

# Challenges for the Collection of Time Use Statistics in INDONESIA

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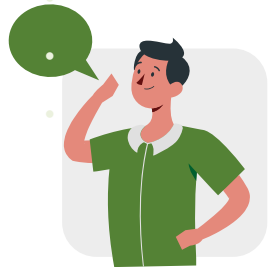


Xi'An, 25 June 2024



# Indonesia has no Time Use Statistics

*But, has  
several pilots  
on time use  
survey*



- ✓ 1998-1999: conducted in 100 villages (100 Villages Survey or Survei Seratus Desa atau SSD)
- ✓ 2004: conducted in Jakarta province
- ✓ 2005: conducted in 4 provinces (West Sumatera, Bali, Central Java, and North Sumatera)
- ✓ 2022: Piloting the Measurement of Time Use
- ✓ 2023: Indepth Study on National Transfer Account





# PILOT STUDI: *TIME-USE SURVEY* DI INDONESIA

## 1998-1999

- Conducted in 100 villages (Hundred Villages Survey or SSD) selected from 100 sub-districts in 12 provinces (in collaboration with UNICEF)
- Sample of 120 households per village (not for national estimates)
- Variables: household expenditure, education, employment, fertility, social security use, and time-use

## 2004

- Conducted in 5 cities in Jakarta Province
- A sample of 1024 households which is a subsample of the 2004 National Economic Survey (Susenas)
- Variables: household expenditure, education, employment, fertility, social security, and time-use
- The respondents were literate residents aged 10 years and above.
- Collect information about the time use of residents aged 10 years and older on weekdays, Saturdays, Sundays/holidays.

## 2005

- Conducted in 4 provinces (West Sumatra, Bali, Central Java, and North Sumatra)
- Conducted tests on 3 different survey instruments
- Sample of 360 households (90 households per province)
- Respondents: Literate individuals aged 10 years and older

## 2022-2023

- A sample of 902 individuals from Greater Jakarta and Greater Surabaya (451 men and 451 women).
- Data collection in October-November
- Variables: daily activities of household members and labour force variables
- A sample of 4000 households (400 Census Blocks) spread across all districts/cities in Indonesia
- Data collection in August
- Variables: Wage income, salary and individual business surplus by age, Individual consumption by age, Individual ownership income by age, Individual transfers by age, Transfers in households by age, Daily activities of household members



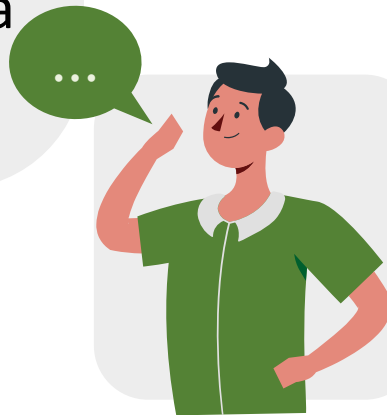
# Data Collection Method

- 1998-1999 : interview by field enumerator
- 2004 : self enumeration, and interview by field enumerator for those who did not fill in the records
- 2005 : interview by field enumerator
- 2022 : Piloting the Measurement of Time Use
- 2023 : NTA Indepth Study: interviews by field enumerator



# Challenges in Time Use Data Collection

- Respondents in rural areas tend not to pay attention to the time related to their daily activities.
- The main problem with the 'Diary Approach': respondents usually have no or little attention to filling out the diary. Sometimes the respondent does not fill out the diary/diary, so finally the interviewer has to recall.
- Varying levels of education and literacy, informal and seasonal work, complex family arrangements and traditional gender roles complicate data collection on time use.





# Expectation about the Workshop

Better knowledge of international guidelines to producing statistics on time use including standards, methods, and practices on using innovative and digital data collection method, analyse, disseminate, and communicate time-use data, as well as knowledge on the practice and experience of other countries' Time Use Survey.



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