



Session I: Introduction to time-use statistics

International Workshop on Time-Use Statistics

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- ✓ What are time-use statistics?
- ✓ Why/Relevance of time-use statistics
- ✓ Time-use data and SDGs

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



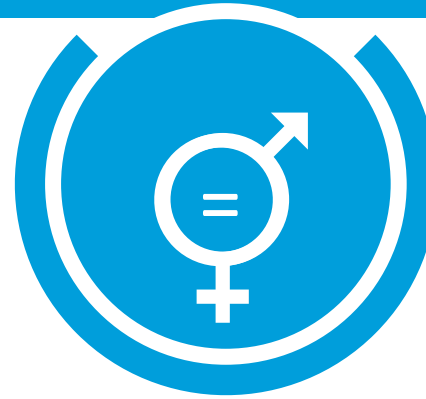
Time-use statistics shed light on:

- **What** individuals in the reference population **do** or the *activities* they engage in.
- **How much *time*** is spent doing each of these activities.

Relevance of time-use statistics



Health



Gender equality

Analyze the types of activities individuals engage in, the differences in the use of time between men and women and their social and economic contributions.



Travel



Quality of life and 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



Unpaid household service work

Measure all forms of work, including the provision of services by households for their own consumption. This production although not included in the SNA production boundary, is significant and time-use data provide information that can complement the GDP.



Culture



Education



Paid work



Leisure and sports



Environment



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Potential of time-use data to monitor SDGs



Link between income and time distribution and use



Unpaid health care to members of the household
Activities that can affect health



Time spent on learning activities



Time spend on collecting water

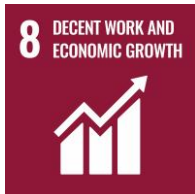


Lack of access to affordable and reliable sources of energy has impacts on time spend on searching for fuels



Gender inequalities in opportunities and outcomes

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, by sex (percentages) – SDG 5.4.1



Comprehensive approach of work: links between the labour market and unpaid work



Demand of infrastructure (care, transport, water, energy)



No one left behind
Data disaggregation





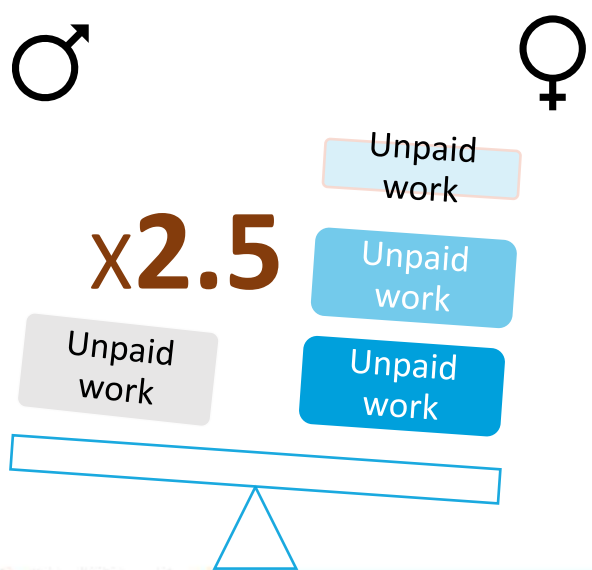
Urban planning and time use



Contribution of people to mitigation and adaptation to climate change

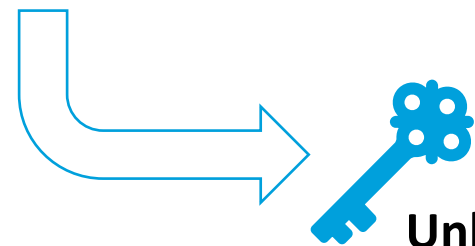
Key facts on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG 5.4.1)

-  **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

- Conventional statistics grossly *understate* the total **contribution of unpaid domestic and care work** to the economy
- Recognition and valuation of this work** to uncover hidden aspects of the economy and address vital policy issues that have long remained invisible



| Country example | Value of unpaid household service work |
|--------------------|--|
| Canada (2019) | 39% of GDP |
| Finland (2020) | 35.4% of the GDP |
| Switzerland (2020) | 41.4% of GDP |
| Colombia (2021) | 21.7% of GDP |
| Mexico (2022) | 24.3% of GDP |

Unlock GDP & beyond including extended accounts

Sustainable development and unpaid domestic and care work

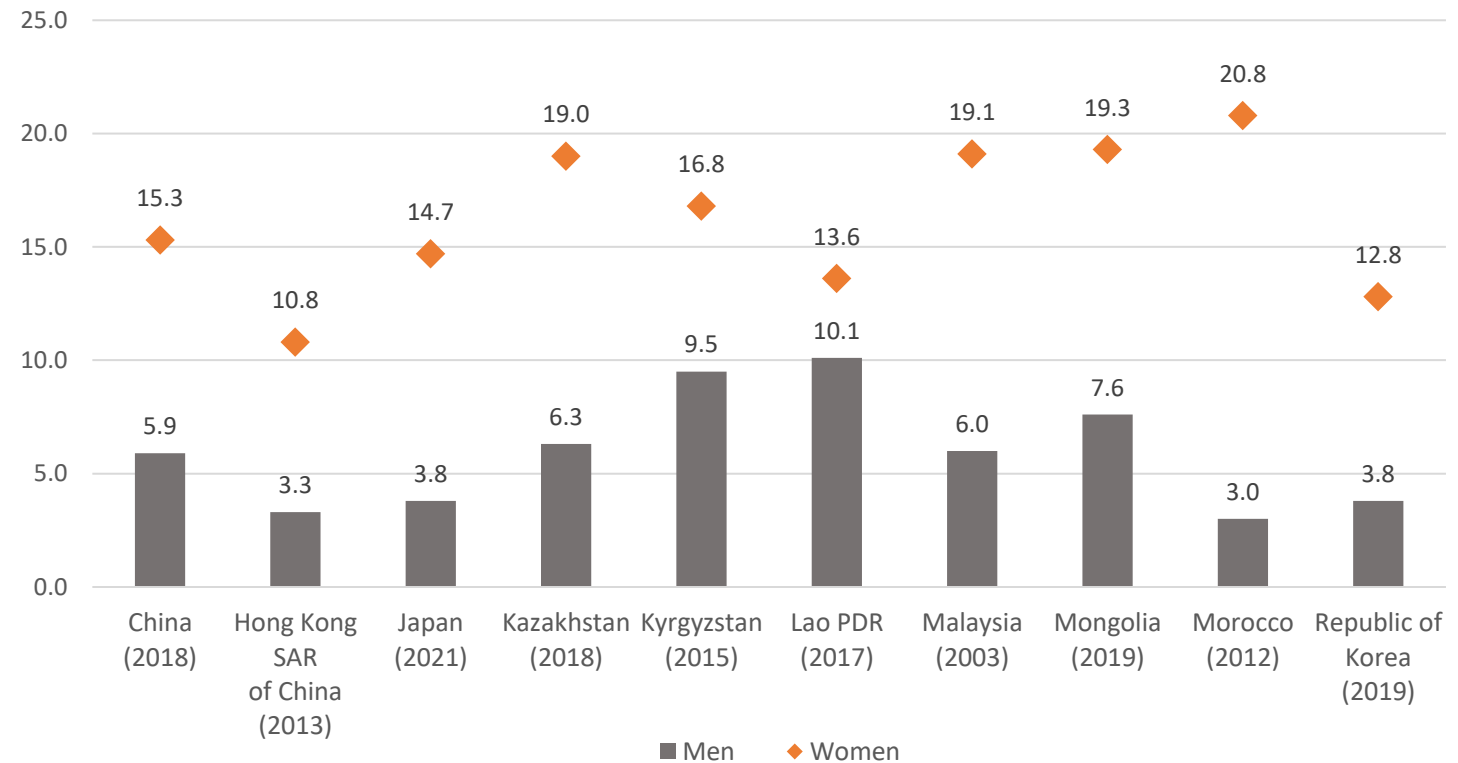


In 2020, school and preschool closures required
672 billion
HOURS OF ADDITIONAL
unpaid childcare globally.

Evidence suggests that women took on an even larger share of unpaid care work.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, by sex (percentages) – SDG 5.4.1

Far from the target



Source: SDG indicator database

Q: How does the time spent on unpaid domestic and care work compare between women and men?

1. equal time
2. women spend much more time (two and a half times) on these tasks than men
3. men spend more time than women on these tasks

