Revised United Nations Guidelines for Producing Time-use Statistics and Time-use Resources Hub



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Key features of the revised UN Guide to Producing statistics on Time Use

Guide statisticians of national statistical offices

11 stand-alone
chapters linked together
through hyperlinks
where relevant

Time-use hub
references and related
materials to
complement the Guide



Participation of experts from national and international organizations

Basket of options
Not prescriptive
Covers different
instruments and
modes

Each chapter in the Guide ends with a quality checklist

Guide to Producing statistics on Time Use



Users' information needs for timeuse statistics



Enumeration procedures for timeuse surveys



Scope and coverage of time-use data



VII Processing of time-use survey data



III Survey instruments for collecting time-use data



VIII Weighting and estimation for timeuse surveys



Survey frameworks for collecting time-use data



Preparation of survey outputs



Sample designs for time-use surveys



Dissemination of time-use data



XI Ensuring quality of time-use data and surveys

UN Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS)



Making the case for time-use data collections in support

of SDGs monitoring

Key definitions of terms related to time-use data and time-use surveys to promote consistent and harmonized terminology

Standards to be applied to time-use surveys

time-use statistics

Alternative ways of collecting time-use data involving the use of technology

Minimum harmonized instrument

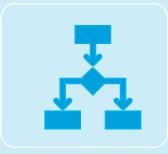
Minimum set of background and list of daily activities for the collection of time-use data in line with ICATUS 2016 and other international standards

Using the latest technologies and different instruments for more frequent and efficient production of time use data, responding to national data needs and meeting international standards



What is new?











Supervisory care

Definition of supervisory care

Measurement of supervisory care

Coding rules

Standard coding rules for implementing ICATUS 2016

Harmonized coding decisions for hard-to-code activities

Leave no one behind

Intersectional approach
Accesibility
Inclusive

Survey outputs

Key time-use statistics
Basic tabulations

Dissemination and communication

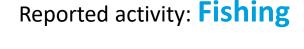
Dissemination products
Reaching different audiences

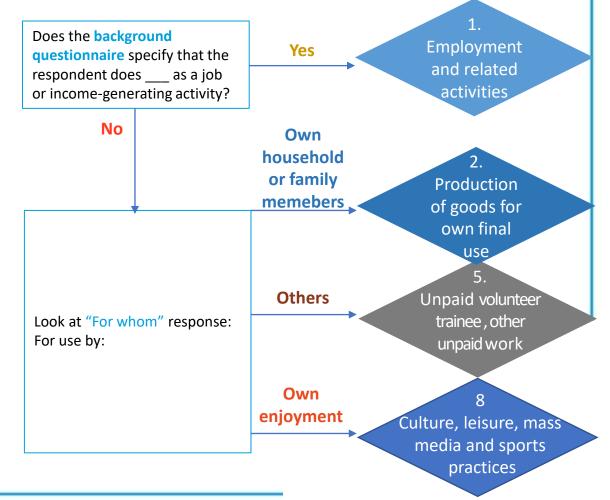


Coding rules

Challenging scenarios

- Activities that could be classified under more than one code: Rules to use background information and contextual variables to consistently assign the right code.
- 2. Several activities that are reported as one activity: Prioritization criteria
- 3. Other challenging scenarios: Activities related to technology use (such as virtual activities and developing digital content) and self-administered surveys (where inconsistent or insufficiently detailed responses create the need to edit or impute data).





Comparability Harmonisation

Efficiency

Accessibility User's needs eave no one behind Cognitive testing Privacy and confidentiality

National adaptation

Consider seasonality

Simultaneous activity Understand mode effects

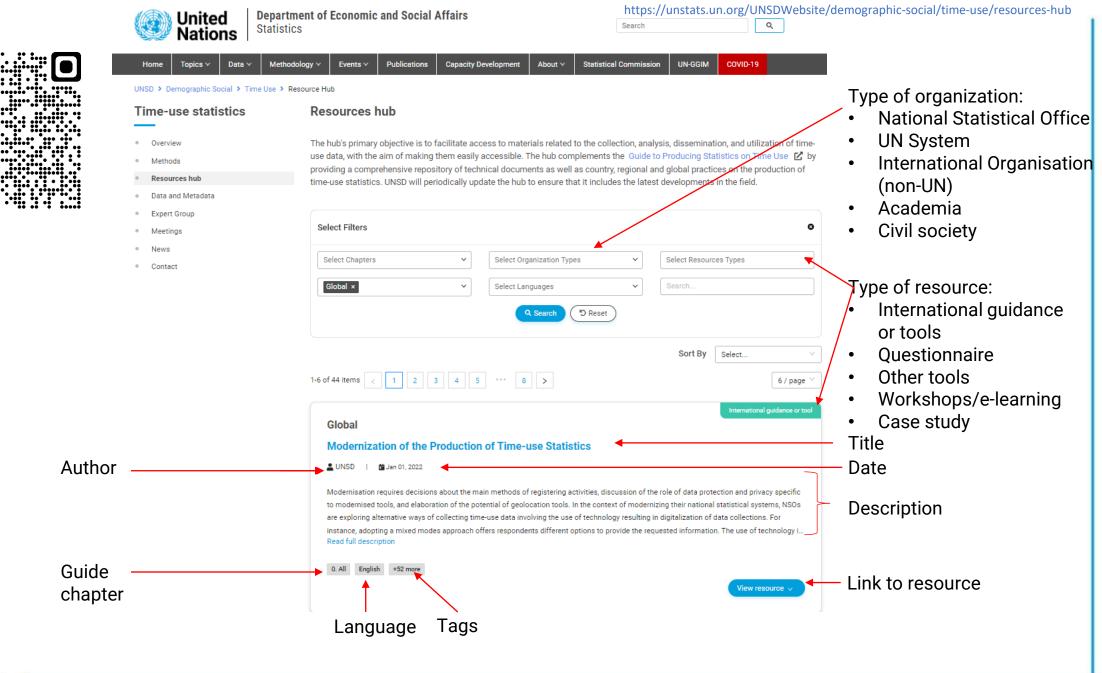
Minimum harmonized instrument Reduce respondent's burden Modular approach considerations Background characteristics

ngage respondents Coding rules

Pre-test and pilot Direct respondent ICATUS 2016 Modernise

Representativeness







What's next?



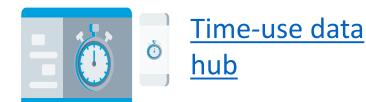
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Strengthen NSOs capacities

Sustainable Development







Effective policies

Improved collaboration



Thank you!

