiving responsibilities. Adopting an intersectional approach to survey population selection ensures a comprehensive representation of



demographic groups. Moreover, addressing the unique time allocation patterns of persons with disabilities, measuring children's time use, and accommodating technology-driven data collection methods are essential to creating a more inclusive and comprehensive understanding of how people allocate their time in various contexts.

- **Session VI: Quality and dissemination of time-use data**

Ensuring the quality and effective dissemination of time-use data is fundamental to using the value of this information. Quality assurance measures are indispensable in maintaining the accuracy and reliability of time-use data. These encompass accurate data collection and validation processes, minimizing errors and enhancing the reliability of the insights derived. Equally important is the clear and efficient communication of statistics to various stakeholders. This involves presenting data in accessible formats, such as reports, visualizations, and user-friendly online platforms, making it comprehensible to policymakers, researchers, and the public. To facilitate a better analysis, it's important to represent the time-use data in different ways, such as diagrams or bar charts, which offer a visual and intuitive means to control the patterns and trends within the data. Effective communication of time-use data not only facilitates informed decision-making but also promotes a deeper understanding of how individuals allocate their time, thereby contributing to evidence-based policy development and a more comprehensive hold of societal dynamics.

- **Session VII: Calculating time-use indicators**

Calculating time-use indicators is especially significant, particularly within the context of SDG indicator 5.4.1, which measures the Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age, and location. Additionally, the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, comprising I.1 (Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work) and I.2 (Average number of hours spent on total work, encompassing both paid and unpaid labor), plays a pivotal role in monitoring and evaluating progress toward gender equality and women's empowerment.

During this session, participants were instructed on the methodology for calculating these indicators. It was emphasized that unpaid domestic and care work comprises domestic activities as well as child and adult care activities. In contrast, total work encompasses not only unpaid domestic and care work activities but also employment-related and voluntary work activities. To ensure that participants had a clear understanding of how to calculate time-use indicators, a group work assignment involving the calculation of time-use data indicators was provided.

- **Session VIII: Valuation of unpaid household work**

This session focused on methods and guidelines for valuation of unpaid household work, which are essential to compile household satellite/extended accounts, which complement the SNA. These accounts reveal the economic significance of unpaid domestic and care work. A practical example from Morocco highlighted the insights gained from their experiences. Participants engaged in discussions about the challenges and trade-offs involved in valuing household work.

During the workshop, the participants took stock of previous experiences from countries in the region in collecting, analysing, and communicating time-use statistics. The following table summarises these experiences:

	Egypt	Iraq	Iraq	Morocco	Tunisia
Date	2015	2007	2012	1997 and 2012	2005
Survey type (Standalone or module)	Standalone	Module	Module	Standalone	Standalone
Instrument (questionnaire, full diary, or light diary)	Full diary	Light diary	Stylized diary	Stylized diary	Stylized diary
Mode (PAPI, CAPI, CATI or mix)	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI
Uses of the information	Report	Report	Report	Report and dynamic data infographics	Report

### **Lessons learned:**

#### Egypt:

- Objectives should be clear and specific so that the survey (including the sample design, questions, granularity of activities classification, etc.) and the findings would satisfy the intended purpose, and thus policymakers can make timely and appropriate interventions.
- It's vital to collect time-use data more frequently. This can be implemented through adopting the modular approach as part of other periodical surveys such as labor force survey (which is conducted quarterly) or household income & expenditure survey (which is conducted every second year). This approach would also address the financial challenge while, simultaneously, providing a detailed and more dynamic picture of the unpaid domestic works over a stable time series besides reflecting the seasonality change of activities within the households across different regions of the country.
- Importance of employing technological tools (e.g., CAPI) for data collection and analysis to minimize the burden on respondents, in addition to assuring a higher degree of quality and accuracy.
- More emphasis must be put on providing intensive training throughout all stages of the survey, and on the classification of activities during the data collection phase.
- Finally, visibility of time-use statistics is key and therefore it's highly recommended to reach out to the public in all ways and formats possible and make it easily available and accessible. This may include, for example, analytical reports, press releases, infographics, interactive dashboards.

#### Iraq:

- It is necessary to adopt unpaid housework activities, taking into account the international classification when conducting time use surveys.
- The necessity of adopting modern technologies when conducting time use surveys.
- Full knowledge of methods for estimating the value of unpaid domestic work.
- Identify successful experiences in the field of time use surveys.
- The importance of taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals when conducting time use surveys.
- Participate with decision makers and explain the developmental importance of these surveys in order to overcome difficulties related to financing.

#### Tunisia:

- The importance of adopting a list of key indicators and expected outputs and aligning them with priorities, so that the options are linked to the goals by taking into account that the outputs meet the measurement of sustainable development goals and national development programs: Set up the choice of the target population and the choice of observation period.
- Participation of the most important data users in the survey preparation stages to determine priorities and sensitize them to the importance of positive interaction with the extracted results.
- Collection technique (Papi, Capi...).
- The importance of producing periodic data and the necessity of using a unified, comparable classification (minimum levels of international classifications) that is compatible with national specificities.
- Examine the various methods for estimating the value of unpaid work and determine the methodology that will be adopted to direct the questionnaire questions in service of the methodology.
- Methods of disseminating figures from the time use survey (dynamic data infographics) that will value the work as a whole and are of great importance in spreading sound statistical culture among decision-makers and the user population.

## Conclusions and recommendations

The participants of the Workshop on Time-use Statistics: Methods and Uses agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations:

11. The workshop emphasized the importance of collecting time-use data for a variety of policy concerns, including gender equality and in particular for the reporting and monitoring of SDG indicator 5.4.1 on the proportion of time spent in unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location. In addition, participants underlined that time-use data has a wide range of potential uses, for example in health concerns, education, time poverty, transportation, leisure, and use of technologies, among others. It was also recognized that time-use data enables a comprehensive look at work and can enrich the way progress is measured.
12. In discussing the relevance of time-use data, participants identified the main users of it, including government institutions and policymakers, private sector, academia, civil society, and the public. It was recognized that clearly stating the key objectives of a time-use survey or module is paramount both in terms of budget implications and for making decisions related to data collection instruments, sampling strategies, and maximizing the use of data. Indeed, alignment of methodological decisions with available resources and survey objectives is vital. Moreover, these objectives necessitate consultation with line ministries and other stakeholders at the beginning of the project to ensure fit-for-purpose time-use statistics and to strengthen the link between data and policymaking.
13. The workshop warmly welcomed the ICATUS 2016, MHI and the UN upcoming guide for the collection of time-use data underlying its importance in terms of setting international standards.
14. It was also acknowledged that time-use statistics are powerful tools for reporting to national, regional, and global commitments, in particular for monitoring the SDGs. In this context, participants emphasized the importance of collecting time spent on care and the methodological implications this have on the design of the collection instruments, to be able to compute indicators on unpaid care and SDG indicator 5.4.1. In addition, the workshop noted that volunteer work takes particular prominence in the region, as contributing to the community's well-being is a cultural trait that runs deep in the Arab region.
15. The workshop studied the MHI, acknowledged its advantages and concluded that it is easy to implement. Participants expressed the importance of adopting the MHI in their countries and acknowledged that regional and national adaptations of the instrument are recommended. Furthermore, it was found that national testing and piloting of the MHI will increase the relevance of the data collected and its potential use and policy impact.
16. The workshop took particular note of the experiences of countries conducting time-use surveys in the region, and exchanged lessons learned and challenges emerging from these, including the collection of contextual variables such as the use of ICTs as a tool for performing certain activities and location, and the methodological decisions involved in selecting whether to conduct a stand-alone survey or a module in an existing parent survey.

17. The pertinence of displaying fixed time intervals, in particular for activities that usually take less than 15 minutes, was debated such as phone calls or praying. Seasonality of activities was also discussed, bringing examples such as the month of Ramadan when the pattern of human activities differs significantly from the rest of the year. This change in pattern needs to be considered when deciding the rollout of the survey.
18. The inclusion of probing questions to promote reporting of easy-to-forget activities was encouraged. The challenges of identifying, collecting, and coding simultaneous activities were also debated. For this, the collection of contextual information, such as with whom, for whom as well as household characteristics was regarded as key.
19. In addition, the significance of choosing a minimum age for respondents was also discussed, as well as the implications of age thresholds, in particular in ages below 15, in accordance with national legal frameworks. In all cases, this choice needs to be in line with the stated objectives of the survey.
20. It was stressed that given the nature of time-use surveys, it is important that NSOs display a comprehensive training programme for field workers and coders. Other challenges foreseen by participants include ensuring funding and periodic conduction of time-use surveys, either as stand-alone or as modules, which is linked to obtaining political will from decision-makers.
21. The standard methods of calculation of SDG indicator 5.4.1, the Minimum Set Indicator I.1 (average number of hours spent daily in unpaid domestic and care work) and Minimum Set Indicator I.2 (average number of hours spent on total work – paid and unpaid) were presented together with examples from countries within and outside the region. Discussion focused on which activities need to be included or excluded from these indicators. Moreover, participants were guided through the calculation steps and denominators to be used for these indicators. In addition, the analytical treatment of secondary activities and its impact on the results were discussed.
22. The workshop included discussions on the methodology and available guidelines for the valuation of household services in order to compile household satellite/extended accounts, which complement the SNA and shed light on the significant economic contribution of unpaid domestic and care work. Participants appreciated the practical example shared by Morocco on the lessons learned from their experience and debated on the intricacies of decisions and trade-offs involved in the process of valuation.
23. Participants reflected on the importance of targeted dissemination products depending on the users of time-use data and welcomed the dissemination practices shared by those countries that have conducted time-use surveys. Participants noted the wide variety of possibilities for designing a well-thought dissemination strategy, including open data portals, microdata for download in various formats, detailed technical notes, and tabulations at different levels of disaggregation, as well as user-friendly graphs infographics and interactive applications.
24. Given the range of methodological options available to collect time-use data, participants underlined the need for a common regional approach, building on the MHI and in line with ICATUS 2016, taking full advantage of existing resources, developed by UNSD in collaboration with the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS). In this context, it was noted that a number of countries in the region are planning on conducting time-use surveys in the near future, thus training and capacity building will be needed at the regional and national levels.

## Evaluation

25. The evaluation results received from 17 participants who attended the workshop were as follows: 65% of the participants rated the workshop as excellent and 35% as good. In terms of workshop quality, 55% of the respondents found the workshop quality excellent and 45% gave a good rating. Regarding meeting the objectives of the workshop, 50% of the participants gave an excellent rating and 50% gave a good rating. Regarding the presenters' inputs, 75% of respondents rated the presentations as excellent and 25% rated the presentations as good. Finally, 70% of the participants rated the logistics and organization of the workshop as excellent, and 30% as good.

## Resources

### Methods

- ICATUS 2016
  - English: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/23012019%20ICATUS.pdf>
  - Arabic: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/document/2106923-Arabic.pdf>
- Morocco resources
  - Publication microdata: [https://www.hcp.ma/Enquete-Nationale-sur-l-Emploi-du-Temps-ENET-2012\\_a2947.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Enquete-Nationale-sur-l-Emploi-du-Temps-ENET-2012_a2947.html)
  - Publication in the gender platform: <http://genre.hcp.ma/>
  - Dynamic and static data infographics: [https://www.hcp.ma/Simuler-votre-emploi-du-temps\\_a2889.html](https://www.hcp.ma/Simuler-votre-emploi-du-temps_a2889.html)
- [ESCWA - Proposed Methodologies for Measuring Unpaid Domestic Work of Women \(E/ESCWA/SD/2011/WG.1/5\)](#)
- [UNSD time-use statistics: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/)

### Data

- [Minimum Set of Gender Indicators: https://gender-data-hub-2-undesa.hub.arcgis.com/](https://gender-data-hub-2-undesa.hub.arcgis.com/)

### Workshops

- [Regional Workshop on Measurement of Sustainable Development Goals on Violence Against Women and Time-Use Indicators, 7-9 May 2018, Tangiers, Morocco](#)
- [Time Use Surveys Working Group Workshop, 13-15 November 2012, Cairo, Egypt](#)
- [Arab Time Use Statistics Workshop, 25-28 April 2011, Amman, Jordan](#)
- [National Workshop on Gender Statistics and Time-Use Survey, 4-6 November 2007, Amman, Jordan](#)

Group photo

